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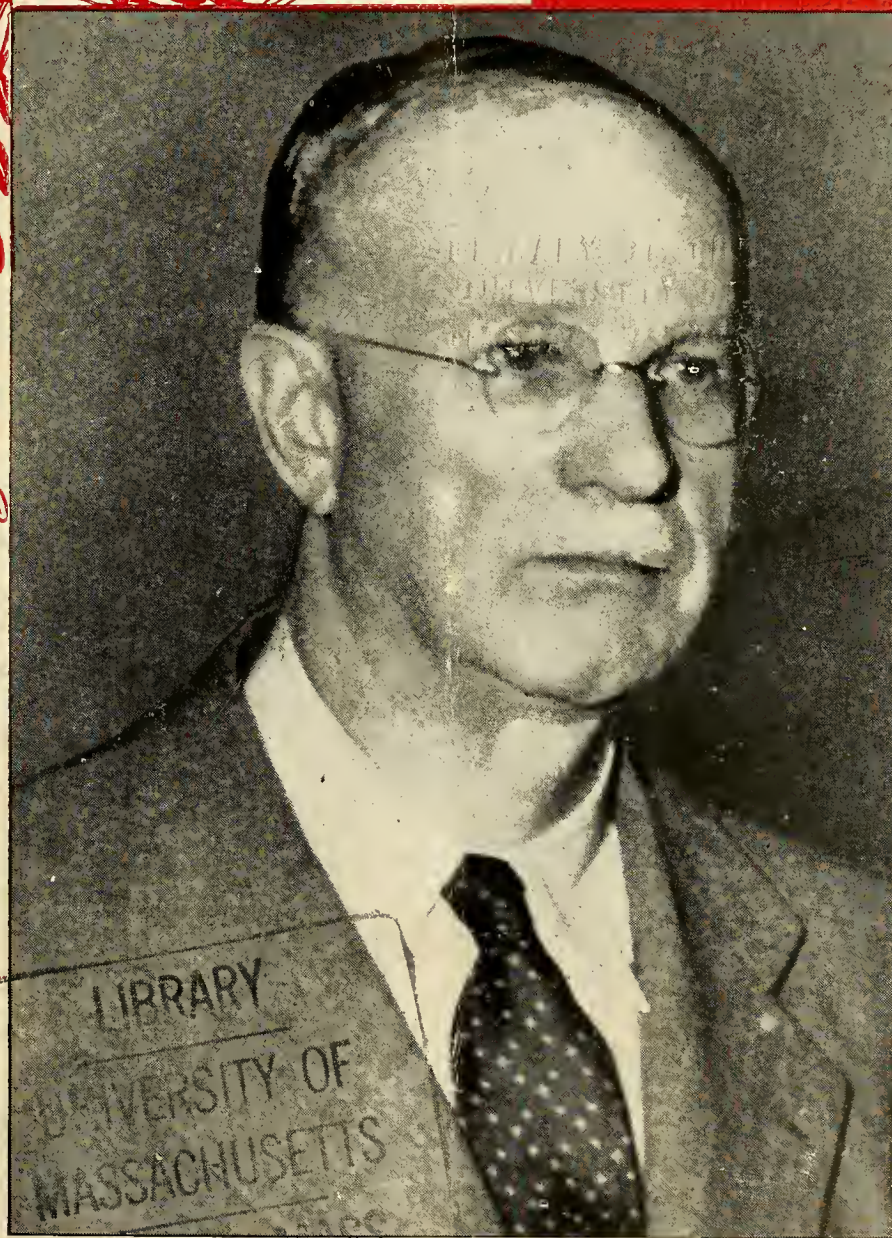
FOOD TECHNOLOGY

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



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May, 1945

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FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

1895 - 1945

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Year Ending May 31	Net Sales	Returned to Members for Berries & Dividend	% of Sales Dollar Returned To Members
1941	\$3,575,060.97	\$1,360,439.88	38%
1942	5,343,729.40	2,231,633.91	41%
1943	7,010,804.17	3,360,138.29	47%
1944	5,447,084.69	2,889,138.43	52%

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Army Service Forces
Office of Quartermaster General
Washington 25, D. C.
2 April, 1945

Mr. Clarence J. Hall
Editor, Cranberries,
Wareham, Massachusetts
Dear Mr. Hall:

Reference is made to your letter of 19 March 1945, which was concerned with an inquiry relating to the Army's Dehydrated Cranberry Program for the fiscal year 1946, which commences 1 July 1945.

The actual requirements for dehydrated cranberries to meet military demands were announced as 1,788,000 pounds at the annual meeting of the National Dehydrators Association at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on 6 February.

As indicated to the cranberry growers on several previous occasions, the War Department does not wish to disrupt the cranberry industry any more than possible. However, it must be recognized that our country

is engaged in warfare on a scale never before witnessed and, accordingly, normal peacetime business methods cannot be expected to continue without change under such conditions. After careful consideration of the facts bearing on the case, it has been decided that the Quartermaster Corps will procure 1,000,000 pounds of dehydrated cranberries (which will represent approximately 100,000 barrels of fresh cranberries) for use by the Army and by the Navy. This figure, it is felt, is a reasonable and a fair one, based on past production records by the Cranberry Industry and, accordingly, sufficient cranberries to meet this requirement must be

(Continued on Page 16)

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N. E. Sales Members Instruct the Directors to Call Special Meeting

This Will Be After Survey Report, Ruel S. Gibbs, Retiring as President, Is Succeeded by Ellis D. Atwood.

Members of the New England Cranberry Sales Company at the 38th annual meeting, Carver town hall, April 20th, conducted the usual business and, in an unusual vote, instructed the directors to call a special meeting of directors, with all members to be invited to attend, to come after the survey report of Booz, Allen & Hamilton at New York on April 23rd and 24th to directors of the American Cranberry Exchange and to Cranberry Cannerys. They elected company directors and nominated directors of the Exchange, and at the executive meeting of directors following, elected Ellis D. Atwood president, succeeding Ruel S. Gibbs.

At this directors' meeting, Mr. Gibbs, who has served the company as president for the past five years, stated he wished to withdraw from the position because of his health, and this was accepted with regret. George I. Short, who has been a director for the past 15 years, was made vice president, other officers remaining in their respective positions.

The unusual vote at the meeting to hold a special meeting of directors with members attending, came about from a motion of Russell A. Trufant, bringing up the matter of

considering changes in the policies of the handling of berries for canning. There was lengthy discussion on this matter, those taking most active part being Mr. Short in particular, and Walter E. Rowley who, at a meeting some time ago, had raised questions concerning these certain policies as relating to all members concerned. John C. Makepeace and Russell Makepeace were other speakers in the debate.

So much time was used in this discussion that balloting for directors and nominations to the Exchange, usually taken up before lunch, was not held until afternoon, and results of this voting were not tallied and announced until five o'clock. The results were:

Company Directors: District 1, (Hanson, Pembroke, Marshfield, Duxbury, Kingston, Plympton)—Fred L. Bailey, Kenneth G. Gar-side, George E. Short, Paul E. Thompson; district 2 (Plymouth)—L. B. R. Barker, George Briggs, Harrison Goddard, Edward B. Griffith, Robert C. Hammond; district 3 (Middleboro)—John G. Howes, Albert A. Thomas; district 4 (Carver)—Elis D. Atwood, Frank H. Cole, Ruel S. Gibbs, Homer L. Gibbs, Carroll Griffith, Bernard E. Shaw, Kenneth E. Shaw, Russell Trufant, Homer Weston; district 5 (Assonet, Freetown, Lakeville, Rochester, Taunton and Marion)—A. D. Benson, George A. Cowen, Herbert B. Dustin, Nahum Morse; district 6 (Wareham)—E. L. Bartholomew, Arthur E. Bullock, Carleton Hammond, J. C. Makepeace; district 7 (Barnstable County)—J. Foxcroft Carleton, William Crowell, Louis A. Crowell, Russell Makepeace, Walter E. Rowley.

Directors of the American Exchange: Ellis D. Atwood, LeBaron R. Barker, Arthur D. Benson, Geo.

(Continued on Page 9)

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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

"This is the most advanced spring that I have known in my 35 years of cranberry experience", Dr. Franklin told growers. "The nearest comparable to it was in 1910, and I remember looking at buds then late in April and there was not nearly the advance there is now." The season is estimated from certainly three weeks to a full month or even five weeks ahead. March had been the warmest month on record. Buds were broken open and new growth started by mid-April; as April ended buds were beginning to develop under late-held water; it was estimated that many bogs would be in bloom during the early days of May.

¶Unusual Frost Situation—Such a situation has the growers in an unusual predicament. With the end of April finding bogs, in many instances, as far along as they ordinarily are just prior to May 30, consequently with blooming not far ahead, if the usual May frosts come the problem to be faced is whether to risk frost injury by not flooding or to let the water on and risk blasting of prospects by the water. Growers are caressing their lucky pieces, hoping against the law of averages that May will be an easy May for frosts. Such could conceivably be the case with the season so unseasonably far along. But just as easily there could be the usual frost nights.

¶Much Water Used—Complicating the situation is the fact that whereas water supplies in general were up April first, a number of heavy flowings during the month greatly reduced supplies. Many growers had but two or three good flows left unless supplies were replenished. There was also much loss in pond and reservoir level during the month, aside from the water drawn for frost protection. There was much evaporation and the water table is still low from the drought of the past two years.

(Continued on Page 14)

Survey Report Received In New York—Considered by Committee

At meetings in New York April 23 and 24, Cranberry Canners, Inc. and American Cranberry Exchange were formally presented with the survey report of these cooperatives, respectively and of the industry as a whole, and after this the following concise joint statement was issued:

Last summer, the American Cranberry Exchange and Cranberry Canners, Inc. joined in employing a business engineering firm to make a thorough study of the entire cranberry industry, and to bring in its findings and recommendations.

During the intervening months such a study has been made, in the course of which cranberry growers in all areas, and others interested, have been interviewed.

A comprehensive and detailed report was delivered to the two boards of directors on April 23 and 24. A joint committee of eight persons, composed of the executive heads of the two cooperatives and a delegate from Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin for each cooperative is to be formed to study this report and to make recommendations to the two companies.

On this committee, as the executive heads, are M. L. Urann, Canners, and C. M. Chaney, Exchange, and representing Cranberry Canners, J. C. Makepeace, Wareham; Isaac Harrison, New Jersey, Charles L. Lewis, Wisconsin. The representatives of the Exchange were being chosen in directors' meetings of the three state companies. This report from the survey firm of Booz, Allen & Hamilton of New York is understood to consist of several hundreds of pages and the reading of it alone in New York required a number of hours.

Ellis D. Atwood Heads American Cranberry Exchange

Annual Members meeting of American Cranberry Exchange in New York on April 24th elected directors and officers, executive and advertising committee, were elected at the directors meeting held the same day. Ellis D. Atwood, president N. E. Sales was chosen president, other elections being:

Directors: Ellis D. Atwood, South Carver, Mass.; L. B. R. Barker, Buzzards Bay, Mass.; A. D. Benson, Middleboro, Mass.; Bernard C. Brazeau, Wisconsin Rapids,

Wis.; Theodore H. Budd, Pemberton, N. J.; F. S. Chambers, New Lisbon, N. J.; C. M. Chaney, New York, N. Y.; George A. Cowen, Middleboro, Mass.; Edward Crabbe, Toms River, N. J.; Homer L. Gibbs, West Wareham, Mass.; Harrison Goddard, Plymouth, Mass.; Isaac Harrison, Crosswicks, N. J.; Albert Hedler, Phillips, Wis.; J. C. Makepeace, Wareham, Mass.; Guy N. Potter, Camp Douglas, Wis.

Officers: President, Ellis D. Atwood, South Carver, Mass.; 1st Vice President, J. C. Makepeace, Wareham, Mass.; Vice President, Theodore H. Budd, Pemberton, N. J.; Vice President, Albert Hedler, Phillips, Wis.; Executive Vice

(Continued on Page 18)

Golden Anniversary Jubilee, Growers Cranberry Company of New Jersey, Was A Grand Affair



C. W. WILKINSON

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN S. CHAMBERS, RESIGNING AFTER 25 YEARS OF SERVICE, IS SUCCEEDED BY THEODORE H. BUDD, SR.

Few Co-operatives in the United States, and no other cooperative units in the cranberry industry have reached their fiftieth year, as has the Growers Cranberry Company, Inc., of New Jersey, which gloriously celebrated its Golden Jubilee anniversary at the Walt Whitman hotel, Camden, April 18th. Two presidents only have been at the helm since the incorporation, the late Joseph J. White, a great leader in cranberry affairs of the past century, holding office from the incorporation in 1895 until his death in 1920, and his son-in-law, Franklin S. Chambers, from then until now.

This anniversary, as well as marking half a century of service to the industry for Growers Cranberry Company, also marked the termination of Mr. Chambers as head, he requesting to be relieved. Theodore H. Budd, Sr., of Pemberton, who was second vice president, succeeds him, being chosen by the company directors at their annual meeting April 20.

Growers Company Crop Marketed by C. W. Wilkinson

Marketing the first and subsequent crops of members of the Growers Cranberry Company, one of the signers of the original charter, and stockholder, and elected secretary and treasurer at the Philadelphia meeting in 1895, was C. W. Wilkinson, who, passing on in 1932, is well remembered by most of the older eastern cranberry growers. Mr. Wilkinson was one who helped shape the destinies of the industry in the period of beginning selling organization, both as a grower and a marketer of cranberries. The fruits of his efforts as a grower are still bearing for the industry, through the production of the Wilkinson bogs near Atsion, New Jersey, managed by Ralph B. Clayberger, his son-in-law. Mr. Clayberger likewise has made his impress upon the cranberry business of recent and current times.

It is a truism that good can come out of the travail of war. If it had not been for the Civil War there might not have been any C. Wilkinson's Sons, former famous produce house of Philadelphia, a name nostalgically familiar to older cranberry growers; C. Wilkinson's son, Charles W., might never have had the opportunity of becoming an important Jersey grower and one of the principal organizers of the Growers Cranberry Company.

Of course this might have come about through other circumstances,

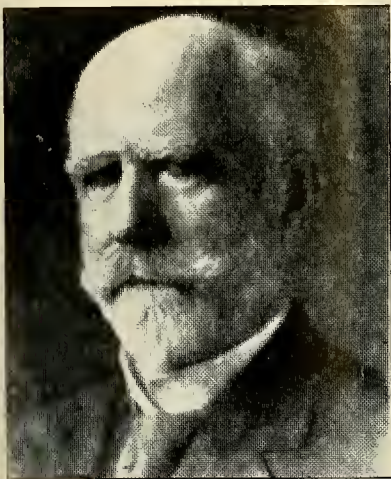
To the Golden Anniversary committee, Ralph B. Clayberger, chairman, Mr. Budd and William H. Reeves, must be accorded the highest credit for making this anniversary affair a noteworthy milestone in the progress of the industry, and one which definitely gave notice that although New Jersey has in late years dropped in cranberry production, the cooperative unit is proud of its achievements of the past and confident of New Jersey's future. Mr. Clayberger's committee gave the most meticulous attention to the details necessary for such a function to be so successful. It was not to be forgotten by any attending. It was held in the grand ballroom of the hotel, with more than 150 attending, beginning at ten o'clock with an elaborate luncheon at one.

No details were omitted, from a handsomely-printed souvenir program with the cover in gold ink, photographs of the pioneers and present officers, with the little red "cranberry man" of the Eatmor brand displayed, to cigarettes, souvenir gifts and flowers for the ladies at each table of the luncheon. A golden birthday cake was brought in and each member given a slice. Music was by the Philadelphia Male quartette.

Clayberger Able Chairman

Mr. Clayberger as chairman presided skillfully, after Mr. Chambers had conducted the business session of the meeting, and was toastmaster at the luncheon. During this Mr. Chambers was presented with a gold pen and pencil set in appreciation of his loyal and efficient service for 25 years, and appropriate gifts were given to Miss E. C. Becher, secretary-treas-

(Continued on Page 8)



JOSEPH W. WHITE

urer, and her assistant, Miss M. C. Lambert.

The address of the day was given by Dr. Raymond W. Miller, president of American Institute of Cooperatives. Dr. William M. Martin, dean of the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, and director New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, scheduled to speak, was unable to be present, as he was detained by hearings in Washington. New Jersey Commissioner of Agriculture Gilbert Allen paid high tribute to the cooperative and to the achievements of the cranberry growers of New Jersey, mentioning the New Jersey Cranberry Growers' Association, organized 1869..

Chambers' Address

Mr. Chambers' President's Address of Welcome was:

On this happy occasion, the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Growers Cranberry Company, we are honored by the presence of distinguished guests, scientific advisers, and many other friends. Here are representatives of the Federal, State and County Agricultural Departments, The American Institute of Cooperation, the American Cranberry Exchange, Cranberry Cannery, Inc., the Blueberry Cooperative Association, and other organizations. It is encouraging to see so many of our members present. To all of you and to the ladies I extend a most hearty welcome.

Fifty years is a long time. The pioneers have all passed on, but to them belongs the honor of having founded the first cooperative in our industry. It was also the first agricultural cooperative in the state of New Jersey. The organizers lived to see the achievement of many of their hopes and ideals. They established a reputation for high quality and uniformity of pack,

and they welcomed to membership in the Growers Cranberry Company some of the largest Cape Cod growers.

The pioneers took a leading part in organizing the American Cranberry Exchange, in beginning national advertising and the extension of the cooperative movement to include a large proportion of the growers of all three states. They had the vision to give up their well established private brands in favor of the Eatmor trade-mark and they rejoiced in the leadership and friendship of Arthur Chaney.

The present directors of this company have endeavored to carry forward their high ideals and to conduct your business with fairness, impartiality, honesty and efficiency.

Sixteen years ago a large number of our members, together with other growers, about ninety persons in all, purchased Mrs. Lee's canning business and began the cooperative canning of New Jersey cranberries, under the name of Cranberry Products, Inc. The following year this was merged with other canners to form Cranberry Cannery, Inc., with whom the Growers Cranberry Company has a contract for processing cranberries of our members. The successful marketing of the large 1937 crop, the supplying of dehydrated berries to the armed forces, and the excellent prices for both fresh and processed berries last year are striking examples of the benefits of cooperation.

Next week the report of the recent survey of the cranberry industry will be presented at a joint meeting of the American Cranberry Exchange and Cranberry Cannery, Inc. Your Executive Committee has been invited to attend. The survey was made by men who have had much experience in suggesting improvements in the management of other business organizations and the reports may include some suggestions for the Growers Cranberry Company. The information will be brought to your Directors in the near future in order that they may take whatever action seems advisable to improve the efficiency and the service rendered by your organization.

We look forward to a new era of peace and prosperity in which cooperation will be of ever-increasing importance. With your loyal support we shall approach the new day with full confidence in the future of the Growers Cranberry Company and of the other cooperatives with which it is affiliated.

As a wise man wrote of another birthday, "Let us consider every anniversary as the opening of a new chapter rather than the close of an old one, and our many years gone by as an accumulated capital



THEODORE H. BUDD

to invest in the years to come."

Exchange Congratulations

C. M. Chaney, condensing his annual report as general manager of the Exchange, recalled the formation of that organization, saying it had been his great pleasure to serve the organization and the state companies for 34 years, through war and through two depressions. He declared "I have no fear of the future." Referring to the coming year, he said he was optimistic, "we have no fear of not being able to sell any reasonably-sized crop in 1945. We have already accepted orders for 300,000 barrels and could have accepted orders for 400,000—that is how our trade feels today about cranberries. E. Clyde McGrew, also reporting for the Exchange, paid a glowing tribute to the achievements of the Growers Company, saying, "your crops have done well in the 'stormiest weather' of the years past. Long may you continue to succeed and to prosper. It is our duty and obligation to help in the rebuilding of the New Jersey industry. It must be conducted so that your young men who went away to war will find a better New Jersey industry when they return." He reported on insecticides and transportation, allotting especial emphasis to the new fungicide "Fermate", in which many Jersey leaders are placing high hopes for better control in the future of the Jersey rot problem..

Dr. Miller

Dr. Miller's address, "The Cooperatives' Place in Agriculture", was serious and instructive, pointing out the responsibilities of cooperatives, as well as the assets

of such bodies. The speaker, head of the walnut growers of California and as president of the American Co-operative Institute, with a profound knowledge of the co-operative system of today, left a message which his audience took to heart and wished had been more extended in the many aspects considered. He said he was familiar with cranberries, and as a quasi-luxury food, cranberry problems were very similar to those of walnuts and the two crops often have the same ups and downs.

He stated that of the few cooperatives which had started 50 years ago, few were still in survival. The cooperative idea, he continued, has become big, and its business is conducted in billions. "We are now 'big business.' As such, we are the object of sharp scrutiny and of jealousy." He stressed that for every right which had been granted a cooperative there was an obligation. "Rapid growth of cooperation has brought about too little thought upon the long-range aspects of the cooperative movement and the cooperative's place in the general economy. Co-operatives have been called selfish. Do not be selfish, or thoughtless of the rights of others. Keep strictly within the legal rights of your charter." He said cooperatives must take greater interest in matters of public nature; rigidly adhere to all laws governing cooperatives; "make certain mother, wife and daughter know what is going on in your affairs in the cooperative—in short, make it a family affair and, finally, make sure you understand yourself just what your co-operative is and what are its rights and its obligations."

Charles D. Makepeace, Williamstown, Mass., remembered by Jersey men as a former grower, touched upon earlier days in a brief and much appreciated talk, and John C. Makepeace of Wareham, Mass., told eloquently of earlier events. He spoke of forgotten or little known aspects of the Growers' Cranberry Company, relations of Massachusetts men to it, and of the start of the Exchange and of Cranberry Cannerys. He recalled Joseph J. White and the work of Mr. Wilkinson as selling agent, saying he had known nine of the men who founded the cooperative, now all passed on.

Color movies of Massachusetts and Wisconsin cranberry scenes, "narrated" by Mr. Chaney, completed the program.

Election April 20th

At the meeting of directors at Pemberton, April 20th, the official resignation of Mr. Chambers was discussed with regret, and a fine tribute was paid by the board for his long years of service to the

company. He will continue to serve on the board and was to be a delegate at the Exchange in New York until his term expires.

Besides the election of Mr. Budd as his successor, the following officers were named: first vice president, Isaac N. Harrison, Crosswicks; second vice president, Edward Crabbe, Toms River; third vice president, Joseph W. Darlington, Whitesbog; secretary-treasurer, E. C. Becher, Pemberton; assistant, M. C. Lambeth, Pemberton.

Directors who had been elected at the meeting on the 18th were: Joseph Palmer, Enoch Bills, Mr. Budd, Mr. Darlington, Ezra Evans, James T. Holman, George Kelley.

See History, page 18

Wilkinson

(Continued from Page 6)

but it did happen that the Civil War was the immediate cause for C. Wilkinson, then a large Jersey farmer, to transfer his main interests from his farm near the Delaware to Philadelphia.

C. Wilkinson (whose first name was Charles, but who preferred his signature as merely "C. Wilkinson"), when the Civil War broke out was conducting an extensive farm at Bridgeport on a tributary of the Delaware river below Philadelphia. There he grew considerable quantities of fruits and vegetables and other products. There his four sons and three daughters were born. C. Wilkinson was one of those supplying Philadelphia with farm products. The war, even as wars do today, brought transportation difficulties and he found he was in prospect of being cut off from his market.

He foresightedly conceived the idea of opening a place of business for himself in Philadelphia to which he could not only transport his own produce but that of his local fellow producers as well. He solved the transportation problem by operating a boat line to Philadelphia on the Delaware. He opened his place of business there in 1861.

The products of his and other farms nearby could be loaded on boats and brought up the Delaware to Philadelphia, running directly into Dock Creek and to a dock in front of his new produce house. This location eventually became 132-134 Dock street. From this location Wilkinson, and later with his sons conducted the important produce business from 1861 until the business was dissolved in 1939. The dissolution came about following the serious injury of Mr. Cayberger in an automobile accident, injuries from which he has now fortunately recovered and is again an active participant in Jersey

cranberry affairs. At the time of its dissolution, C. Wilkinson's Sons was the oldest commission house in Philadelphia and widely known in the cranberry and general trade.

Wilkinson's Once Philadelphia's Largest

Dock Creek in its earlier days was navigable and brought in a large part of the produce sold on what later became Dock street. The city of Philadelphia eventually converted the open Dock Creek into a closed sewer, and a modern street was made where the creek once flowed. Older produce growers of today speak of "going down to the wharf" to trade at Dock street. Dock Creek flowed in the form of the letter "S", starting above Third and Walnut streets and running into the Delaware, and Dock street, when it was made followed the line of the old creek, giving it its "S" curve of today.

C. Wilkinson, prospering in his produce business, built it into a large produce house, at one time Philadelphia's biggest. The four sons, James S., Charles W., Joseph N. and Edward S., as they came of age became members of the firm and each was assigned to a certain department, or commodity: James imported lemons from Sicily, these then being the only lemons available for American consumption. It became necessary to maintain a large force of re-packers of this fruit and these workers were brought over in force from Italy. James also looked after the New Jersey sweet potato deal, which in those days was handled from Philadelphia, sending as many as 30 cars a day at the height of the season to all rail points in the country. Son Joseph had charge of the large "fleet" of wagons drawn by teams of handsome horses, which hauled the produce through the streets of Philadelphia then, before motor trucks came in.

Philadelphia Leading Cranberry Center

Jersey in some years after the Civil War was out-producing Massachusetts in cranberries and C. Wilkinson saw the possibilities in the cranberry trade and pioneered in selling cranberries at wholesale in Philadelphia. He provided a needed outlet through which the crop of the Jersey growers could pass. He became the first of the Philadelphia cranberry commission merchants, and in time Philadelphia became the leading cranberry market of the United States, holding this rating for some years, exceeding Boston and New York.

Son Charles W. had direct charge of this cranberry business. In 1881 he became a member of the New Jersey Cranberry Growers' Association, which was then the only cranberry association in the

country, neither the present Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association nor the Wisconsin State having been organized. Two years later the Jersey association became the American Cranberry Growers' association (due to its wide membership) and still retains the same name. C. W. Wilkinson, as his father had done, recognized the fact that the cranberry industry was to grow, and withdrew his interests from the firm established by his father. He cast the die to devote his full time to the growing and marketing of cranberries.

He was one of the first to realize that the disadvantages of unorganized and often unfair competition in selling could be overcome by cooperation, and as such signed the original charter to form the Growers Cranberry Company. As previously related, he was at the organization meeting made secretary and treasurer and a director and named to market the crop for the new cooperative group that fall.

This cooperative accepted the agency for the marketing of cranberries in Europe for the American Cranberry Trade the following year, as at that time there was interest in building up European consumption of American cranberries. In 1900 this new Jersey company handled the crop of the A. D. Makepeace Company, although A. D. Makepeace was not then a member.

Mr. Wilkinson continued as secretary and treasurer and sales manager for Growers Cranberry Company until its merger with the American Cranberry Exchange in 1911. When he marketed his last crop in 1910 there were 154,671 barrels of New Jersey fruit and but 49,800 from Massachusetts growers that year. He then became general sales counsel for the Exchange, continuing in that capacity until his death.

N. E. Sales

(Continued from Page 4)

A. Cowen, Homer L. Gibbs, John C. Makepeace and Harrison F. Goddard.

The meeting opened with a concise welcome by President Gibbs, in which he said such growers as had "any kind of a crop at all" last year were successful, but he sincerely hoped all members would have bumper crops in 1945, as "we are going to need all the berries that can be produced." He said: "I believe we are entering a new era, one of probably larger crops, perhaps lower prices. We will have ceiling prices another year and the necessary wartime restriction, but I feel we will continue to be as successful as we have been in past years." He then men-

tioned the state of his health which prevented him from attending directors' meetings in New York in the future.

Mr. Benson followed with his annual report, touching upon the use of Jamaican labor last year, and stating that the continuance of this service has been voted by the directors and a total of 60 workers had already arrived under the new contract. The company is operating two groups of six for growers who do not have sufficient work to participate in the principal contract, this contract running from April 4 to October 31. Wages paid (as announced last month) are 60 cents per hour for general bog work, price for harvesting to be determined at the start of harvesting season.

Of the total 160,000 barrels (present government estimate) produced in Massachusetts last year, the Sales Company, including the A. D. Makepeace Company and the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company produced 88,810 barrels. Of that quantity the Sales Company handled 52,998 barrels, the crops of Makepeace Co. and United (with the exception of one car) being used for preserving and dehydration. Cranberry Cannery had the disposition of 44,450 barrels, and the Exchange 44,360 barrels from the entire membership.

During the year the company has suffered the loss through death of four members, Arthur Ellis, Samuel B. Gibbs, Carrol Howland and Frank P. Weston. After paying tribute to these departed members, Mr. Benson closed with the financial report.

C. M. Chaney, in his report for the Exchange, said the 1944 season was a most "unusual" season and different even from the 1943 season, which was also thought of as a "different" season, in the light of past experiences. He said the Exchange could have sold four or five times the quantity of Blacks and Howes which was available, and at the ceiling prices, and he believed that 700,000 barrels last year could have been sold at prices much above any previous averages.

"I believe you will have price ceilings again, whether or not the war ends before fall. What they will be I cannot tell you. However, I think we received reasonably fair treatment from OPA last year and will be treated as well this year.

"We shall continue to have our ups and downs, we must put forth our best efforts to make the valleys between the peaks less deep." He said he believed a "prefabricated bridge", figuratively speaking, could be thrown across these depressions and said he strongly felt cranberries packed in cellophane would be of tremendous ad-

vantage to fresh fruit after the war. "By selling our cranberries two ways, fresh and processed, and with cooperation between the two, we can put this bridge over the gullies."

He said \$26.08 was the average overall, all-variety, all-region price the Exchange achieved last year. Of the seven per cent assessed members he said 4,329 per cent only had been spent and a balance of approximately 1.5 per cent returned to State Companies.

Referring to the Golden Anniversary in New Jersey, he discussed it as a very fine affair indeed, and stressed particularly the talk of Dr. Miller. He hoped it would be possible to have this noted authority upon cooperatives speak to the Massachusetts membership.

E. C. McGrew reported briefly on insecticides and said a cooperative must keep abreast of the times. He commended the members on having reached their 38th anniversary, and then added his praise to the observance of the Growers Cranberry Company 50th anniversary celebration in New Jersey.

Miss Grace M. White of the firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc. of New York, handling the Exchange advertising account, gave an interesting talk upon publicity and advertising. She said the cranberry as a seasonal fruit is always newsworthy and has a hold upon the imagination, that BBDO has fine connections with all leading editors for disseminating cranberry news and publicity, and that Mr. Chaney has conducted the advertising angle with great skill. She said advertising must be continued, pointing out that Wrigley is now advertising an empty gum wrapper, as showing that for the present their standard product has wholly gone to war. She said the Eatmor brand had become the "Tiffany" among cranberries the country over.

Other officers elected besides those previously mentioned were: second vice president, Paul Thompson; secretary, clerk, treasurer and general manager, Arthur D. Benson; and Miss Sue A. Pitman, assistant.

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Mass. Cranberry Clubs Hold Final Winter, Annual Meetings

Final winter and annual meetings of Plymouth County clubs were held at Rochester Grange hall April 24th, at Red Men's building, Plymouth, April 26th for Southeastern and South Shore clubs respectively. Both were supper meetings and both very interesting, with a particularly lively general discussion at Plymouth.

Southeastern felt it could do no better than to re-elect its slate of officers as the nominating committee, Frank Crandon, chairman, recommended, and Raymond Morse was re-elected president; Carleton D. Hammond, Sr., vice president; Gilbert Beaton, secretary-treasurer; advisory committee, Herbert H. Dustin and Frank P. Crandon.

No election of officers was made at South Shore, present officers to continue until after the meeting in January, the nominating committee to report then.

Southeastern, as had been discussed at that club before, voted to try out an afternoon meeting, followed by supper, rather than evening meeting after supper. This will be done at the first meeting in January, 1946. The objectives were to see if more members would come in the afternoon, and to relieve extension service and state bog officials of so much night attendance at agricultural meetings.

Dr. Franklin's first public appearance since his illness was at Southeastern club. Greeted by a round of sincere applause, he said: "Thank you all for your kindness during my weeks of sickness. I am not able to do all the work I want to yet. But I am in condition to start my work, and I hope to be able to do more and more as the season progresses."

County Agent "Joe" Brown made the important announcement that his associate, "Dick" Beattie

St. Jacques' Study On Sprinklers For Cranberry Bogs

Because of its extreme interest and value to the many growers considering the use of sprinkler systems for frost protection and irrigation, it is planned to print E. C. St. Jacques' address before the four cranberry clubs in full next month. To summarize this highly-technical talk with its tables of figures would be to sacrifice much of the worth of this comprehensive and painstaking study.

(as has been under consideration for some time) is to devote considerably more time to cranberry work this spring and summer, assisting Dr. Franklin. As Mr. Beattie is an entomologist and has studied in forestry, his services will be extremely valuable to the Plymouth County growers.

Brown said that not only in the usual insect and other work could Beattie be of special help to growers, but because of his forestry training he might suggest and plan better uses of the woodland many growers own. He said he did not believe cranberry growers even yet look upon wood as a crop and that they have extra sources of revenue in their woodlands if properly developed, particularly now with the new uses pulp woods are being put to. He suggested as a thought of long-range possibility the establishment of some sort of schooling for young men who were to take up cranberries as an occupation, possibly at State College at Amherst. He said this was a

Beattie explained a "Reminder suggestion which growers might think about.

Card" program for insect control, saying he hoped this season cards could be sent out well in advance, which would help growers to get busy with controls at the proper times. The club also voted to hold twilight field meetings for insect study, with basket lunch, on motion of Chester Vose.

Dr. Franklin gave "Highlights" of the 1945 spray chart then about to be printed and distributed, saying there were three particular points: (1) that dates of various practices also carried a notation "or earlier", this being in view of the remarkable advancement of the season over normal; (2), that rotenone is again recommended for treatments, as it has been made available; (3), that Sabadilla use appears on the chart.

The guest speaker of the meetings was Prof. W. H. Thies, Extension Fruit Specialist of Mass. State College, who spoke instructively upon "Other Small Fruits for Cranberry Growers". He said that berry growing was a truly specialized form of agriculture and that cranberries were among the most highly specialized of any. Discussing side lines, he dismissed tree fruits as impractical to the "berry man", to his mind. He saw practically no prospect for the cranberry grower in Boysenberries, some for grapes, not much for brambles, except red raspberries. He thought blueberries offered a decided opportunity, if planted in the right soil and given the proper care, and said, "I believe the cultivated blueberry is here to stay." However, he gave highest place to the strawberry, which, he said, was an opportunity very much overlooked in Massachusetts.

CAPE MEETINGS

At the final winter meetings of the Cape Cod Cranberry Clubs, Marcus L. Urann, Cranberry Canners, Inc., as announced by the advance program, explained his phil-

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osophy on marketing from the point of view of a grower and processor; Arthur D. Benson, manager New England Sales, explained his viewpoint as it pertains to the fresh fruit market, and Emil C. St. Jacques, Hayden Manufacturing Co., Wareham, gave a talk from his study of sprinkler systems on cranberry bogs for frost protection and irrigation. The talks upon the two angles of marketing, as arranged by County Agent Tomlinson, were enlightening, upon this most important factor to the grower. Mr. St. Jacques made an extremely valuable contribution to the knowledge of sprinkler systems as a post-war development of great promise.

Upper Cape Officers

Upper Cape, Bruce Hall, Cotuit, April 16th, was preceded by an unusually fine esca loped oyster supper, put on by the Matrons' club of Cotuit, and as this was the usual meeting officers for the coming year were elected. These were: Charles L. Gifford, honorary president; John F. Shields, Osterville, president; Robert S. Handy, Santuit, vice president; William Foster, East Sandwich, secretary; Jesse Murray, Osterville, treasurer; directors, Malcolm Ryder, James W. Freeman, Nathan Nye, Seth Collins. In the absence of both Messrs. Foster and Murray, Seth Collins acted as secretary and treasurer. Forty odd were present.

Plans for a supper at the Lower Cape, Dennis, April 18, were cancelled. All officers there were re-elected, the slate being: G. Everett Howes, Dennis, president; Marshall Siebermann, West Harwich, vice president; Calvin Eldredge, Pleasant Lake, secretary-treasurer; directors, Nathan Crowe, El Nathaniel E. Eldredge, Carroll F. Doane, George Bearse, Maurice Lee. The frost warning of that night unfortunately disrupted the meeting and peace of mind of the growers while Mr. St. Jacques was talking, and also spoiled plans for a "snack lunch" after the close of business.

Highlights of Mr. Benson's talk were that the N. E. Cranberry Sales Company and the Exchange, contrary to some opinions, were concerned with the marketing of processed berries, and, in fact, even 20 years ago were selling a considerable quantity to various processors. New England Sales, he said, in the past ten years had very definitely contributed to and assisted in the success of the cranberry canning cooperative, and its immediate association with Cranberry Canners increased their supply materially. During the past season more than 50 per cent of

the cranberries grown by Sales Co. members were diverted from the fresh fruit market to the processed. N. E. Sales, he said, in behalf of its membership owns stock in Cannery to the value of \$200,000. He sketched the history of the Sales Company from its start in 1907, explaining its system of handling berries and returning sales money to members.

Mr. Urann spoke extemporaneously, as is his custom, saying that Cranberry Cannery begins where the Sales Company leaves off in that it maintains a demand for cranberries through having canned sauce available after the

fresh fruit season. He stressed the fact there must always be two ways to sell cranberries, fresh and processed. "I will never approve of canning the whole crop." He answered criticism that Cannery has over-capacity, saying that sufficient capacity must be maintained to care for whatever proportion of a big crop may have to be processed or frozen in any one year. He said Cannery was necessarily a stock cooperative because of its large physical assets. He spoke again of the million-barrel crop, of the coming use of helicopters, and of the bright future of the industry.

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Memorial Day this year will have a special symbolism for all Americans. We will mourn the passing of our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt — who passed on, serving his country and humanity the world over.

We will mourn for those others of our nation and the other nations of the world who died to make a better era on earth. We will pay tribute to those who died for the same worthy causes in previous wars.

Let us dedicate ourselves this day to strive for permanent and just peace as never before.

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This is the 36th of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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A NEW WORLD ERA OPENS

OUR President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who led us to the gates of victory in Europe and who led the effort which will enable us to defeat Japan, has passed on; Germany is no longer an organized nation; a conference of nations has begun in San Francisco, the long objective of which is permanent peace. April was a month momentous in history. It marked the ending of an era. Today we face a vastly changed outlook. We must face it with individual interest, alertness, and loyalty. One way we may demonstrate our loyalty in this month of May is to continue to subscribe to bonds in the 7th War Loan.

A CHANGING ERA FOR CRANBERRY GROWERS

JUST as a new prospectus is making up before the world, a period of major change is facing the cranberry growers. The change of world affairs—the concluding of the war against organized Germany, with its change in our economy to whatever extent it may be, until “V-J” day; a new president, cannot but have effect upon the activities of all of us.

Strictly within the industry we have the professional report upon the state of our own affairs as they have been. If it had been that our affairs were perfection this scrutiny scarcely would have been turned upon our industry by the voluntary request of two component parts of our cranberry economy. That within ourselves we could see the need of impartial advice as to the conduct of our affairs in the post-war era, is a shining decoration to our credit.

THAT the expenditure of the large sum of money by Cranberry Cannery and the American Cranberry Exchange for this X-ray of ourselves should not bring about change in some degree is inconceivable. Within the cranberry industry are many able minds, minds capable of conceiving plans which, in harmony, will prepare us to meet the new era in world affairs. Cranberry Cannery and the Exchange do not make up the whole of our industry, but what they do decide to do is of the greatest importance to every part of the industry. Coincident with the world, it hap-

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pens, the cranberry growers are at a crossroad of their particular own.

AT this moment of great import, the presidents of the New England Cranberry Sales Company and the Growers Cranberry Company of New Jersey have been forced to decline to hold office longer because of their health, Ruel S. Gibbs of the former, after five years of able service, and Franklin S. Chambers of the latter after a full quarter century of devotion to his company and the cause of cooperation. The new presidents, Ellis D. Atwood and Theodore H. Budd, face a difficult period. To these capable men, we extend congratulations upon the honor given them, and to the state companies congratulations upon the wisdom of their selections.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

causing water to seep away. Both March and April were exceedingly dry months also, rainfall during April being 1.84 inches as against four inches normal. Growers hope this is not the beginning of more dry weather disaster, having freshly in mind the devastating dryness of last summer.

Frosts—As for frosts and frost warnings during April there were half a dozen. Temperatures were reached which caused heavy injury on dry bogs and on bogs with water drawn off early and not recovered. No estimate of percentage of frost losses is available. It would be expected to be comparatively small, with probably more crop damage done by the heavy use of water necessary.

First warning was the earliest on record, the night of April 6th. There was a bad frost on the night of April 18th. Some growers felt

this freeze took considerable toll in individual cases.

Severe Cold April 22 and 23—The month culminated in a severe cold spell the nights of the 22nd and 23rd. On the former, with an evening warning by Frank-

lin of 18 degrees, the wind blew intermittently and it was a "black freeze", so severe that ice formed over the bogs quite generally. On the following night the forecast was again 18. This time there was no wind, the frost came before midnight and stayed late, 18 being



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a temperature very generally reached and one reading of 15 recorded in Carver. Others got readings in the low 20s.

¶**Other Crops Injured**—The apple crop was estimated as cut 75 per cent in Connecticut Valley, 50 per cent for what few trees are in the Plymouth-Barnstable area. The peach crop was severely damaged, and strawberries which were not still covered were badly hit. It was a wicked y cold spell for the last of April.

¶**Feeling Confused**—Growers started out the season feeling prospects were pretty good for an average crop, or better. Bogs had recovered well from the disasters of winterkill of '43-44, the terrible May 18th freeze, the drought of last summer; leafdrop had not shown up as feared and as was discussed in last month's issue. Now nobody is venturing any kind of guesses.

¶**Gypsies**—Gypsy moths began to show up about a month earlier than known to before, and reported by mid-April.

NEW JERSEY

¶**Early April Frosts**—The nights of April 5, 6 and 7 brought a cold

snap (the same which caused Massachusetts early frost warning). Bog readings were 18 degrees on the 6th, 20 on the 7th, which caused extensive damage to cultivated blueberries, injury to apples, cher-

ries and peaches. Cranberries for the most part escaped, as most bogs were under water. Official estimate of blueberry damage is 15 per cent, but unofficial reports placed loss approaching 50 per

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A WORD TO THE WISE—MACHINERY FOR 1945

PROSPECTS of giving you satisfactory service this season ARE GOOD — if you will place your orders well in advance of actual needs.

We will try our utmost, but you will be doing yourself a good turn, as well as us, if you will not delay in letting us know your requirements immediately. They will be filled in the order placed.

THE QUOTA allowed is the same as for 1944. BUT PRESENT ORDERS have already taken up a good percentage of the quota. Long term deliveries of materials and shortage of labor necessitate planning well ahead.

HAYDEN SEPARATOR MANUFACTURING CO.

E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

cent. Losses from this cold spell in Southern Jersey were varied, as the frosts were "spotty". Regarding blueberries a grower near Toms River said he expected to pick no more than enough to supply the local market, while at Pemberton the damage in general appeared not to have been so severe. The apple was the hardest hit of Jersey crops.

¶**Second Cold**—A second cold spell, as in Massachusetts, brought temperatures of 17 on the 23rd. In blueberries corresponding temperatures were 19-20. Some bogs with early-drawn water on that night and not fully re-submerged suffered considerable loss. Some blueberry growers suffered further losses, others were less badly hurt. On the mornings of the 8th, 19th, 20th and 22nd temperatures ranged from 25 to 30 without apparent damage to either crop.

¶**Blueberry Weevil**—Serious infestation by blueberry weevil was being well controlled by spraying.

WISCONSIN

¶**Vines Look Good**—Vines came through the winter, as far as can now be determined, in better condition than in quite some time, according to Goldsworthy. He believes it would be readily possible for Wisconsin to have a better crop than last year if normal conditions prevail during the growing season.

¶**April Snowfall**—Pleasant weather prevailed throughout March and until April 2, when there was snow and a temperature of 15 degrees. Part of the bogs were out

and part were still under, but in neither case was any damage done in the opinion of Goldsworthy. At the Rapids area there were two or three inches of snow, while in the northern area there was a fall of 14 inches. In fact, March and early April weather were reversed.

WASHINGTON

¶**Weather He'd Up Sanding**—Many growers who had planned to do a considerable amount of sanding had the work held up because of the weather. Leonard Morris, Long Beach, however, managed to resand five or six acres, this being done with a sand pump. Water holes or "sumps" from which to pump water for frost protection have been dug by Huddleston & Cline, Katto & Phillips, Ostgard & Miller, the latter having recently purchased the Walter Hill bog, all near Long Beach.

¶**Sprinklers**—Rolla Parrish, Long Beach, is going ahead steadily with his installation of a new pipeline for his sprinkler system. Guido Funcke at "Cranmoor" near Long Beach is installing new sprinkler equipment and will have several more acres under sprinklers before the season is far along.

¶**Some Winter Injury**—Some winter injury showed up on Long Beach bogs, caused by temperatures of 18 degrees. This will appear not severe in terms of winter temperature to eastern growers, but West Coast occasionally gets such a temperature following a period of mild weather, catching the vines not toughened up to stand it.

Military Procurement

(Continued from Page 3)

assured. (The cessation of hostilities in Europe will not affect this requirement).

This office strongly feels that it is the privilege as well as the duty of each grower to voluntarily set aside a portion of his crop for use in serving the armed forces of this country. This is his opportunity to supply an item of food to the men and women who are serving him and his family overseas. He must not fail them!

As indicated previously, cranberries for overseas shipment must be processed, for they cannot otherwise withstand the varied and severe conditions of storage and handling which must be expected. Dehydration of cranberries has yielded an excellent product, which is one of the most popular dehydrated items used by the armed forces. By reason of dehydration, a large amount of tin, packing materials and shipping space have been conserved.

May I take this opportunity to express the thanks and high appreciation of General Edmund B. Gregory, General Carl Hardigg, Colonel Paul Logan, Colonel Louis Webster and the other members of this office for the loyal and successful support demonstrated by the cranberry growers and the Cranberry Canners, Inc., who have made the supply of this item to the armed forces possible.

Yours sincerely,

Cecil G. Dunn,
Lt. Colonel, QMC

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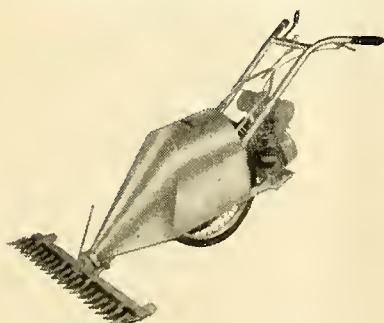
The Growers of Long Beach, Wash., Get Together

Growers of the Long Beach Peninsula (Washington) area held a get-together meeting to discuss sprays, horticultural problems, and any and all items of interest to cranberry growers. Speakers were Dr. John Snyder, extension horticulturist, Washington State College, Pullman; Ralph Roffler, County Agent, Pacific County, Dr. Joel Clark, New Jersey Experiment Station, and J. D. Crowley.

From this meeting, a committee, Rolla Parish, B. B. Sanders, Chas. Nelson, with Mr. Crowley as advisory member, was named to work out soil conservation practices that would fit in with the needs of the cranberry industry. The meeting closed with refreshments served by ladies of the group.

Massachusetts Man Chosen Assistant To Doehlert

William E. Tomlinson, Jr., formerly with the Waltham field station of Massachusetts Experiment Station, has been named as the assistant to Charles A. Doehlert, in charge of the Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory at Pemberton, New Jersey. Mr. Tomlinson becomes research associate, Mr. Doehlert nearly a year ago having succeeded the late Charles S. Beckwith as head of the station. Mr. Tomlinson, who is a native of Newton, Mass., received his Master's Degree from Massachusetts State College in 1938, and has since been associated with the station at Waltham. With his family, he will make his home at Pemberton.



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Exchange Officers

(Continued from Page 5)

President, C. M. Chaney, New York, N. Y.; Secretary, E. Clyde McGrew; Treasurer, E. Clyde McGrew; Ass't Treasurer, Kathryn F. Pratt.

Executive Committee: John C. Makepeace, Wareham, Mass.; Theodore H. Budd, Pemberton, N. J.; Albert Hedler, Phillips, Wis.; Edward Crabbe, Toms River, N. J.; L. B. R. Barker, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

Advertising Committee: John C. Makepeace, Wareham, Mass.; Theodore H. Budd, Pemberton, N. J.; Harrison Goddard, Plymouth, Mass.

History of Growers

Cranberry Company, Inc.

The marketing of cranberries in the early days was, like most fruit and vegetables at that time, conducted in a most hazardous and wasteful manner. So bad had become the situation that a group of far-seeing growers decided to do something about it, and thereby save the industry from ruin.

The men who conceived and originated the idea of mutual protection and cooperation in the cranberry industry and, from whose beginnings, the splendid and effective organization has grown, were: Joseph J. White, Theodore Budd, A. H. Gillingham, E. H. Durell, E. Z. Collings, Charles W. Wilkinson, A. J. Rider, Joseph Evans, Richard Harrison and Joshua S. Wills. These men were the signers of the original charter, and were also the original stockholders.

The name of the new organization was called the "Growers Cranberry Company." Its object, as

set forth in the charter, was to plant, cultivate, grow, produce, buy sell, export, import and deal in cranberries and other products of the soil and by-products thereof. A number of other things were specified, but the real object of the Company was to dispose of the cranberry crops of the members to the best possible advantage; and to this one end the full efforts of the organizers and officers of the Company were directed.

The first meeting of the Growers Cranberry Company was held June 15, 1895 in Dooner's Hotel, 10th Street above Chestnut, Philadelphia, with the following growers present: Joseph J. White, New Lisbon; Theodore Budd, Pemberton; E. Z. Collings, Laurel Springs; A. J. Rider, Trenton; Charles W. Wilkinson, Philadelphia; E. H. Durell, Woodbury; Martin L. Haines, Vincentown; Elwood Braddock, Haddonfield; Haines & McCambridge, Vincentown; Hinchman & Albertson, Haddonfield; Evans & Wills, Medford; Richard Harrison, Chesterfield; Richard DeCou, Chesterfield; Charles C. Hinchman, Haddonfield; A. H. Gillingham, Philadelphia; and Edmond Braddock, Medford.

The office of the Company was located at 235 S. Water street, Philadelphia, Pa. The officers of the Company were: Joseph J. White, president; Theodore Budd, vice president; Charles W. Wilkinson, secretary and treasurer. The directors were Joseph J. White, Theodore Budd, A. J. Rider, Joseph Evans, E. Z. Collings, E. H. Durell, and Charles W. Wilkinson. Mr. Wilkinson marketed the crop. In July, 1896, the Company accepted



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the agency for exporting cranberries to Europe for the American cranberry trade. In that year the matter of grading cranberries was considered and the 100 quart barrel was adopted. At this time the Company moved its office to 237 S. Second street, Philadelphia.

In 1900, although he was not a member, the Company handled the crop of A. D. Makepeace, Wareham Mass.

In 1903, the Company recommended the 100 quart barrel to the American Cranberry Growers Association, so that all shippers of cranberries would conform with Assembly Bill No. 87. In this year, two growers were admitted to membership in the Company—A. D. Makepeace, Wareham, Mass., and Japheth Bowker, Medford.

In 1904, a membership drive was decided upon, and the following resolution was adopted: "That each stockholder be authorized to say to one grower of known reputation of good fruit and good packing, that he would be glad to present his name for membership in the Company."

In 1904, Mr. Theodore Budd invited all the members to Green's Hotel, Philadelphia, for dinner, it evidently being the rule that the grower producing the largest crop of cranberries was to provide dinner for the entire membership. His

must have been the largest crop that year.

In 1905 Mr. A. D. Makepeace had a dinner served to the members at Boothby's, Philadelphia. No doubt he shipped the largest crop that year.

In 1906 a resolution was adopted that the six largest growers pay for the stockholders' dinners. Mr. I. C. Hammond, Onset, Mass., was admitted as a member this year. By this time the membership had increased to such an extent that the office space on Second street was found inadequate, and in January, 1906, the office was moved to the Drexel Building.

In 1907, Mr. John C. and Charles D. Makepeace, Wareham, Mass., joined the Company. It was this year that a committee was appointed to meet delegates from the New Jersey Cranberry Sales Company, New England Cranberry Sales Company and the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company with a view of forming a Central Sales Agency. Cranberries were first advertised by the Growers Cranberry Company in the Trade Journals and papers in 1907, 1908 and 1909.

Due to the success of the Company in disposing of the crop, the membership continued to grow.

In 1908, the following Massachusetts growers joined: Harlow Brook

Cranberry Company, and Emulous Small, and in 1909, Federal Cranberry Company; Oliver L. Shurtleff of Carver; Myron L. Fuller, Brockton; Dr. Miller's Estate, Falmouth; W. E. Sparrow's Estate, Mattapoisett; F. H. Jessup, Wareham; D. B. Phillips, North Falmouth; and Mrs. J. Goodnow, Fairhaven.

The fallacy of two strong companies competing against each other was recognized, and in March, 1911, the New Jersey Cranberry Sales Company merged with the Growers Cranberry Company, and the new Company became affiliated with the American Cranberry Exchange.

The American Cranberry Exchange was to be the Sales Agent for the entire group—Growers Cranberry Company, New England Cranberry Sales Company and the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company—and the berries were to be packed and marketed exclusively through the Exchange, under the now famous and dependable "Eat-mor" brand, which brand has become a household word throughout the nation, due to its quality and to the extensive consumer advertising sponsored by the Exchange over a period of many years. This proved to be the greatest advance in the history of the cranberry industry.

Mr. A. U. Chaney was made

General Manager of the Exchange and under his guidance the Exchange became one of the most outstanding co-operatives in the world. For thirty years, 1911 to 1941, Mr. Chaney devoted his entire efforts to the upbuilding of the cranberry industry. He was an outstanding figure, which preeminence he earned by long and extensive study of the problems of the business, by good judgment, earnestness and square dealing. After his death in 1941, Mr. C. M. Chaney, his brother, and Assistant General Manager of the Exchange since its organization, assumed direction of the Exchange, and in whose capable hands it continues today.

(To be continued)

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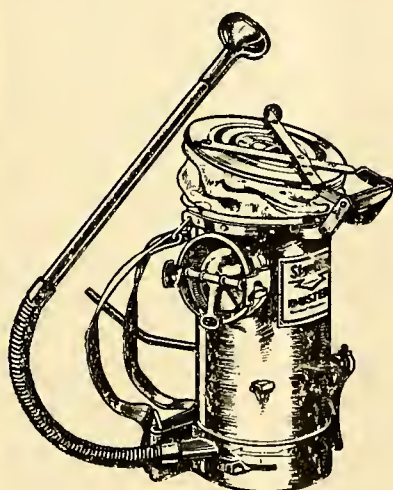
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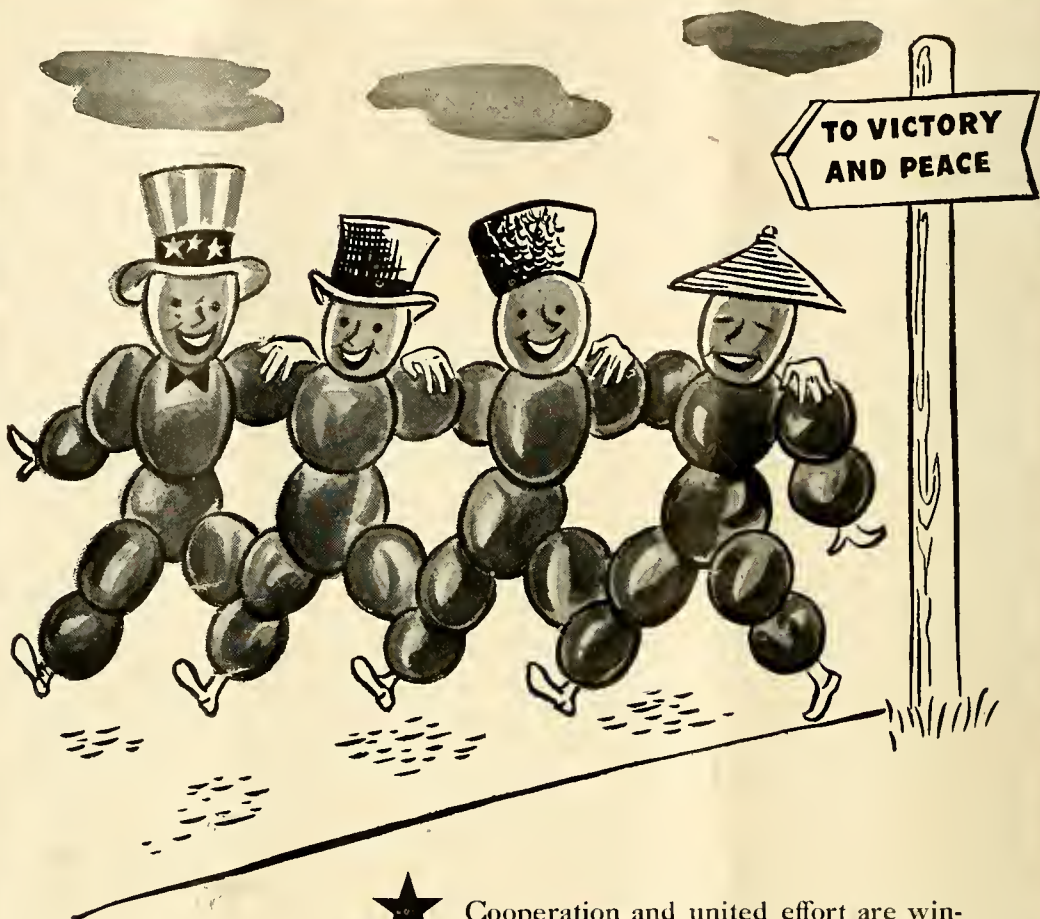
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**Cranberry Canners
Annual Meeting
Set for June 26**

Date for the annual meeting of
Cranberry Canners, Inc., has been
set for June 26th. Plans for the
meeting have not yet been com-
pleted and it probably will be held
at either Onset or Plymouth this
year rather than at the main plant
at Hanson. Either of these loca-
tions, particularly Onset, would cut
down driving distance for Cape
members.

This meeting should be an im-
portant one.

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Veteran Wisconsin Grower Passes at Age of Nearly 84

Richard Rezin of Warrens, Respected Senior Member of State's Largest Cranberry Growing Family, Was Pioneer.

Death on Sunday, May 13th, took one of Wisconsin's oldest cranberry growers when Richard Rezin, nearly 84, passed away at his home in Warrens after an illness of five days. Mr. Rezin was the senior member of the Rezin family, which numerically is the largest group growing cranberries in Wisconsin and it was he who did most to establish the Rezin group

in the field of Wisconsin cranberry cultivation.

Richard's father before him was a grower in a small way, and he had a brother who was a grower in Wisconsin before moving to Oregon to operate a bog until his death, but it was the efforts of Richard which laid the foundations for the respected position of the Rezin family in the Wisconsin industry today. His own holdings had been built up to about 40 acres. In recent years this home marsh has been under the active direction of his son, Russell.

Born in the town of Randolph, near Wisconsin Rapids, May 20, 1861, Mr. Rezin began life as a farmer, and then while still a young man, decided to devote his entire activities to cranberry growing. He moved westward from the Rapids area to Warrens in 1900, buying a marsh of 16 acres and then selling that and buying another of 11 acres which he built to its present size. This is the marsh which is operated as Rezin and Son.

Mr. Rezin, a man of unusually large stature, was known as one of the strongest men in Wisconsin in his youth and middle years and during his long life was one of the hardest-working growers in the state, never sparing himself in physical exertion. With his brother, Mr. Rezin had started what is now the J. J. Emmerick marsh in Cranmoor in 1890 before going to Warrens. He was one of the earliest members of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company.

He was married June 17, 1889 to Pearl F. Forbes of Webster, South Dakota, who survives him. Six of their ten children survive: Lloyd, of Cranmoor, who is a cranberry grower; Leslie, Russell and Daniel, all of Warrens and all growers; two daughters, Isabel of Warrens and Mrs. W. L. Lenoch of Chicago. There are fifteen grandchildren.

Mr. Rezin was a member of Masonic Lodge of Wisconsin Rapids, a Royal Arch Mason at Tomah, and a member of the Eau Claire consistory.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, April 16th, from St. John's Episcopal church, Wisconsin Rapids, the Rev. R. L. Marcell officiating. Burial was at the Forest Hill cemetery. Cranberry growers were honorary pall bearers, and cranberry growers from all over the state were at the services to pay their final respects to their venerable cranberry associate. His death takes away a man who contributed much to Wisconsin's present expanding position in the cranberry industry.

(An article concerning Richard Rezin was published in CRANBERRIES, September, 1943).

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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of June, 1945—Vol. 10, No. 2

Published monthly at The Courier Print Shop, Main St., Wareham, Massachusetts. Subscription \$2.50 per year.
Entered as second-class matter January 26, 1943, at the post office at Wareham, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶**Many Warnings, April-May**—Frost warnings were frequent during May, and found growers with depleted water supplies from heavy April flowings, but frosts in most instances did not materialize, and while May was another troubling month the crop passed the month successfully. During April and May there have been more than 20 frost warnings sent out. There have been frosts, particularly two or three rather severe ones in April, but it would appear frost damage has been relatively small as concerns the whole crop and the greatest damage of the frost season has been from excessive use of water made necessary by the unseasonable cold of parts of April and May.

¶**Water Now Fair**—While water supplies were getting low as May began, and dropped still lower as flowing continued, there were rains during the week of May 14th which replenished reservoirs considerably, and if there should be June frosts most growers would have water to put into the ditches.

¶**Early Start Slowed**—The crop is still ahead because of the phenomenal start it received the first of the season with the abnormal y warm March, but this advancement was considerably slowed down by the cold May. The crop as May ended might not be more than a week or two in advance, rather than from three weeks to a full month, as at end of April. As May ended new growth was well along and early June should see podding out and blossom.

¶**Normal Prospect Now**—The season, therefore, has progressed in better fashion than the outlook appeared a month or so ago. Massachusetts cranberries wintered well, the vines appear healthy, April and May frost damage was relatively light (there was no repetition of the May 18 "black" frost of last year), new growth has

(Continued on Page 16)

Survey Committee Named, Meets In New York—Suggests Wisconsin for Next Meeting

Following the receiving and reading of the report of the industrial survey firm of Booz, Allen & Hamilton of New York, upon Cranberry Canners, Inc., the American Cranberry Exchange and the "over-all" report upon the entire cranberry industry, a committee of eight was appointed, and met in New York at the Hotel Pennsylvania, May 23 and 24. This committee consists of Ellis D. Atwood, Massachusetts; Theodore H. Budd, New Jersey; Albert Hed'er, Wisconsin, representing the Exchange; John C. Makepeace Massachusetts; Isaac C. Harrison, New Jersey, Charles L. Lewis, Wisconsin, representing CCI and the executive heads of the two cooperatives, Chester M. Chaney and Marcus L. Urann. At the New York meeting the committee organized, naming Mr. Atwood, chosen president of American Cranberry Exchange and New England Cranberry Sales Company in April, chairman, and Mr. Makepeace, secretary.

At the meeting in New York on April 23 and 24 at the Hotel New Yorker, when the report was read, directors of both cooperatives agreed that the report not be made public until the committee to be appointed had been named and had an opportunity to study it. The survey, totaling more than 700 pages, read by Messrs. Smiddy and Campbell of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, is divided into three volumes: one concerning CCI, the second the Exchange, and the third, a general report upon the entire industry, with general recommendations.

Exchange Copies

Since that time A. D. Benson, general manager of N. E. Cranberry Sales, has read the report concerning the Exchange, the "over-all" and parts of the CCI (at request of J. C. Makepeace) at an all-day meeting of directors of N. E. Sales, when the Massachu-

setts delegate was named. Mr. Benson is now completing his preparation of 60 copies, with charts and graphs furnished by Booz, Allen & Hamilton of the "over-all." These copies will be given to each of the 33 directors of N. E. Sales and to the seven directors of Wisconsin Sales and to directors of Cranberry Growers Company in New Jersey, it is expected. The intention in this, in New England at least, is that as N. E. Sales directors are elected by districts, such members of N. E. Sales as desire may call on their individual directors in their district and see the copies for themselves. This move was taken in response to many requests. Report copies are available at the Middleboro office for members to study.

Vernon Goldsworthy has just announced in his May bulletin to members that he has copies of the reports at his office at Wisconsin Rapids which are available to any members who wish to go over them at any time, and that it is hoped a plan will be worked out by which all members may see them.

Cranberry Canners

Resumes of the most important parts of the complete report concerning Cranberry Canners and the "over-all" are being prepared by CCI, and these will be mailed to all members of the processing cooperative. Beyond that, for those who wish to see the report in its entirety, complete copies will be made available at the main office of Canners at Hanson, at Onset, and at other offices of the cooperative. The opportunity to study these two complete reports will be open to every cranberry grower, whether a member of Canners or not.

The attitude of Mr. Urann from the start has been that inasmuch

(Continued on Page 14)



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

MR. ATWOOD STUDIES A VOLUME OF THE SURVEY AT HIS OFFICE

"Office Sought the Man" In Choice of Atwood to Head the N. E. Sales and the Exchange

Now, His Further Election As Chairman of Committee of
8 to Recommend On Survey Report Gives Great Responsibility At Crucial Time In Cranberry Industry.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

In electing Ellis D. Atwood president of New England Cranberry Sales Company and to the office of president of American Cranberry Exchange, these organizations selected a Massachusetts grower who has come to be almost the personification of the words, "Cranberry Grower."

He is a grower whose fame outside the industry is wide-spread. When newspapers or other publications want a story about cranberry growing and turn the spotlight upon cranberries, Mr. Atwood and his famous bogs at South Carver are almost invariably within its glow, for at least a portion of the story. He has come to symbolize the

cranberry grower for many editors. It is safe to say that of the relatively few outside of cranberries who could place a grower by name a large proportion would first think of Mr. Atwood.

Within the industry his reputation has long been high. It has come about that the solid substance of his cranberry holdings, his long experience, his personal sound judgment and integrity, his honest interest in the betterment of the industry, have been behind most worthwhile moves. In steps of importance his advice and assistance have always been sought.

Ever a loyal member of cooperative fresh fruit marketing, Mr. Atwood has never been prejudiced against canning. In fact, he has been a member of the Advisory committee of Cranberry Canners, Inc., and is a firm believer in the growing possibilities of processed cranberries. The past couple of seasons he has been particularly enthused, in fact, about the recovery of floats and the addition of these berries to the salable crop.

"Peace-Dale"

The "outside" reputation of Mr. Atwood has spread far; for one thing, because of the handsome Christmas-New Year displays which he and Mrs. Atwood featured every winter at their estate on Sampson's pond. As has been often told, the guest books for these annual events have included the names of visitors from most of the states and from foreign countries. "Peace-Dale", which was the designation of the latest displays, was forced into discontinuance by the stringencies of the war. These expressions of public goodwill, with their hundreds of multi-colored lights, often with many electrically-animated figures, although canceled for the duration, will, with the coming of peace, once more express their holiday message.

Model Village

The building of a model village for a number of his workers focused attention upon Mr. Atwood. Nowhere else in the industry is there anything on such a scale as these modern, attractive homes, each individually designed, for cranberry workers. Spaced along a wide, double-drive boulevard ("Eda" boulevard, because of Mr. Atwood's initials), this group of small homes has received much favorable comment.

Handsome Screenhouse

The screenhouse and office building, erected in 1940 by Mr. Atwood to replace a fine screenhouse burned, is on a grand scale, without equal in the cranberry field. This handsome structure more resembles a college building than one

designed to serve as a screenhouse and office by the side of a cranberry bog. That a grower could or would build such an edifice for a cranberry-growing use tells to all who see it that cranberry growing is a business of importance.

Cranberry Railroad After the War

A couple of years ago publicity was once again accorded this Massachusetts grower when he bought most of the equipment of an historic narrow-gauge railroad in Maine which was to be abandoned, and began to transport it, locomotives, cars and all, to South Carver. He had planned to use it to haul berries, sand, or other materials between bogs and screenhouse; to carry workers, himself and guests in the coaches over the portions of his property of 1800 acres. This project, he admits, at the same time was something in the line of riding his hobby, which is railroads—the collection of railroad books, magazines and photographs. Even so, however, it had its practical aspect, a useful railroad to operate over the property in the growing of cranberries.

Be that as it may, there is nothing impractical in the use of modern, heavy construction equipment, tractors, bulldozers, power shovels, sprayers, dusters, grass clippers, power pickers, float machines (of his own devise). Mr. Atwood has acquired and made use of all these as they have come along.

Mr. Atwood a Modest Man

While Mr. Atwood's activities have attracted the eye of the press and public every now and then to an extent not accorded other growers, he has not done these things with that end in view. He has simply had ideas for novel and interesting projects, carried these projects out, and the attention has come of its own accord.

Within the industry, Mr. Atwood, unobtrusive in attitude, not strident in speech or action, even a bit diffident seeming, never "throws around the weight" of his 205 acres of bog with an annual average production approaching 10,000 barrels. He never intrudes the influence of his long years of position as one of the larger growers. However, this influence is always ready when asked for, and it is the sound, conservative advice of successful cranberry experience.

In activities outside the industry Mr. Atwood has just completed a three-year term as Carver Selectman, declining to serve again. He has been on the Carver school committee, on the park commission, and finance committee. He is treasurer and clerk of Union church, Carver, and was trustee of the Carver Methodist church. He is Carver committeeman for Vet-

STATEMENT BY ELLIS D ATWOOD

Within the last forty years two cooperative methods of disposing of the cranberry crop have been instituted, one being the American Cranberry Exchange, formed and operated by the energetic efforts of the late Arthur U. Chaney and his brother, Chester M. Chaney, with the assistance of many other growers who should receive their just recognition. To this category may be included the highly regarded Beaton Agency and others of a lesser degree.

The other being the processing method courageously started by the efforts of such pioneers as John C. Makepeace, Marcus L. Urann, Enoch F. Bills, the late Elizabeth F. Lee and others and which was later combined to form Cranberry Cannery, Inc., under the able leadership of Mr. Urann.

As these two systems proved of great benefit to many growers, a movement is now on to consolidate them for the common good of all.

I have been unexpectedly elected to the Presidency of the New England Cranberry Sales Co. and to the American Cranberry Exchange, both of which I consider to be a great honor and responsibility. In this capacity it is my intention to do my utmost toward the accomplishment of this consolidation, which should combine all of the strengths and eliminate all of the weaknesses that now exist, to the end that an efficient, progressive and harmonious cooperative will come into being in which it will be the desire of all cranberry growers of this nation to participate.

In this new cooperative I see a future brighter than any ever experienced in the history of the cranberry industry.

erans Rehabilitation of the Plymouth Draft Board. He was a director of the Wareham National Bank and is a trustee of the Wareham Savings Bank.

Honored for Achievements

Only a couple of months ago he was named to the Board of Trustees, Plymouth County Aid to Agriculture, as "an outstanding cranberry grower of Massachusetts." In 1942 he was called in to the State Capitol at Boston by U. S. Senator Saltonstall, then governor of Massachusetts, to discuss and serve on the Governor's

agricultural labor council. Last winter he was one of four Plymouth County cranberry growers to receive "A" pennant awards because he was "successful in securing a good crop in a year of extreme hazards by good management" and for recognition of his "farm leadership, good citizenry and benevolence to his fellow men". This award was from the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

Mr. Atwood (CRANBERRIES, April, 1939) has been a grower all his life. He is the son of a grow-

(Continued on Page 11)



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

ATWOOD SCREENHOUSE, SOUTH CARVER, MASS.

"Dad" Bennett, Dean of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers

A. E., WITH MRS. BENNETT RECENTLY OBSERVED 60TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Secure in a special niche, in the affection and respect of Wisconsin growers is A. E. Bennett. He was among the leaders in founding Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and is the second of only two presidents to head that cooperative since its founding in 1906. He succeeded the late E. P. Arpin. His father, A. C., was the first treasurer, and A. E. took over that office in the first years of the company.

"Dad" Bennett passed his 82nd birthday last August, and on April 14th he and Mrs. Bennett, who is 78, observed their 60th wedding anniversary, having been married at Clintonville, Wis., in 1885. At the time he was confined to St. Joseph's hospital at Marshfield (Wis.), as for the past half year his health has not been good. He is now at the Bennett home at Cranmoor—a home which was built in 1886 by the side of the Bennett marsh, mostly of native lumber, when the area was still a forest. The region was then so remote that the way "in" was by a "tram" car over 3x3 inch wooden rails, over the two-mile marshy and wooded route from the nearest railroad. There was no road.

It has been Mr. Bennett's privilege and pleasure, and that of Mrs. Bennett as well, to see the Wisconsin cranberry industry develop from very small beginnings to its status last year of a nearly \$3,000,000 production. They have watched and Mr. Bennett has played a prominent role in the growth of cranberry cultivation in that state from its earlier days. They have seen and taken part in the development of the town of Cranmoor from an area of wilderness into Wisconsin's leading cranberry community.

They have led a life in cranberry growing rich in achievement. Mr. Bennett has the satisfaction of the knowledge that as a past president of Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association, treasurer, and long service as president of Wisconsin Sales, he has at least played a measure in the progress of cranberry culture in his state.

Mr. Bennett himself is a second generation grower. His father, the late A. C., passed along an inheritance of cranberry growing, and now Mr. Bennett has passed it along to his son, Ermon E., who is in active management of the "home place" marsh at Cranmoor (CRAN BERRIES, August 1943). A. C. Bennett, who was born in New York state, was a traveling salesman. Included in his itinerary were the new and bustling towns of Central Wisconsin. He brought his family west in 1871. He foresaw a splendid future in the growing of this fruit when cultivation was beginning in the region along the Wisconsin river.

A. E. was a boy of fifteen when his father built this early marsh

just south of that of Ralph Smith. Smith was the first to "scalp" a wild cranberry marsh in that state, and A. C. and Arthur followed suit. The younger Bennett spent summers on the marsh and in winter attended Lawrence College at Appleton.

Mrs. Bennett and he remember well when the best way into Cranmoor marsh through the swamps and forests was by the "tram" car, which was pushed along. Supplies were thus brought in and women often were passengers, while the men furnished the pushing power. The Bennetts well remember that the method used to visit the Gaynor marsh near by was by boat poled along the creek and beyond that to the Potter marsh and home. There was no whizzing around by automobile then, over hard roads, as the growers travel today.

Mr. Bennett can look back upon being one of the first of Wisconsin cranberry men to visit the East. His first visit back to the East, where he was born before his father moved to Wisconsin, was around 1900 when he and his father visited Whitesbog in New Jersey and bought a White cranberry separator.

A. C. Bennett was the first delegate to the East in 1906 when the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company was formed as the first unit of the three which now make up the American Cranberry Exchange. He was East at that time and assisted A. U. Chaney in the organization of New England Cranberry Sales and the New Jersey Cranberry Sales (now combined with the Growers Cranberry Company).

The Bennetts, father and son,

developed the Wisconsin native variety, the Bennett Jumbo, which has proven to be one of the best keeping of the native varieties. Although at present it is exceeded in popularity for new plantings by the Searles Jumbo and the Massachusetts McFarlin, the discovery of the Bennett Jumbo had its part in the development of Wisconsin cultivation. Grading and sorting methods in vogue owe much to ideas which the Bennetts worked out.

In 1937 he was given an honorary diploma by the University of Wisconsin, this being an annual award by the agricultural college for outstanding achievements in agriculture. When members of New England Cranberry Sales and Growers Cranberry Company made the group visitation to Wisconsin in 1940 it will be remembered that it was Mr. Bennett, as president of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales, who made the address at the welcoming dinner.

In 1942 Mr. Bennett was one of four octogenarian members who were honored by Wisconsin Sales, the others being George M. Hill, E. H. Kruger and Richard Rezin, who passed away May 13th.

He has served his community in public affairs as well as in cranberry matters. He has been one of the Wood County Supervisors for 46 years. He helped to organize the agricultural school, is a director of and stockholder in the Wood County National Bank and a stockholder in the Cranmoor Water Company. He has been president of the grammar school district since it was organized in 1906.

The 60th wedding anniversary, because of Mr. Bennett's health, was limited to members of the immediate family, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar O. Potter, the latter a daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bennett. The Bennetts have 15 grandchildren and 18 great-grandchildren.

Among Mr. Bennett's cherished collections are scrap-books containing many old cranberry pictures, including pictures of association conventions held at the Bennett marsh back in the last century and the opening years of the twentieth. Although Mr. Bennett can look back upon great progress for the Wisconsin cranberry industry, he foresees still greater things to come for the state in which he spent his life. Commenting upon the present affluent war years, from his wisdom of years he declares "Wisconsin will not always have it so easy. We will have our bad years, too, as have other sections and other occupations. But Wisconsin is going to continue to grow as a cranberry state. Yes, there is no question in my mind

about that. And there is no doubt in my mind about cranberries being a good business to be in. I believe the next five or ten years will be good cranberry years."

Mr. Bennett has no regrets that he made cranberry growing in Wisconsin his life work, and Wisconsin growers are proud to hail him as the "dean" of the Wisconsin cranberry industry.

Higher Wisconsin Production Certain

Wisconsin last year had its most successful season ever, producing 115,000 barrels, with gross returns to the Wisconsin industry getting up toward three million dollars. Last year Wisconsin Cranberry Sales was "high line" of the three units making up the American Cranberry Exchange—and by a very comfortable margin.

Wisconsin growers realize that last year, with its unusual conditions in the East, was a year not likely to be repeated, and have no illusions that the Sales Co. which has 110 members out of Wisconsin's 115 growers, will again top New England Cranberry Sales, at least soon. The state, however, is confident it will remain second in production. There is certainly no indication that for the next few years New Jersey will be able to overcome its handicaps sufficiently to regain second position. While there is hope and justification for the belief that Jersey may be able to "up" its present lowered rate of production considerably, Wisconsin will grow proportionately greater. Wisconsin rate of increase for the next few years may exceed that of Massachusetts.

Wisconsin potentially is now considered as from 125,000 to 150,000 barrels. With growing conditions just right all season, the 150,000 figure could be reached any year—this year or next.

Much new acreage is coming into bearing, possibly as much as 200 acres for the first time this year. Wisconsin acreage is now estimated at 3300 to 3400 acres. No survey has recently been made, although one may be in prospect now for the near future. Wisconsin's acreage in 1941 was 2503. Wisconsin average production from 1932 to 1941 was 82,500. Marsh begun before the war, and some built since has now matured or is about to mature.

Wisconsin marshes in good condition are well capable of producing 50 barrels to the acre. With present acreage and a 50 barrel average on good marshes, the 150,000 production can obviously be

"hit" any year. The 125,000 figure soon seems more than likely.

This is the opinion of a number of the best informed growers. It is the opinion of Vernon Goldsworthy. Conservative Henry F. Bain concurs in the opinion that 150,000 barrels in Wisconsin "could be reached any year now."

Wisconsin average per acre is now a little better than 45 barrels. That is the past five-year average. Fifty barrels per acre average may be expected from now on under normal conditions. Much Wisconsin bog has been rebuilt and improved. New bog is better built than the old. Fifty barrels per acre is now the average in better locations, according to both Mr. Bain and Mr. Goldsworthy. Mr. Bain expects the average yield per acre to go up. "I expect to see the state average pass the 50 barrel per acre marsh within the next ten years, and how much more per acre I wouldn't care to say. Some good growers now are getting 70 barrels per acre."

"I think Wisconsin will continue to grow", Mr. Bain continues further. "I see no reason for the state to stop short of a production of 250,000 barrels within the foreseeable future. Progress has been laid along broad and sound lines."

Some growers are producing 100 barrels to the acre on good marshes. One grower (C. L. Jepson of City Point) produced as high as 107 barrels to the acre. His average for the past six years, even including a very light 1944 crop, has been 83 barrels to the acre.

Goldsworthy, who is always an optimist as far as Wisconsin cranberry production is concerned, does not expect any "boom" in Wisconsin. In fact no wise grower wants a "boom". Some growers there now feel that prices being paid for marsh are somewhat above a safe top figure. They hope this trend will be short and not extensive.

Expansion in Wisconsin so far has been of the steady kind. During the past few years nearly all Wisconsin growers have had crops which have paid well. Practically every grower in the state is in good financial condition. This has placed the industry on a very sound basis; growers now have a firm financial springboard beneath them. This is in contrast to general conditions of some years back.

Wisconsin production figures for the past eight years, particularly with respect to the higher war prices, tell an easily understood story of why the growers are in good financial shape. Here are the figures: 1944, 115,000 bbs.; '43, 102,000; '42, 107,000; '41, 91,000; '40, (highest production to date), 121,000; '39, 108,000; '38, 64,000;

and '37, 115,000. With but a single exception these figures show production above the average of the early and middle 1930s. They also show that Wisconsin has not struck a "big" crop since 1940 with the exception of last year, and that was not "big" in consideration of the total acreage now reached.

Wisconsin does not expect to hit the "jack-pot" of the Exchange again this year or next, as it did last year. It does not even hope to catch up to or pass Massachusetts. Opinion there is that Wisconsin has now reached a point which places that state as the second producing state, securely for the time being, at least, and in a position in which increasingly good crops may be expected for the immediate years.

Twilight Insect Study Meetings, in Plymouth County

Cranberry twilight meetings, arranged by J. Richard Beattie, associate Plymouth County Agent, for the discussion of insects, with Dr. Franklin or "Joe" Kelley the "guest" speaker, were held May 31 and June 1 at four locations in Plymouth County. These were at the bogs of Frank Crandon, Main street, Acushnet, and George Briggs, Billington Sea, Plymouth, on the first date, and Alton Smith, Congress street, Duxbury, and the State Bog, East Wareham, on June first.

These were arranged to bring growers up-to-date information on current insect development, with particular emphasis on Blackheaded fireworm. By having the meetings distributed over the county it was the intention to have smaller groups at each, giving each grower opportunity for entering into discussion with Franklin or Kelley of particular problems.

Minor insects were also discussed and samples of pests caught on the bog or brought were shown to the growers for identification and study.

The 1945 insect and disease control chart had been distributed during the early part of May. Growers were urged to study it carefully, particularly with references to the inclusion of Rotenone for the first time in three years, and also the new material, Sabadilla, this being one of the controls for Blackheaded fireworm and bluntnosed leafhopper.

These meetings proved very popular last year, and growers heartily approve of this program.

Sprinkler Systems for Cranberries

By EMILE C. ST. JACQUES

(Editor's Note:—The following is the paper read by Mr. St. Jacques of Hayden Separator Manufacturing Company, of Wareham, at April meetings of Cranberry clubs, and printed this month as announced in the last issue.)

Sprinkler systems were originally developed for use in irrigation, to assist in a more even distribution of moisture to the growing crops, particularly during the months of June, July and August, when there is a deficiency of rainfall in many localities.

Irrigation is obtained in several different ways:

1st: by ditches leading to the ends of the field rows, and gates where the water can be let down into the rows.

2nd: by porous hose laid in the rows, and attached to a pipe line.

3rd: by perforated hose or pipe laid in the rows, or overhead, so that the plants are covered with moisture in addition to the moisture around the roots.

4th: by revolving sprinkler heads, distributing moisture over a considerable area with a minimum of pipe.

Where irrigation alone is the purpose desired, it is customary to irrigate only a portion of the field at one time, to save pipe and to save on the size of the pumping equipment. It is usually planned to have a permanent main, with branches for about one-fourth to one-sixth of the total area. After irrigating one section, the branch pipes are moved to irrigate another portion of the area, and so on, until the entire area is covered in four to six days.

Several years ago, it was discovered that sprinkler systems could be used successfully as a frost protection, and was quickly adopted by the cranberry growers in Oregon and Washington for that purpose. Experience has shown that good protection could be obtained with temperatures as low as 22 degrees in several instances, and in one instance as low as 18 degrees. When the temperature drops to 24 to 26 degrees, the mist forms an ice film over the entire cranberry plant, insulating it against frost damage. There seems to be a difference of opinion in that case, whether to keep the sprinklers going until the ice has been melted by the rising temperature or to stop when the temperature has risen only above the danger point.

Protection from frost starts as soon as the sprinkler system is in full operation. The mists from the heads create an artificial fog, raising the temperature from 3

degrees to 6 degrees. When temperature is very low, ice forms on the plant, insulating against frost damage. It is important to keep the system in operation during the entire period of temperatures lower than 30 degrees to 32 degrees.

Sprinkler systems for cranberry bogs are best adapted to semi-dry or marginal bogs, namely, those with a reasonable certainty of winter flood, but an insufficient quantity for six to ten spring flows and an equal number of fall flows. For an equal degree of protection, sprinkler systems require only about 20 per cent to 30 per cent as much water as a frost flow. As an example, one acre of bog requires 170,000 gallons of water to flow 6 inches deep for a moderate frost. A sprinkler system operating for ten hours requires 50,000 gallons of water per acre. However, in the majority of frosts, the saving is much more than the figures given above, since full protection can be obtained as soon as the system is in operation. It is customary to wait until the temperature has dropped to 32 degrees or even 31 degrees, and to stop when the temperature has risen to 42 degrees again, after the frost. In this way, the average usage of water will be from 20,000 to 35,000 gallons per acre, as against 150,000 to 180,000 gallons for regular flowing.

It is conceded that frequent flowing (as has been done this spring) will create a certain amount of damage to the vines and to the buds. This is not true with sprinkler usage, as it simulates rain, and does not soak the ground and vines as thoroughly as flowing. This is partially true during the middle and latter part of June, when most bogs are in blossom. Flowing at this period would be disastrous, and fully as damaging as most frosts that occur then. This is not true of sprinkler systems, as it is merely a moderate rain.

A secondary but important benefit from sprinkler systems is irrigation during long dry weather, such as frequently occurs in July and August. Weekly application of the equivalent of one-half inch of rain will materially help the vines, increase the number and size of fruit, and, if used within reason, will make firm, healthy berries.

Some sprinkler manufacturers claim that it is possible to apply insecticides and liquid fertilizers with the system. At the present, insecticides must be applied under pressure, to give good coverage

within the vines as well as on top. Most fertilizers are highly corrosive, and would seriously damage the entire system. It is entirely possible that new post-war chemicals can be adapted for use as agricultural insecticides and fertilizers. But until such time arrives it is not recommended that sprinkler systems be used.

The pipe generally used is the standard galvanized pipe. Quick detachable steel tube is often used on farms for irrigation, particularly on branch lines that are moved frequently. It is rather more expensive than galvanized pipe, and is of no particular advantage on cranberry bogs, where the entire area must be piped for frost protection. Work is now being done on a war contract, on black steel pipe coated with plastic elastic coating that is impervious to water and highly resistant to wear. It is expected that this will be available in the future, and will be less expensive than galvanized pipe.

So that other bog operations such as dusting, spraying, sanding and picking will not be interfered with, the best place to lay pipe is at the ditches, either at ditch level with risers 18 in. to 24 in. for the heads, or on standards above the ditches. Since the distance between ditches varies considerably on different bogs, each installation should be engineered accurately, for spacing of laterals, sizes of heads, pressure, capacity of pump and horsepower of driving unit. The piping is sometimes removed in the fall and reinstated the following spring. Some installations are left out continuously, well drained if above winter flow, or at ditch level, providing the ice is not so deep that the pipe is imbedded in the ice.

There are several good makes of sprinkler heads used. In the Pacific Coast area, the cranberry growers use Rainbird or Buckner heads largely. Each manufacturer makes several sizes of heads, each size with two or three different openings. It is possible to vary the diameter of throw with these heads, and the quantity of water to suit the particular installation, by varying the size head and the pressure at the head.

The pumps most commonly used are the horizontal centrifugal pumps, single stage for low pressures, and two stage for higher pressures, although some vertical duplex or triplex plunger pumps are used. The driving units are electric motors, stationary gasoline or Diesel engines, tractors, or used automobile engines.

Operating pressures at the last head vary from 30 lbs. to 60 lbs. for circle diameters from 70 ft. to 140 ft. The circle diameters must overlap to leave no gaps. There-

fore, the circle diameter must be 30 per cent to 35 per cent greater than the ditch spacing. Ditch spacing of 70 feet require spray circle diameters of about 100 feet, and ditches 100 feet apart require 130 ft. to 135 ft. circles.

To the above operating head pressures should be added friction losses in pipe mains and branches. These can be considerable, and materially increase the pressure required at the pump. Short mains are desirable to reduce these friction losses. In many cases, it will be more economical to use larger pipe mains to reduce the losses, as it may mean a saving in the size of the pump and the horsepower required to operate.

Table of Pounds Lost per 100' of Pipe 15 Years Old:

Gallons Per Minute	Sizes of Pipe							
	1½"	2"	2½"	3"	4"	5"	6"	8"
100	45	15½	5.	2.	0.5	.17		
150		34	10.8	4.5	1.1	.38	.14	
200		56	19.	7.7	1.9	.65	.27	
300				16.5	4.0	1.3	.56	.14
500					10.4	2.5	1.4	.36
1000							5.2	1.3

The best source of water supply is a nearby lake, reservoir, or stream with sure supply of sufficient water. This is the most economical for original cost, and for cost of maintenance. For small bogs, driven wells of suitable number and size can furnish sufficient water, if the subsoil is porous to give the required gallonage steadily for several continuous hours of pumping. Care should be exercised in the layout of the well field, that each well does not draw on the supply to adjoining wells. It is best to consult with an experienced well contractor, before going to the expense of drilling.

Another source of supply for a small number of cranberry bogs is a town water supply if it is nearby and the operating pressure at the town main is from 70 lbs. to 100 lbs. The cost of the water consumed is considerably more than when free water is used. But there is a considerable saving in the initial cost of the system, as no pumps or motors are needed. It is estimated that five to eight years of usage will bring the total cost of the system equal to that of using free water with a pump or motor.

The cost of installation of a sprinkler system varies somewhat with the size and shape of the bog, the availability of water supply, the spacing of ditches, etc. Because of these factors, only an estimate can be given as guide, with variations as much as 15 per cent below and 40 per cent above. Bogs of one to three acres must bear the entire load of the pumping plant, somewhat more per acre than bogs

of five to ten acres. Bogs over 10 acres with only one pump increase again, because of long mains, and pipe friction losses, pumps and motors being more expensive pro rata.

Estimated Costs per Acre (not including wells):

1 to 3 acres—\$675.00 to \$700.00
4 to 10 acres—\$590.00 to \$630.00
12 to 15 acres—\$650.00 to \$680.00 (one pump plant)
16 to 20 acres—\$670.00 to \$720.00 (one pump plant)

These estimates are based on present costs of materials and labor, and are about 30 per cent higher than in 1939.

The cost of a sprinkler system is considerable, but greatly increases

& Hamilton upon the two cooperatives and the industry as a whole has laid open the whole marketing problem of the cooperatives. The future selling of both fresh and processed cranberries is now under debate.

New England Sales and the Exchange, aware of the crisis within the industry, have selected as their head a man kindly and benevolent by nature, conservative in business judgment, retiring by nature, even though so often publicized; a man respected for his integrity and for his devotion to the cranberry industry as a whole; a man who has worked within this industry all the years of his adult life.

Mr. Atwood has accepted the responsibilities of these dual presidencies and of appointment to and chairmanship of the committee of eight to make recommendations, with a deep sense of his duty to the future of the cranberry industry. He has begun his duties in a spirit of an "open mind." To whatever extent it may fall to his lot to help make recommendations his own decisions will be based upon fairness and for the best interests of cranberry growing, as he perceives these interests to be.

Chaney Remarks At April N. E. Sales Meeting

(Continued from Page 7)

er, Stephen Dexter Atwood, one of the pioneers when Carver was achieving leadership in cranberry production, and the grandson of Stephen Dexter Atwood, who began growing cranberries about 1880. Although a third generation grower, Mr. Atwood started out with but three acres of bog in his own name. Under his management the Atwood bogs have expanded to their present 205.

Offices Sought the Man

Rather hoping to retire from offices he has held, as he did from Selectman Mr. Atwood did not seek the office of president of New England Cranberry Sales. He had been first vice president for four years. But it was the old story of "the office seeking the man." He went down to the Exchange meeting in New York in April without the slightest thought of coming home its president. He left the meeting for a few moments. During his absence he had been elected.

As concerns the cooperative world of the cranberry field, Mr. Atwood's selection to top elective office in the Exchange and as head of the largest unit of the Exchange obviously came at a most critical time. The survey of Booz, Allen

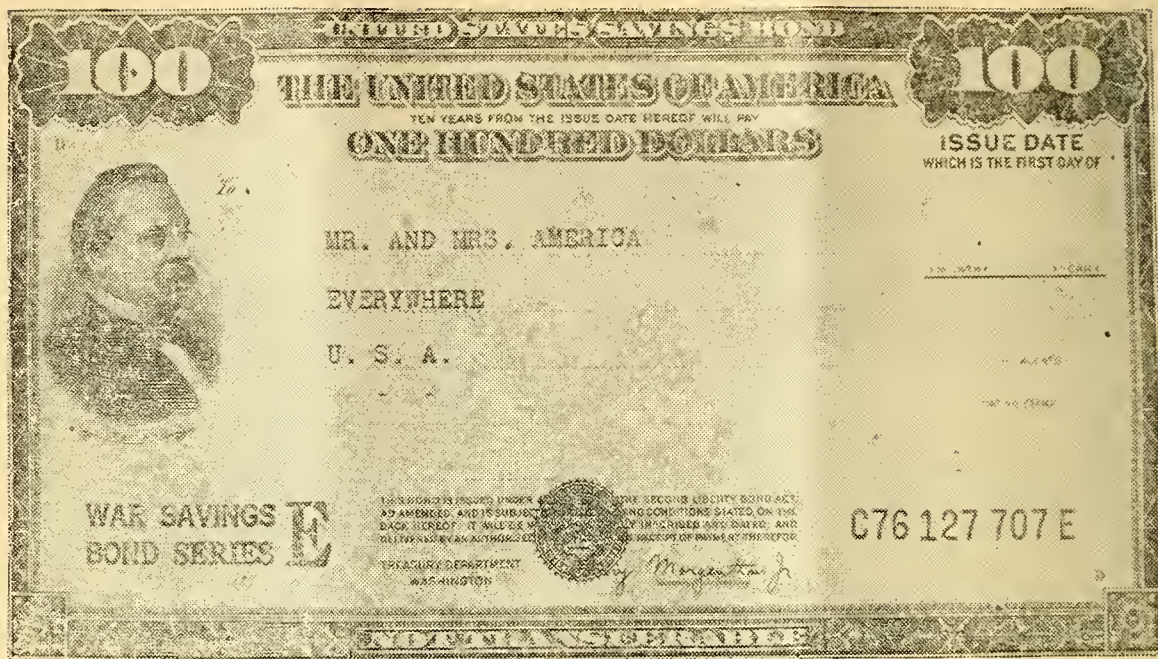
The 1944 cranberry season, from the standpoint of our sales and actual consumption of fresh cranberries, will, I believe, go down in history as being the shortest on record, and there is no doubt about its being the shortest in quantity as compared to demand. Had it been possible to make shipments as fast as our customers wanted them, I doubt if there would have been as much as 50 per cent of the markets that would have had a reasonable supply of fresh cranberries left to be consumed on Thanksgiving Day. As it was, many of our customers were cleaned out entirely before Thanksgiving and only a few had any supply for the Christmas trade.

In my report to the directors of the Exchange dated April 25, 1944, I referred to the 1943 season as being an unusual one and so different from any previous one that it was difficult to make intelligent or fair comparisons.

Naturally, I did not at that time know what was ahead of us for the 1944 season, which we now know was so different from any previous season, with one exception, that comparisons mean little.

The one exception was the size

(Continued on Page 19)



BUY STILL ANOTHER BOND IN THE MIGHTY 7TH

This is the 37th of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

Slocum-Gibbs Cranberry Co.

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THE survey report by Booz, Allen & Hamilton, New York industrial survey firm, of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., the American Cranberry Exchange, and of the cranberry industry in general, authorized voluntarily, and paid for by the two cooperatives, is the subject of discussion whenever two or more cranberry growers meet.

Effecting directly 1200 or more growers as members of one or both organizations, and, indirectly, all independents and others who have any interests within the industry, the report could not fail to be of universal cranberry concern.

The report, in the three volumes of more than 700 pages, is the property of the two cooperatives. Members of both cooperatives in the main, at least, yet await the opportunity of hearing, or reading for themselves, the contents of the survey. There are, however, few within the industry, both cooperatives and independents, who have not heard from first, second or third-hand sources accounts of parts of the survey. Plans are now being made whereby the contents of this outside analysis, with recommendations, may be made more generally available.

The very bulk of the report has presented considerable of a problem in the dissemination of the contents to all members of the cooperatives.

The report, of which all cooperative members will pay their proportionate share of the cost, is declared to be "no secret", at least as far as the cooperative membership of the industry is concerned. If independent growers are given an opportunity to study the holdings it would be because the cooperatives believe the whole industry would be best served that way. As this is written, no plans regarding the general inspection of all three volumes have been completed. It seems likely, however, that the contents or at least a resume of all most important points will become widely known.

The cooperative way of working is from the "bottom up", the democratic way, all cooperative members to have a vote in any decisions reached. The survey certainly has opened up some mighty problems within the industry and, whatever resultant action is taken, can shape the destiny of the industry for decades to come.

So vast are the problems that every

activity in the cranberry industry can be effected. All within the industry have an interest—a "stake"—in the matters involved. Independents have rights and so has the general public consuming cranberries in any form. What the cooperatives want is harmony and efficient working between the fresh fruit and processing branches of the cooperative field. What every cranberry grower, cooperative and independent alike, wants is a strong and sound cranberry industry. The public is entitled to the best cranberries that can be grown, reaching them at fair market prices.

From this point on, final steps in any direction should be taken only after the most careful consideration has been given every angle of all problems by the ablest minds in the cooperatives and by the "rank and file."

Joint Committee of Eight Issues Following Statement

In April the directors of American Cranberry Exchange and Cranberry Cannery, Inc., each appointed a Committee of four to act jointly in a study of coordination of resources and effort in marketing the entire crops of their grower members so as to reach the consuming public in the most acceptable form whether as fresh fruit or processed. This Joint Committee consists of: Ellis D. Atwood of Massachusetts; Theodore H. Budd of New Jersey; Chester M. Chaney of the Exchange; Isaac Harrison of New Jersey; Albert Hedler of Wisconsin; Charles L. Lewis of Wisconsin; John C. Makepeace of Massachusetts; Marcus L. Urann of Massachusetts.

The Committee held its first meeting at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City on May 22-23, 1945, when all members were present and organized by the choice of Ellis D. Atwood as chairman, Charles L. Lewis as vice chairman, John C. Makepeace as secretary.

Survey Committee Meets

(Continued from Page 5)

as this survey was extended to include the entire industry the whole industry has a vital "stake" in the results of the survey, and so every cranberry grower should have the privilege of examination of the reports and recommendations made by Booz, Allen & Hamilton.

One of the problems encountered concerning the making public of the survey to all members of Cannery and the Sales Company has been the size of the report with the more than 700 pages and various charts, graphs and tables. Copies would have to be mimeographed, as New England Sales Company is doing with the 60, or printed, and photostats made from charts and graphs.

The committee report of the New York meeting appears above.

Committee to Wisconsin

Plans now are for a second meeting of the committee of eight at Wisconsin Rapids, about June 11.

Previous to this meeting members of the committee, as well as directors of the respective organizations had considered a survey of the history and affairs of the component marketing agencies and of the industry as a whole, as prepared by the business survey and management counsel firm of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, the reports of which had been presented on April 23-26. These reports, together with data obtained from other sources, were considered and discussed as to their bearing on various phases of the long range future of the industry.

All members of the Committee acknowledged the sound foresight of the founders of the cranberry cooperative organization in its several branches and its important contribution in the respective fields to the stability of the cranberry industry. It is recognized that the activities should appropriately supplement each other rather than conflict, to the end that there may be greater stability in the industry, more intelligent and better coordinated crop distribution, more economical and efficient management, wider and more elaborate service to growers in solving their various problems of cultivation and movement of crop by the most direct means, and better products and service for the consumers. During the course of these discussions, the following resolutions were each

severally considered and unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: That this Committee is determined that its deliberations, actions and recommendations shall be to instill grower confidence in the future security of the industry and the fullest utilization and marketing of its products under the direction of the growers themselves.

RESOLVED: That this Committee approves the objective of a single National Cooperative for the cranberry industry and adopts the principle that all acts, resolutions and decisions of the Committee and of all branches of the industry should be directed toward the attainment of the objective as and when grower sentiment is favorable.

RESOLVED: That pending such consolidation, the berries to be marketed annually through the existing cooperatives should be divided equally between fresh fruit sales and processing until each has received at least 200,000 barrels and any excess over that quantity

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should be handled as the Joint Committee may determine; and that to this end if either cooperative receives more than its share it shall deliver the appropriate quantity of berries to the other.

RESOLVED: That inasmuch as the question of special contracts relating to berries delivered direct to the canneries will be eliminated by the organization of one over-all cooperative, our efforts be directed toward early formation of such a cooperative.

RESOLVED: That John R. Quarles and Karl D. Loose be invited to act as counsel to prepare and submit a corporate set-up for one cooperative.

RESOLVED: That Canners and the Exchange and its affiliated state companies are requested to furnish pertinent figures and information for use of this Committee; particularly are they requested to prepare and furnish a schedule of the last 5-year production of each member and of his interest in the respective revolving funds and fund created for purchase of stock of Cranberry Canners, Inc., this information to be used in computing patronage basis for stock allotment by the consolidated organization.

RESOLVED: That this Committee as the duly constituted Industry Committee of the cranberry growers is, and the Board of Directors (when elected) of the one national cooperative which is expected to succeed it will be, the representative of the growers who have the full, final and complete authority. Accordingly this Committee and the Board of Directors representing all producing areas have full power to fix, determine and direct the policies and procedure of the marketing of the crop, both fresh and processed, and the direction of and control over all officers, agents and employees engaged in the operations of marketing and processing the crop of its members.

OTHER SURVEY MATTERS

Special N. E. Sales Company Meeting

The special meeting of the directors of New England Cranberry Sales Company, which the members instructed the directors to call

at the annual meeting at Carver, April 20th, is to be held at Carver Town Hall, June 22nd. This will be a day meeting, and by the vote of the members all members are to be invited to attend, the purpose being to consider contracts.

Wisconsin Complies With Recommendations

Report in general was very favorable to Wisconsin Cranberry Sales in operation and management, except for a recommendation in the handling of the revolving fund and dividend from Canners. In this connection four resolutions were prepared by Manager Goldsworthy and have been voted by the directors, thus already placing Wisconsin Sales in accordance with the recommendations by Booz, Allen & Hamilton.

Jersey Directors Meet June 7
Theodore H. Budd, president of Growers Cranberry Company, has

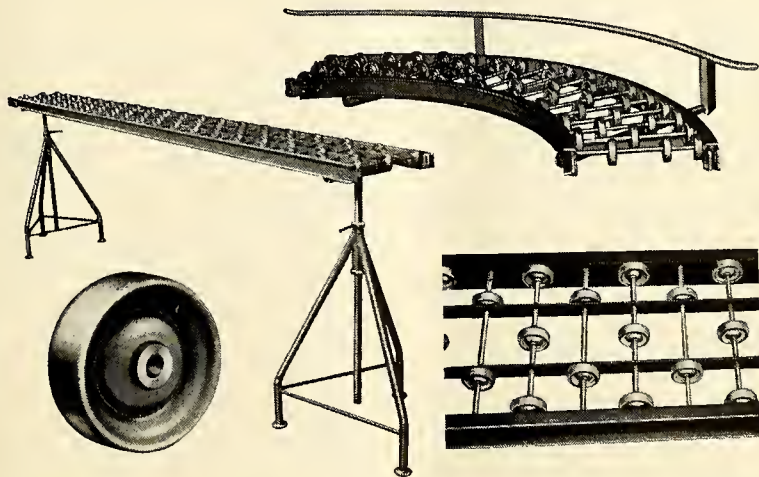
called a meeting of directors of that New Jersey cooperative for Thursday, June 7th, for the purpose of placing before them the survey, including the "over-all," giving as much information as may be desired. Directors at that time will also be given the report and recommendations of the committee of eight.

Assistant for Mr. Urann

An assistant for Mr. Urann, head of Cranberry Canners, was one of the recommendations of the survey, and in his monthly broadcast on May 1 to Massachusetts growers, Mr. Urann, asserting he agreed with the survey 100 per cent in this respect, said Booz, Allen & Hamilton have a department for locating personnel, having contact with 80,000 persons, and out of these he hoped just the right man for him could be found.

(Continued on Page 18)

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Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

come along well, water supplies are fair. Prospects, generally speaking, may now be said to be back about where they were when growers first saw the vines after wintering, for a normal, or average crop, maybe a little better. Dr. Franklin would expect larger (and fewer) berries from the extreme high temperatures of March.

¶Gypsies Plentiful—Gypsy moth had showed up very early and very plentiful in both Plymouth and Barnstable counties, but the cold May has slowed down the activity of the pests. Fireworm was beginning to show up quite heavily, also, and control of these insects was the immediate main problem as the season went into June.

WISCONSIN

¶Same Cold May—Same cold, cloudy and often frosty weather which has harassed Eastern growers prevailed in Wisconsin during late April and May. Radio frost calls went out many nights and most growers let the water stay on after putting it back from an early "breather". As there are no dry bogs in Wisconsin, little damage from frost was expected, although a few growers preferred to take a chance on the cold rather than leaving the water on. The biggest question in the minds of the growers is how much had the buds started in March and if there had been enough start to cause much injury by water.

¶Water Supply Low—Growers also need more water than now appears in sight for June frosts, as brooks and streams are very

low. The usual heavy spring rains did not fall this year. Water was drawn off from about May 20th on, it being felt it could be held no longer, in spite of the continuing cold.

¶Crop Could be 115 to 125,000—In spite of the spring situation, Vernon Goldsworthy is ready to take a chance and say now that, barring unpredictable disasters, Wisconsin marshes should produce between 115 and 125,000 barrels this fall. Some others feel that buds may have started from early warmth and water may consequently have caused considerable injury. Henry F. Bain was making no comments until he could observe later conditions.

¶Spraying—For the first time this year, Wisconsin in general is spraying for fireworm. A spraying program has been worked out by Goldsworthy, as tried out on his own Berlin marsh the past couple of years. Cryolite is to be used in the first sprays and cryolite and nicotine sulphate for the second and third broods. Previously most growers have relied upon water for fireworm control and there has been a little dusting. Eight or ten new Bean sprayers, ordered through Wisconsin Cranberry Sales, have arrived and have been distributed to the growers who purchased.

NEW JERSEY

¶Many Warnings, Little Damage—During May there were ten or so frost warnings issued and temperatures generally ranged between 26 and 30. Much water was used for reflowing, but so far no reports of serious damage to cranberries have been received. Bogs drawn

early in April are now making a good showing.

¶Hampered Work—With the many reflows it has been impossible to get much work done. Some kerosene spraying was accomplished late in April, but much that was planned will have to wait until next year.

¶Blueberries Hit Hard—The cold spell which ended April was not destructive to cranberries in New Jersey, the lowest temperatures recorded being 24 degrees. A freeze of the night of April 22, however, increased damage to blueberries so that earlier impressions of a 50 per cent loss in crop prospects for the state's blueberry industry may very possibly become a fact.

OREGON

¶State Entomologist Visits—Robert E. Reider, extension entomologist and plant pathologist of Oregon State College, has visited the Bandon area, and was a guest of the Southeastern Oregon Cranberry club at Bandon. He visited a number of cranberry bogs with George Jenkins, Coos County agent, and found infestations of strawberry root weevil. This, he believed, had caused some damage which had been attributed to girdler. Arrangements are being made by Agent Jenkins, whereby it is hoped Mr. Reider may be able to work with D. J. Crowley, Washington state cranberry specialist, to obtain more information about cranberry work and problems.

¶Cape Blanco Planted—The Cape Blanco marsh is completely planted and looks very well. This is the bog of the Uranns of Massachusetts.

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Survey Matters

(Continued from Page 15)

The man would have to be one who is familiar with cooperatives, preferably with a farm background, a college man, and a top-notch business man, who will "guide Cranberry Canners smoothly, efficiently and profitably for the growers", he said.

"Many of you growers have said the same thing many times, that I should have an assistant, and I know you have been concerned as to how Cranberry Canners would carry on if I failed to show up some morning. Well, I have every confidence that our department heads would carry on just as effectively as they do now, but of course a common denominator, a synchronizer, is necessary, and I know you will be relieved to know that a top-notch organization is now searching for an assistant synchronizer for Cranberry Canners.

"When I get that assistant, I am going to have a picnic, with little to do but go around and visit you growers and sit on the edge of your bogs and talk cranberries, and, believe me, that's going to be the pleasantest job I've had for years."

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 16)

WASHINGTON

¶Spring Late—Spring has been long delayed this year, with rain almost continuous through April and May, frosts few and far between. Spring spraying for fireworm was considerably delayed.

There has for several years been a cranberry "boom" attitude in Grayland, particularly Bandon area in Oregon, now that interest in cranberries is definitely on the

upgrade in the Long Beach district. D. J. Crowley is even predicting that the greatest increase in production on the West Coast may yet come from the Peninsula. This was the original center of the cranberry industry on the Coast and there is a large amount of unimproved land suitable for cranberry growing, but this was held back chiefly by unfavorable records of the old bogs. Two bogs have just changed hands. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ostgard of Portland, Oregon, have purchased the Tom Bloomer property east of Peninsula road, consisting of 23 acres. They have also purchased from Melvin Hatfield an additional adjoining seven acres. The D. A. Pugh cranberry bog was sold at public auction to G. C. Lillegard, formerly of Grayland, who is now operating Cranberry Canners plant at Coquille, Oregon. This property was sold to settle the estate of the late Mr. Pugh, Mr. Lillegard being high bidder with \$7,700.

Rolla Parrish has just completed the installation of his new sprinkler system and finds it operates perfectly. This new installation gives him approximately 30 more acres under sprinklers, and he expects it will increase his production considerably.

Seven carloads of transit asbestos cement pipe have been received at the 100 acre Guy C. Myer bog, where the pipe will be used for water mains for the huge sprinkler system he is installing there. The mains range in size from 18 inches down to four inch.

The season is very late at Grayland, and spraying that usually commences about 10th of May was not begun until around the 20th. However, bogs look in fine shape, and up to the end of May had suffered no frost injury.

History Continuation Omitted This Month

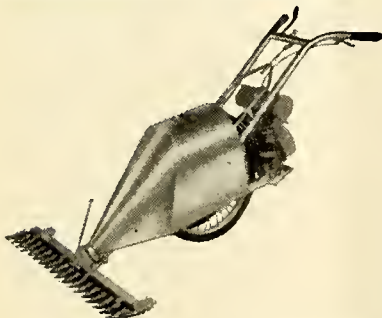
The continuation of the "History of the Growers' Cranberry Company of New Jersey," begun in the last issue, is omitted this month because of more important material.

POW Labor Being Used by Growers In Wisconsin

Wisconsin growers have availed themselves of the use of prisoners of war, and about 200 are stationed at the Wisconsin Rapids airport, most of this allotment being assigned to cranberry work, it being primarily through the efforts of the growers the camp was set up. The growers are paying the government the prevailing wage for cranberry work and the prisoners receive 80 cents a day in scrip, to be spent in the canteen at the Airport. Meals are furnished by the Army and the growers provide the transportation from the camp to the marsh and return.

Every report received from growers is that the work of the POWs is much more satisfactory than that of Barbadians or Jamaicans which Wisconsin used in past war years. In fact, the growers are very enthusiastic about the labor.

The establishment of the camp owes much to the efforts of William F. Huffman, chairman of the Labor Committee of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, and Bernard Brazeau, who worked closely with Huffman. Credit for getting the camp ready goes to



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Forest F. Mengel, primarily, a former construction contractor, and to Henry Dukart. Wisconsin growers feel that without Mr. Kengel's knowledge and experience and his hard work the camp would not have been possible.

Growers who are using the POWS or will use them before end of the season are: Central Cranberry Company, A. E. Bennett & Son; J. Searles Cranberry Company, William F. Huffman, Gaynor Cranberry Company, Biron Cranberry Company, William F. Thiele, Mrs. A. C. Otto, Lester Cranberry Company, Potter & Son, J. J. Emmerick Company, Ed. Kruger, Richard Damme, C. D. Searles & Son and A. J. Amundson Cranberry Company.

A certification for 150 German prisoners of war for growers of Barnstable County (Cape Cod) only is announced by Bertram Tomlinson, county agent, Cranberry Canners, Inc., being the contracting agency between the Army and the grower. This labor would be released for harvesting, other fall work, and not for work in packing houses, under the certification, and if the prisoners are then available and wanted by the growers of the Cape.

BLUEBERRY PROPAGATION

"Propagating Blueberries from Hardwood Cuttings", is the title of circular 490, just issued by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, and written by Charles A. Doehlert, Acting Chief, Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory, Pemberton, New Jersey. In this Mr. Doehlert says the propagation of blueberries is not particularly difficult, although there have been many failures—and some "spectacular" ones. Propagators have been getting 80 to 100 per cent of the cuttings to grow, following practices described in the circular.

Chaney Remarks

(Continued from Page 11)

of the total crop, and we have to go back 26 years, that is to 1918, to find a crop of comparable size. The crop that year was 375,000 barrels, or approximately the same as 1944. That, as you know, was the last year of World War I. It was also our first year of national advertising. Our total expenditure for advertising for the season of 1918 amounted to slightly in excess of \$54,000. Sugar was very scarce, and was rationed at two

pounds per person per month. Our opening price on Early Blacks in 1918 was \$8.00 per barrel, and our average for the season, all varieties, all producing sections combined, was \$8.88 per barrel.

As many of you know, when we came to actually confirming our conditional orders on Early Blacks from the 1944 crop, we pro-rated on the basis of 20% of orders entered. Therefore, we know we could have sold five times as many as we had to sell. When we confirmed conditional orders for Late Howes, we pro-rated on the basis of 25%, so I am sure it is safe to say we could have sold four times the quantity of these that we had to sell. Yes, I think they could have been sold at the ceiling price. However, had we had five times the quantity of Early Blacks and four times the quantity of Late Howes to sell, our ceiling would not have been as high, but our total gross returns would probably have been considerably more.

As I have previously stated in one of our reports to our members, I hesitate to estimate the quantity of fresh cranberries that could have been sold last season, as well as previous seasons, but I do feel safe in saying that all of a full average crop of, say, 700,000 barrels, that is the normal percentage that would have been suitable for

the fresh market, could have been sold fresh at an average price above any previous season's average. Furthermore, that in addition to this that portion of the crop that was not suitable for the fresh market could have been processed and sold at good prices. In fact, I think it is a fair and reasonable statement to say that by reason of the unprecedented buying power and consumer demand, an average size crop of cranberries could have been sold in almost any form, that is, fresh or processed, at satisfactory prices.

Now as to the Exchange operating and advertising expense. On a percentage basis, our operating expense for the past season, exclusive of advertising, was 3.343%, as compared with 3.18% for the 1943 season. Our total expense, including advertising, for 1944 was 4.329%, as compared with 4.298% for crop season 1943.

The 1944 season and everything that went with it is now history and I am sure that you are now more interested in the future than in the past, and particularly with reference to the 1945 season, and no doubt one of the principal things you are thinking about is whether or not we are going to have to operate under price ceilings and if so, what the ceiling will be.

I feel sure that we will have price ceilings on cranberries from the 1945 crop, whether or not the war is still on. I cannot, however, tell you what it will be because I do not know, nor does anyone else

know. We shall no doubt, have to work through the two governmental bureaus, that is the Office of Price Administration and War Food Administration, in a somewhat similar manner to that of last year, except that I do not think we shall have to back our brief, or briefs, up with as much detailed information as we did last year.

I think we received reasonably fair treatment last year and will this year, if our negotiations with the above-mentioned bureaus are handled in a similar manner. There is no doubt, however, but what prices could have been considerably higher last year had there been no ceiling.

Further as to the future, and particularly the 1945 season, I am enthusiastic. The only possible adverse factor I can see now is scarcity of sugar, but that may not be as bad as it looks at present. If trade sentiment towards fresh cranberries, that is, their desire to book future orders, is any indication, and I certainly think it is, I do not feel that we need have any fear of not being able to sell any reasonable size crop at satisfactory prices.

We had submitted to us during the months of February and March conditional orders totalling the equivalent of approximately 400,000 barrels. We have accepted conditional orders for approximately 300,000 barrels. This does not, however, include any future orders for Oregon and Washington cranberries, although we have been

requested to do so. We figure on using practically all that we will have to sell from these states in nearby markets as they are ready. Climatic conditions in Oregon and Washington make time of shipment and percentage of crop that may be suitable for the fresh market very uncertain. Therefore, I do not think it advisable to accept orders for the berries so far in advance.

Right here I wish to inject a word of caution. We should not depend on or expect that these conditions that have prevailed for the past four years and particularly the past two years will continue indefinitely. I wish to repeat what I have said before, and this is that we shall continue to have our peaks and valleys. It is our job, and when I say "our" I mean the cranberry growers' job, to put forth our best efforts towards keeping the valleys shallow.

We now have two ways to sell cranberries and if properly handled and with the right kind of cooperation not only can full advantage be taken of these unusual times, but if and when we come to the valleys we will be well prepared to negotiate them safely.

Your Exchange and your Sales Company have gone through 38 seasons, and some of us remember that the first year of our existence there was somewhat of a depression. Since that time we have gone through two real depressions, one war, and I hope that I am not too optimistic in predicting we are about through with the second war and that the next depression, if it must come, is in the far distant future.

We are going to have our difficulties in the future in more ways than one. As the old saying goes, a good time to make friends is when you do not need their help. If there is one thing I have learned in my years of experience on the selling end it is the importance of a spirit of friendly cooperation with our customers and our brokers. Such cooperation has paid good dividends in the past and will continue to pay good dividends.

At any rate, the majority of the cranberry growers are still together in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and so long as they remain so I haven't much fear of the future of the cranberry industry. Cooperation and united effort are winning the war and will win the peace. The cranberry industry has set a high standard of friendly cooperation over a period of many years, and only by maintaining and improving, wherever possible, such cooperation will the industry be able to solve the difficulties and problems which will face it in the immediate post-war period and the years to follow.

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TAKING STOCK...

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July, 1945

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The men who began the co-operative movement also took active parts in organizing the American Cranberry Exchange, and had the vision to give up their well-established brands and adopt the Eatmor trademark.

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Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

"VOTED: that Cranberry Canners, Inc., approves the constructive aims of the Industry Committee; that it endorses its resolutions, and instructs its President to encourage the Committee and co-operate with it in every way possible to bring about the worthwhile objectives toward which it is working."



This vote, unanimously passed at Cranberry Canners' Annual Meeting at Hanson, Massachusetts on June 26, 1945 voices the sentiment of the members of this cooperative regarding the resolutions adopted by the Industry Committee, and the objectives which this Committee is working to attain.

CRANBERRY CANNERS, Inc.

The Growers' Cooperative Canning Company

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Coquille, Oregon
Markham, Wash.

Onset, Mass.
New Egypt, N. J.
Bordentown, N. J.

Plymouth, Mass.
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Government wild life, fish and game specialists plan to spread DDT insecticide in an oil mixture from airplanes over 117 acres of land at a wild life refuge near Patuxent, Maryland. This will be done as the bird life cycle starts to see if there is any danger from using a general broadcast treatment over areas or land in relation to insect control. Part of the area will be left unsprayed as a check and careful counts of the effect of the chemical on warm and cold-blooded animals will be taken.

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**BUY WAR BONDS—
and keep them!**

Vernon Goldsworthy of Wisconsin hopes it will be possible to make an informal visit to the Eastern cranberry areas in August to gather information, and may be accompanied by two or three other members of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company.

Fellow growers are sorry to learn that Chester A. Vose of Marion, always a willing and able worker in Massachusetts cranberry affairs, has been seriously ill at his home, and wish him a speedy recovery.

A letter from Crosshaven, County Cork, Eire, informs us that Mr. Richard H. Fletcher, who some months ago wrote for information concerning cranberry growing, is still "cranberry-minded."

Studying "DDT" and Use of New Plant Hormone for Pollination



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

This group picture of the scientific workers was taken at Massachusetts State Bog, and from left to right shows Dr. Alfred Weed of John Powell & Co., N. Y.; Ralph Morris, entomologist, also of the Powell staff; William J. Haude, entomologist and sales manager of Powell; Ferris C. Waite, vice president in charge of growers' service of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., who took an agricultural course at Cornell, following training in biology; "Joe" Kelley, technical assistant to Dr. Franklin; Dr. H. J. Franklin; Prof. William G. Colby, agronomist, Massachusetts State College; and Prof. John S. Bailey, pomologist, also Massachusetts State.

Scientific Group Experiments At Mass. State Bog

Experiments with the much-publicized "DDT", half a dozen pyrethrum mixtures and sabadilla concentrates have been in progress at the State Bog, East Wareham, chief purposes of the tests as concerns "DDT" being to overcome bad results of its toxicity to bees, so very useful in cranberry pollination.

It is now definitely admitted that "DDT does kill bees, but the idea being worked upon is that this will not matter if berries can be "set" by artificial means with a new plant hormone. In fact, this new hormone, it is hoped, may step up the set on bogs on which it is sprayed and so eventually open the way to heavier production per acre.

"DDT", Dr. Franklin has found, does a "wonderful job" on gypsy moths, and these experiments are now being extended to the root grub, as DDT seems to effect most insects of the caterpillar order. If the tests prove that the new hormone can produce as good or a better "set" than that which would have been brought about by the natural working of the bees if not prevented by the DDT, and the DDT effectively contro's gypsies and root grub, it is felt an important achievement will have been accomplished.

These hormone tests are strictly aside from the experimental work being done with the new hormone-like chemical which is being distributed under the trade name of "Weedone", about which there is great interest. The hormone involved in the "DDT" tests is not a natural plant hormone but one manufactured artificially, which should greatly reduce the cost of its use to growers if it should come

(Continued on Page 20)

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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

EASTERN TROPICAL STORM

Massachusetts crop prospects were probably lessened by the fringe of the severe tropical storm which worked its way up the Atlantic coast, striking the Cape Cod area on the afternoon and evening of June 26. A total of 2.72 inches fell in the first 24 hours of the storm and an additional .91 inches in the following, as recorded at East Wareham. The storm did not blow itself out until the forenoon of the 28th.

In the opinion of Dr. Franklin, this heavy amount of rain in a short time could scarcely have failed to do some injury, and in his opinion it was more the quantity of rain falling which would do damage than the violence of the rainfall or the gale winds. Growers were apprehensive that the driving rains would knock off tender blossoms and set, and wash away pollen, as the storm came at such a critical time when the bogs were in full bloom and set had begun.

On June 11 the Crop Reporting Board of USDA released the following prospects concerning the cranberry crop:

"In Massachusetts, ample water supplies have been available for flooding bogs to prevent frost injury, but the extended flooding operations may have been harmful to crop prospects. Currently, however, a crop close to average seems to be the prospect for Massachusetts and for the United States as a whole."

CHANEY "GUESSTIMATE"

C. M. Chaney, in conjunction with sending this report to Exchange members, made his own self-styled "Guesstimate", in which he feels the crop may be about 660,000 barrels for the country, divided as follows: Massachusetts, 475,000; Wisconsin, 70,000; New Jersey, Long Island, 65,000; Oregon, Washington, 50,000.

(Continued on Page 18)

THE SURVEY

Latest meeting of the joint committee of eight was held June 26 following the annual meeting of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., as all members were present at this meeting. This was only a brief session and Chairman Ellis D. Atwood says no action was taken, so there was no statement to be made at its conclusion.

Arthur D. Benson had been asked the day before to present a plan for an over-all cooperative as an alternate for the one suggested by Booz, Allen & Hamilton and had done this briefly, and at the meeting Tuesday he again briefly had opportunity to answer some questions concerning it.

No date was set for the next meeting of the committee of 8 at that time, but Mr. Atwood expects the group will be called together again during the next month, it having held two previous meetings, the first in New York and the second (with Chairman Atwood not present) with Wisconsin Cranberry Sales at Wisconsin, June 15.

The resolutions it made have now been given consideration by Cranberry Cannery (see page 7) Wisconsin Cranberry Sales, and New England Cranberry Sales, page six. A resolution passed in New Jersey (page 6) was taken prior to presentation of these resolutions to Growers Cranberry Company.

The basis upon which this committee is working is a "Ten-Point Plan of Action" under the recommendation in the over-all Industry Survey: "That a plan should be developed for better integration of the activities of the American Cranberry Exchange and its associated Sales Companies, and those of Cranberry Cannery to get the best and most economical over-all grower-cooperative structure for the cranberry industry."

To achieve such industry-wide coordination and to help the cranberry industry to continued success

and the best price realization on berries in the interest of both growers and consumers, the "Ten-Point Plan" suggested by Booz, Allen & Hamilton is:

1. Organize to grow a million barrel crop.
2. Organize to market a million barrel crop.
3. Organize to sell cranberries all year round.
4. Centralize the marketing, research, and credit functions.
5. Decentralize the grower-contact functions.
6. Bring your younger growers to the fore.
7. Act now to eliminate rivalries between cooperatives.
8. Organize to follow cooperative principles.
9. Finance cooperative equities soundly.
10. Organize by evolution, and not revolution, from the present cooperative structures.

In the carrying out of its recommendations the Survey recommended the appointment of a joint committee of eight representatives of the two cooperatives, including as two of the committee the present active administration heads of the respective cooperatives, and to include as the other six, one representative from New England, one from New Jersey, and one from Wisconsin of the two cooperatives.

This committee was to have the authority to study the three surveys, meet at least monthly to discuss ideas and progress, and to draw up a plan to put the recommended plan of coordinated organization into effect not later than the end of the fiscal year terminating in 1946.

The joint committee was set up in accordance with the recommendations and as announced last month is: Massachusetts, Ellis D. Atwood, New England Sales, who was chosen chairman; J. C. Makepeace, Cranberry Cannery, chosen

secretary; Wisconsin, Albert H. Hedler, Wisconsin Cranberry Sales and Charles L. Lewis, Cranberry Canners, chosen vice chairman; New Jersey, Theodore H. Budd, Growers Cranberry Company, Isaac Harrison, Cranberry Canners; C. M. Chaney as executive head of the Exchange, and M. L. Urann, as executive head of Cranberry Canners.

GROWERS CRANBERRY CO.

Vote passed by Board of Directors of the Growers Cranberry Company on June 7th is:

"That it is the sentiment of the Board that it would welcome closer cooperation of the American Cranberry Exchange and Cranberry Canners, Inc., but feels that at this time the interest of the Growers Cranberry Company, Inc., can be best served by having the sale of fresh fruit and processed cranberries sold under the separate managements."

WISCONSIN CRANBERRY SALES CO.

Members of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales, meeting with the committee at Hotel Witter, Wisconsin Rapids, heard the resolutions of the Committee of 8 and the recommendations made by the Survey. Members voted to have printed and distributed the complete survey to the membership, and passed a vote of confidence in the Committee of 8. The meeting also took positive affirmative action on resolution one (as has New England Sales); accepted resolution 3, as to the division of the crop, so that fresh fruit and processing cooperative shall have at least 200,000 barrels, striking out the word "annually" in the resolution and voting it as applying to this year only. The meeting further approved resolution five, concerning the retaining of specified counsel to prepare and submit a corporate set-up for one cooperative. (No exact copies of the votes taken is available as this goes to press).

Special Directors- Members Meeting of N. E. Sales Co.

New England Cranberry Sales Company, by a special meeting of directors to which all members had been invited, and a special members' meeting immediately following, at Carver town hall June 22, took action which would assure the elimination of policies permitting special arrangements for the marketing of processing

berries; and then acted upon the seven resolutions made by the Joint Survey Committee of Eight at New York on May 22-23.

The action on the question of a change in policy of marketing came about as the result of vote of members at the annual meeting in April that directors call this special meeting of directors and that members be invited to attend. Directors' meeting began at 10, members' meeting at 11, and lasted until late afternoon.

Concerning the seven resolutions of the committee of eight (published last month) members voted to approve the recommendations made by the directors at a meeting June 18th to consider these resolutions and make the recommendations to the members. Directors voted to approve only one, the first, which was: "Resolved: That this Committee is determined that its deliberations, actions, and recommendations shall be to instil grower confidence in the future security of the industry and the fullest utilization and marketing of its products under the direction of the growers themselves."

Resolution two of the Committee, that it approved the objective of a "single National Cooperative for the cranberry industry, and that all efforts should be directed toward the attainment of this as and when growers' sentiment was favorable", had been approved by the directors (one vote dissenting). Reconsideration of this at the "open" directors' meeting, on motion of Harrison Goddard, brought out objection to the plan of a "single National Cooperative" and the directors then unanimously voted disapproval.

While the membership concurred in this disapproval of a "single National Cooperative" in the form which had been recommended by the Booz, Allen & Hamilton Survey, with the further suggestion that a stock form of cooperative was to be desired over a membership cooperative, the door was not shut against further study and action along this line. Instead, direct positive action was taken on a motion presented by Walter E. Rowley which was as follows:

"That our President appoint a Committee of three to work with our manager in drafting a plan for a National association of Cranberry Cooperatives, which plan, when approved by the New England Cranberry Sales Company, shall be sent to the joint committee of eight, the Growers' Cranberry Company, the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and the growers on the Pacific Coast, for their consideration."

Objection to the re-grouping of the cooperatives, fresh fruit and processing, as brought out by dis-

cussion, was considerably concerned with the setting up of a consolidation along the lines of a stock cooperative, as recommended by the Survey, but not to the idea of a re-grouping along other lines than the present if better relations between fresh fruit and processing marketing could be achieved and the overall is a "membership" and not a "stock" co-op. The alternate "Benson Plan" could be utilized in three distinct ways if it should be adopted. This plan was largely the work of Mr. Benson, President Ellis D. Atwood told the meeting. Mr. Atwood and C. M. Chaney were the only members of the committee of eight at the meeting. Mr. Atwood offered considerable praise for the Benson plan before its adoption by the members for further study.

Resolution three of the committee of eight, that "pending consolidation, the berries of the two cooperatives be marketed annually, by an equal division between the two so that each had at least 200,000 barrels" was disapproved, as was resolution 6, that Canners and the Exchange, with its affiliated state companies, furnish pertinent figures and information for use of the Committee. Resolution 4, which concerned special agreements, already having been acted upon, was passed over, as was the resolution regarding the invitation that specified attorneys be invited to act as counsel to prepare and submit a corporate set-up for one cooperative.

Other matters taken up included admission of two new members, J. Burleigh Atkins of Pleasant Lake, 25 acres, and Chester W. Robbins of Onset, 12 acres, Red Brook bog, Buzzards Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins were present and President Atwood especially welcomed Mr. Atkins as one of the older growers of the Cape district and the son of one of the pioneers of the industry on the Cape.

The vote actually taken in regard to the special agreements with the A. D. Makepeace Company and the United Cape Cod Cranberry Companies was that unless these agreements were ended by mutual agreement within 30 days the directors be instructed to cancel them immediately. This motion was by Russell Trufant.

This special meeting of New England Cranberry Sales Company was a meeting at which full discussion of the survey report, with the recommendations of the committee of eight, was thrown open for consideration and vote, and a number of members availed themselves of this opportunity to ask questions and to express their views before voting. Speakers included Earle Boardway, Carver, E. L. Bartholomew, Wareham, Rus-

sell Trufant, North Carver, Lincoln Hall, Duxbury, Walter Rowley, West Wareham, Nahum Morse, East Freetown, and Frank Cole, Carver. The spirit of the meeting was not sharply critical, but a reminder was voiced to directors that their actions should not be concerned with deciding policy, as final actual authority rested with the membership itself. Mr. Hall led those who were seeking for more information concerning the survey, wanting to know "what the whole thing was about, and what was the matter with the Sales Company and the Exchange as they are, and who authorized the survey. Noticeable also in remarks by members was a willingness to consider a change in the set-up of the co-operatives' end of the industry if study should show more satisfactory relations between fresh and processed marketing of cooperative fruit would result. Strong also was an attitude not to hurry into action (as was cautioned in the Booz, Allen & Hamilton Survey Report), and also a determination to keep within the legal privileges of a cooperative in any change (as was also emphasized in the survey).

In answer to the requests for more light on the survey and how it came about, Mr. Benson, as clerk, read a resume of the volume of the report relating to the American Cranberry Exchange and said complete copies of this report which relates to the proposed over-all cooperative had been prepared and sent to all directors on June 8, where they had been available for perusal by members. He sketched in the steps which had resulted in the survey being held. He told how the original idea of an audit of Cranberry Cannery had been presented at a meeting of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company in December, 1943. The next step had been a recommendation by Cannery directors last April and voted for by the members at their annual meeting last June. Booz, Allen & Hamilton had been chosen by Cannery to conduct the survey, and then Wisconsin Cranberry Sales had voted to be included and recommended that the entire Exchange with state affiliated companies be also included. Exchange directors voted this in New York last summer, and subsequently Growers Cranberry Company directors so voted. Directors of New England Cranberry Sales meeting in September (after the survey had begun) declined to vote for the survey, but New England Sales, as a unit of the Exchange, had been bound by vote of the directors of the Exchange, and as an outvoted minority unit had gone along.

Mr. Benson further explained that the committee of eight had

Cranberry Cannery, Inc., Annual Meeting Ratifies Resolutions

As the climax of a long day, in large part given to consideration of the Booz, Allen & Hamilton survey report and to the resolutions of the Joint Committee of 8, President Marcus L. Urann, at the annual meeting of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., Hanson, Mass., June 26th, put the matter of approval or disapproval of the recommendations of the committee before the membership for vote. Frank P. Crandon moved and it was seconded and unanimously

"VOTED: That we all cooperate with the president in furthering the work of the Cranberry Growers Industry Committee which has been appointed to study the Surveys and make recommendations."

This action was taken by rising

been set up as recommended by the survey and that it had proceeded along a line of action as the survey had suggested.

A highlight of the meeting was in the afternoon, when L. B. R. Barker, only remaining original director, spoke with obvious deep feeling for the preservation of the ideals and aims of the American Cranberry Exchange. This was not a "plea" to "save" New England Sales and the Exchange, as the spontaneous applause it brought forth seemed to show he was expressing the sentiments of a majority of the members. He said there was "nothing the matter" with either New England Cranberry Sales and American Cranberry Exchange, or with the Wisconsin and New Jersey State Companies. He paid tribute to the ability with which Mr. Benson as manager had conducted affairs of New England Sales and said he believed C. M. Chaney could always be depended upon to do the "right thing", and apparently the cranberry market all over the country thought the same thing. He praised highly the conduct of Vernon Goldsworthy, manager of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales, and of the good work of the leadership of Growers Cranberry Company, now operating with a smaller New Jersey crop than was formerly the case. He said all this strength built up over the years must not be "thrown away."

The committee of three to work with Manager Benson in drafting a plan has since been named by President Atwood are L. B. R. Barker, Ruel Gibbs, past presidents, and E. L. Bartholomew.

vote. None arose to vote in the negative. Also, an all but unanimous vote was given to the proposal to create a new class of stock, announced as to consist of 40,000 shares of Preferred Stock, bearing cumulative interest at 4 per cent, with the par value of \$25.00, this stock to be purchasable by members and non-members. This action was taken on a vote for the adoption of an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation to increase the capital stock. In the vote a total of 55,616 shares was recorded for the amendment and a single share against. This was by ballot, and later a hand vote gave authority to the directors to issue it.

The stated purpose of this stock is to provide working capital to serve the same purpose as a revolving fund and the first issue is to be made to distribute earnings on the Government orange marmalade pack.

The customary ballot for 12 directors resulted as follows: Albert Hedler, Charles L. Lewis, Guy C. Potter, Wisconsin; Franklin S. Chambers, Isaac Harrison, Enoch F. Bills, New Jersey; Harrison F. Goddard, Robert B. Handy, John C. Makepeace, Russell Makepeace, Carl B. Urann and Marcus L. Urann, Massachusetts.

It was a day of accord for Cannery members as concerned the Survey report and its recommendations, looking toward an eventual consolidation of the fresh fruit and processing cooperatives, no action from the floor of the meeting indicating to the contrary. While the heavy rains of the fringe of the tropical hurricane working up off the Atlantic coast that day thundered outside during a good part of the proceedings, often nearly drowning out the voices of the speakers, members heard extracts of the B. A. & H. report on Cannery and of the over-all report read and most members obtained their first-hand information as to a considerable portion of this report, both favorable and critical in some respects, as concerned cannery. As many of the unabridged copies of the over-all report as had been prepared by Cannery were distributed to members, and it was announced that all who so request will receive them as soon as printed (expected about July 1), and as soon as possible (probably late in July) copies of the reprints of the reports as relate to Cannery alone will also

be distributed to members on request. Copies of the reports had been available at Hanson and Onset for such members as could go in and peruse them. Action on the report and on the recommendations of the committee of eight did not come until this effort to give members an opportunity to hear the reading and understand the survey had been made.

The meeting was very largely attended and was held in the new portion of the plant, which will be the cranberry cocktail processing room when completed. The choice of the meeting place provided cooler quarters than previous meeting upstairs. The morning was sultry, however, with the oppressiveness of an approaching tropical storm, now a together too familiar to dwellers along the east coast. Apprehension as to what the downpour starting about noon was doing to the bogs in a tender state of bloom and set was also obvious.

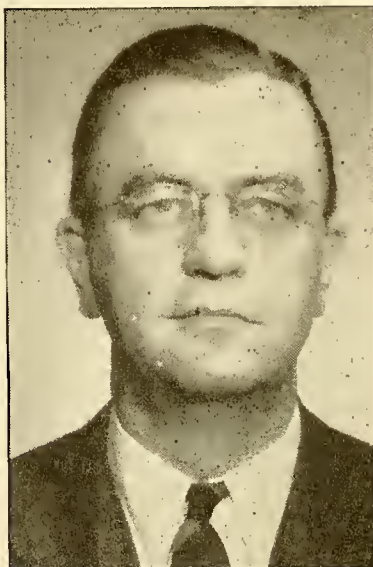
Before a buffet lunch of lobster salad, Mr. Urann asked members to critically taste small servings of cranberry-orange relish with each serving.

Morning Session

The morning session was mostly taken up with the reading of the treasurer's report and that of Auditor Harold Ellis, the balloting, and other regular business of the meeting. The day was opened by Mr. Urann's brief remarks as president, he saying that this was the 15th annual meeting of Cranberry Canners, Inc., and that objectives of CCI had not changed since its inception in 1930, although methods and procedure have changed from time to time, and that the policy was "work for the good of the growers". He said: "We are at the eve of another tremendous movement forward. We must do everything we can to make the one cooperative a success. Cranberry growers themselves must control the surplus cranberry crop—never lose grower control of the distribution of our crop. We are headed for the million barrel crop and we must have two ways to ourselves sell these berries."

He told of a total payment to members in return for berries of approximately \$25.48 per barrel in cash and dividends and said that Cannery handled a total of 113,456 barrels or about 34 per cent of the crop last year. Regarding this year, he said the Government had assured Cranberry Cannery of all the sugar it wanted, although the actual obtaining of this might be another matter; their supply of tin for canning was abundant, and a sufficient supply of paper cases is on hand. He said the pack of orange-cranberry marmalade could

New CCI Treasurer



Garland Boothe First In Full Time Employ

Garland C. Boothe comes to CCI from Akron, Ohio, where he was with Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., his work there consisting of internal audits, administrative and accounting supervision of from six to ten domestic and foreign manufacturing plants to insure these conformed to home office policy and procedure. He analyzed statements and reports from subsidiaries and prepared summaries for the management, dealing with costs, sales, expenses, taxes, profits.

Previous to this work he was with Virginia Can Company, Roanoke, and after that with Chase National Bank of New York. This has given him an unusual combination of banking and industrial accounting experience.

Mr. Boothe is a graduate of University of Virginia, B. S. degree in Commerce, 1928. He also graduated from Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University, B. of Laws degree, 1934.

Mr. Boothe is 40, married, having three children, and the Booshs will make their home at Plymouth, assuming his work at CCI July 1.

be run up to a 1,000,000 case pack a year, and it now appeared it would be possible to begin to fill the civilian consumer demand for sauce and cocktail.

He said Cannery had three immediate objectives: (1) to cut

plant investment down to \$1,000,000; (2) to have a reserve of \$1,000,000 in working capital; (3) to can 200,000 cases every year as a minimum.

With the meeting turned over to John R. Quarles, Cannery attorney, Mr. Quarles explained the new stock issue, as in part to be distributed as marmalade earnings, but in addition further shares being available for purchase by members to help build up the capital reserve of a million dollars instead of by borrowing each year from banks. It would increase members' ownership in CCI with a stock paying 4 per cent until such time as it might be called, Mr. Quarles explained.

"Strengths and Weaknesses"

Immediately after lunch the meeting was turned over to Albert Hedler, one of Wisconsin's three directors, and he read from the Survey report as applied to Cannery, first reading "The Strengths" of CCI, as found by B., A. & H., and then the "Elements Requiring Improvements".

Discussing these, Mr. Hedler said: "A fair, exhaustive survey had been made of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., and the American Cranberry Exchange, by a company which is completely disinterested and who probably never heard of these two organizations before the survey was made." Discussing in particular point number one of the "Weaknesses", that the responsibilities and prerogatives of the Cannery directors should be more fully understood and exercised by them, Mr. Hedler said that in the past year or so directors had taken a more responsible part, and this element requiring improvement was being improved.

Director Lewis

Director Lewis of Wisconsin was then called on by Mr. Hedler, and he in particular took up point three, "that to assure continuity of strong top leadership there is need for an understudy and potential successor to the present chief executive of CCI." Mr. Lewis stated that "Within an hour after the survey was presented in New York, Mr. Urann had gotten in touch with Booz, Allen & Hamilton, who made the survey, and who maintain a personnel department for placing personnel, and put in his order for an understudy. "I happened to sit in with Mr. Urann at the time, and I can assure you that he was absolutely sincere in wanting Booz, Allen & Hamilton to obtain an understudy for him, realizing that the time may come when such an understudy may be a necessity. The firm accepted the task of hunting for the under-

(Continued on Page 16)

Hammond Cranberry Interests Important In Massachusetts

Carleton D. Hammond and Carleton (Dellie) Hammond, Jr., Operate the Smith-Hammond Company—Latter Treasurer Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association

By CLARENCE J. HALL

No name commands greater respect in the Massachusetts cranberry industry than that of Hammond. The solid substance of this esteem and high prestige was begun late in the early 1880's when the late Irving C. Hammond of Pt. Independence first turned to cranberry growing. When the industry suffered the loss of his death, August 15th, 1941, he was one of the largest, most respected and influential of the Bay State cranberry men.

Now the interests he built up, with cranberry acreage totaling nearly 400, are being carried forward by his two sons and a grandson, operated in two distinct divisions.

One is the Smith-Hammond Company with three bog units: the Carver bog, the Santuit, and the Onset, combined acreage approximately 160. Carleton Delano Hammond, Sr., Point Independence, Irving's older son, is general manager, assisted by his son, Carleton ("Dellie") Hammond, Jr., also of Point Independence.

The other is the Fuller-Hammond Company, operated by Robert C. Hammond of East Wareham (half-brother to Carleton), and he also manages the bogs owned personally by the late Irving Hammond. Carleton sold out his interests in these Hammond bogs in 1944 to his brother and sisters. Fuller-Hammond operates a total of about 210 acres; the Smalley bog, 60 or so; Pine Island, 11 acres; the Norton bog, 115 acres; Agawam bog, 25 acres. The personal Hammond bogs make up about 40 acres.

Smith-Hammond in recent years has averaged a production of approximately 6,000 barrels, Fuller-Hammond 6,500 (5 year average), and the Hammond bogs, 1,350. These combined totals come roughly to 14,000 barrels in normal average production.

I. C. Hammond was one of the staunchest supporters of the New England Cranberry Sales Company and of American Cranberry Exchange. He was long a director in both. Carleton and Robert are present directors of Sales Company. He was also a firm believer in the benefits of canning cranberries and was an early staunch supporter of Cranberry Cannery.

It is with the Smith-Hammond Company properties, Carleton and "Dellie", that this article will be concerned. Fuller-Hammond Company and "Bob" Hammond will be taken up in the next or a subsequent issue. Particularly will

this be concerned with "Dellie", treasurer of the Cape Cod Cranberry Association and chairman and treasurer of the vital frost committee of that association. "Dellie" is the youngest officer the Cape Cod association has had in recent years. Assertive, with positive ideas (which he admits may not necessarily be right, but at least he has them), with a lot of nervous energy, a deep interest in the cranberry industry and an ambition to get somewhere in it, "Dellie" is very much interested in the role of the younger growers in cranberries.

Both Carleton and "Dellie", the latter practically born on a bog, have known and lived cranberries since their earliest recollections. Bob has been working at cranberry summers since 1928, full time since 1932.

To recall sufficient of the story of Irving C. Hammond to form a background for these articles concerning the present Hammonds and Hammond holdings will be but a welcome tribute to the memory of all who knew him.

I. C. Hammond's personal cranberry story began when he built a half acre of bog on the farm of his father, Job D. Hammond, at Point Independence. As a matter of fact, what is now the summer resort of Point Independence on Onset Bay actually mostly was the big Hammond farm—present valuable waterfront and all. The site of this bog, long since given up for the growing of cranberries, is just in front of the home of Carleton Hammond, off Locust street. The same year he laid out this bog the late Irving and his brother, Charles, began growing and shipping Cape Cod oysters. With the late A. H. Fuller, founder of the Brockton (Mass.) Enterprise, he bought about 40 acres of farm

land from his father, and instituted the development which has become Point Independence. After his father's death, Irving took over the part which had remained as farm and carried on a dairy and market farm business.

After a short while, however, he gave up all other business interests to put in his time and energies to cranberries, exclusively. The first big bog he was interested in is the so-called Onset bog of the Smith-Hammond Company. This is at the head of Broad Cove, dividing Onset and Point Independence. He began this with his brother, Arthur B. Hammond, and John Atkins of Onset. It was built as a bog of about eight acres.

The Smith-Hammond Company was organized in 1904, this eight-acre Onset bog being turned in for stock and additional capital being furnished by the late Hardy Smith who just before had bought the "Randall Swamp" at Carver. Hardy Smith was treasurer and business manager of Smith-Hammond until his death on November 15, 1928. This is now the Carver bog of the Smith-Hammond Company. Irving Hammond was a director and general manager, having charge of operations until 1940, when Carleton, who had assisted his father, was made general manager by the late Mrs. Anna Smith, widow of Hardy. Mrs. Smith became president of the company after the death of Irving Hammond. Currently there is no president, due to the death of Mrs. Smith December 10th of last year and no successor having been chosen. The third bog, the Santuit, was acquired in 1907.

The following year, 1905, after the organization of Smith-Hammond, the Fuller-Hammond Company was organized, with interlocking officers. With the death of Albert Fuller in 1926, Mr. Hammond became president and general manager of both companies, continuing in this until the separation in 1940.

The two companies always operated as separate entities, although known as "Smith and Fuller-Hammond" companies. When complete separate management was established in 1940, Irving continued the management of Fuller-Hammond and his personal bogs until his death. Following this Robert took over. Although selling out his interest in the Hammond bogs, Carleton is still a stockholder in both companies.

Carleton's Interest Dates From Boyhood

Since he can remember, Carleton has been interested in his father's cranberry business. At eight or so he was weeding-on the Onset bog. He had his own crew of weeders and sanders when he was



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

SMALLEY BOG GREENHOUSE

no older than 12 or 13, during summer vacations. He attended Worcester Academy in 1909-'10, then returned home to give his attention to the cranberry business. He had active charge of the Smith-Fuller-Hammond and personal Hammond bogs under the supervision of his father.

Often he was left in supervision in later years when Irving went to Florida for winter months. He learned cranberry growing the hard way, doing actual ditching, sanding, frost flooding, insect control, harvesting, shipping—anything and everything. He had direct charge of the building of bogs—as the Bullock bog in Assonet, now owned by Carl W. Illig, Jr. He has been in the cranberry business all his life, with two or three brief exceptions, one being when he went to the Fore River Shipyard at Quincy in the first World War.

Carleton today, although only 54, because of this early start in cranberrying can look back upon a relatively long experience and is amazed by changes taking place. Since his cranberry years began when he was so young, he can easily remember when but scant attention was given to insects.

"We had fireworm and girdler and fruitworm," he says. "But we sprayed on'y now and then and we didn't know anything about dusting. We hadn't even heard of the bluntnosed leafhopper and false blossom. I can remember as a boy that one of my jobs was to go out in the early evening and light the torches on the Onset bog. These torches were to attract, and so destroy the fireworm millers flying

around. The torches were kerosene cups with a wick on poles stuck over the bog."

Onset Boy Had Windmill

He recalls, rather indistinctly because of his extreme youth, when this Onset bog was one of the few bogs (anywhere in the cranberry industry) which was supplied with water by a windmill. This mill at Hammond's bog pumped water from a driven well, making use of a wooden pump box. The mill was kept going all the time whenever the winds would force the sails around, pumping water into a cedar swamp then used as a reservoir. This swamp has since become part of the bog and the pump has been gone for 40 years.

This windmill was 40 feet high. It pumped through a 3 inch tile pipe into the swamp. Then bogs were flowed from the swamp for frost or other purposes.

Production on the three Smith-Hammond bogs he manages now has gone as high as a little more than 10,000 barrels, reached when Irving was living. It has reached a peak of more than 9,000 since then, this being in 1943. Last year the total production was 2,800 barrels which, as a little more than half a crop, was above the Massachusetts average, in that year of great cranberry vicissitude.

Trend to Early Blacks

The proportion of varieties on the three bogs is approximately 60 per cent Howes to 40 per cent Early Blacks. Both Carleton and Dellie would like it better if the proportions were reversed. In this

they are pretty much in agreement with most Massachusetts growers, as is proven from the present trend toward larger holdings of Blacks. Re-planting on the Smith-Hammond bogs is to Blacks, almost entirely.

Dellie All But Born on a Bog

While it may not be said Dellie was born on a cranberry bog property, he came about as near it as possible. His mother and father at the period of his birth were living in the big old farmhouse on the Hammond bog at Norton, and Dellie was born in a hospital at West Bridgewater near by. This was December 17, 1916. Shortly after this was when Carleton was employed at the Fore River Shipyards in Quincy during World War 1. The family then lived in Dorchester.

With the war over, Carleton and family returned to Onset and Dellie attended Onset schools and was graduated from Wareham High school, class of 1935. He had always enjoyed the science of figures and it was decided that he enter the Bentley School of Accounting and Finance, Boston. In going to Bentley he had in mind that he would eventually be in the cranberry industry, in the office and management end.

For three years after graduation (1938, '39, '40) however, he was employed by the Pilgrim Laundry Company at its Beacon Hill, Boston branch office, as office manager and claims adjuster. He then went to Falmouth and worked for Robbins Laundry until 1941..

While in this employ he was

married (April 7, 1940) to Marjorie (Balcom) Morse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Frank Morse of Wareham. They have two sons, Brian Douglas, three years, and Barry Charles, 1 year.

Mrs. Dellie Hammond Good Cranberry Man

In 1941 Dellie did enter the cranberry business in the employ of the Smith-Hammond Company as chief bog foreman and assistant to his father as general manager of the company. He had rather counted on being engaged in the office division of the cranberry industry, but it has turned out that with the manpower shortage of the war he has had to put in much of his time in actual field work as foreman.

After a year or so he was given special supervision of the Carver bog and so gave much of his time since to that particular property, although having supervision of the other two in a general way under Carleton. For two cranberry harvest seasons, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond lived on the property at Carver, where there is a substantial bog house with electricity and telephone.

Mrs. Dellie Hammond, like Dellie's mother, has developed a great interest in cranberry growing and has become proficient in running a bog pump, assisting on frost work, and doing other jobs connected with actual cranberry growing. As a matter of fact, it was rather necessary that she lend a hand with pumps and bog flowing because of lack of help, but at the same time she has "taken" to cranberry growing and it was work she enjoyed and does not call an unwelcome chore.

She has attended a number of the cranberry club and other cranberry meetings and is a member of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association.

Dellie himself thinks he must have begun working around, or, perhaps more accurately, "playing around" on cranberry bogs when he was no more than 12. He has pulled some weeds, picked a few cranberries, and done other jobs for his father ever since he can remember, working Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and school vacations from time to time.

He belongs to no organizations of any kind except those relating to cranberries, his membership including only the CCCGA and the Southern Massachusetts Cranberry Club.

Dellie, as a young man himself, feels the younger growers should play a more aggressive role in the cranberry industry. He knows they will have to as older growers give up the reins. Aggressive by nature, he believes the younger

growers must not hesitate to advance their ideas. He believes that interest and aggressiveness on the part of these younger men is not only for their own interests, but necessary to the long-range success of the industry.

While assertive himself, he is not putting forward ideas in the spirit that the younger group knows all the answers about cranberry growing. In fact, he says the deeper he gets into cranberry culture the less he realizes he knows, and his own ignorance, in the face of all there is to know, appals him.

He is very much interested in the technical side of cranberry growing

and would like to be able to learn more through competent instruction.

"I would like to see some sort of a school for cranberry growers—both young and old", he says, putting out this thought as one constructive suggestion. "I personally would like to learn a great deal more about cranberry insects and how to handle them, and more about bog-flowing practices. I'd like to have the opinions of the growers assembled and some approved practices outlined.

"Someone like Dr. Franklin or Joe Kelley could give us a lot of information with such a school as

(Continued on Page 13)

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SURVEY PROGRESS

PROGRESS toward some final determination in the relations of the fresh fruit and processing cooperatives has certainly been made in the past month. It would be brash at this time to attempt to say what the eventual situation will be. The 1121 cooperative members of the cranberry industry (figures those of Booz, Allen & Hamilton) making up 56 per cent of the total and producing 70 per cent of the crop, are in the main just now beginning to get some comprehension of the contents of this B. A. & H. survey report. It will not be long before a considerable proportion of them will have individual copies of the survey, in whole or part, for their perusal.

It would seem no irrevocable action toward a permanent set-up should be made until the members, who **are** the cooperatives, thoroughly study and make up their minds as to what is the best for their cooperative future. Since last month cooperative bodies have met and given the matter of a final over-all some consideration with varying action, and the Joint Committee of 8 is meeting and carrying out its instructions.

MASS. CROP ESTIMATES

LESS exciting than the matters of survey, but still of importance, especially to Massachusetts growers, is the fact that considerable progress is being made in the direction of getting an up-to-date list of Massachusetts cranberry growers in the hands of C. D. Stevens, New England Crop Report Statistician, with a view toward his being able to make more accurate crop estimates. This is a matter in which

with no one thing sufficiently clear in his mind. I know I do. I'd like to take notes at these 'classes', keep the material for reference, study it.

"There could be scientific and constructive consideration of insects—one particular insect at a time—and the best control practices under various circumstances taken up fully. I'd like to know a lot more about all cranberry insects and their best controls. I'm interested in learning all I can about these bugs.

"We hear a lot of things we

should do about the whole water control idea and things we shouldn't do. Some of these seem conflicting. I know the problems of every bog are different, and every year is different, but I'd like to know exactly what are the approved practices—as far as they have been ascertained at present—winter flood, insects, frosts.

"If we knew more about just these things we'd be making a couple of definite steps ahead."

Carleton Says Cranberries Are

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growers can cooperate to help themselves. A chairman has been set up in each town or district to furnish crop information to Mr. Stevens when he needs it to make his estimates. Cooperate with this chairman in your particular area.

Hammond Interests

(Continued from Page 11)

that. We could get together once a month for instruction on and discussion of one specific problem—just one thing at a time. I know we get these in talks and some discussion at the cranberry club and other meetings, but at these there isn't enough time available to go into a subject as thoroughly as I'd like to see it gone into. The grower does learn from these meetings, a lot, but with a number of topics taken up I think he goes away

servations of the cranberry industry, he says his years of experience have taught him, among other things, at least two major facts. One is that a man should never build or buy a cranberry bog unless there is sufficient capital in back of the venture; the other is that cranberry-growing is a full-time job for any man.

Regarding the first premise, he says he has seen too many "bad" years come around when through crop failure, as was the case last year for many Massachusetts growers, or for some other reason largely beyond control, reserve capital is absolutely necessary. Without this capital to live on and to enable a grower to hold his property, to survive and make a recovery, he fails.

"No matter what anybody else may say", he says, "cranberry-growing is a full-time occupation for a man—he shouldn't try to grow cranberries and at the same time carry on another business. Naturally there is the exception to that when a man enters the business intending to place the full responsibility of operation upon a manager. In that case he has to have a man who is a competent grower, who will be interested and as trustworthy in running the bog as if it was his own.

"But it has been my experience and observation that a man can't divide his time between two businesses. There is plenty to do in

just growing cranberries to take his full time and energy, for most of the year, anyway."

THE CARVER BOG

The Carver bog is considered by the Hammonds as their best property, as production average is highest. This is despite the fact that the water supply can only be called "fair." The source of water is entirely from springs and natural water-shed, there being no ponds or streams which can be tapped. There is, however, the advantage of entirely gravity flow. Water is used from two reservoirs which total 18-20 acres in extent.

Because of this tight water supply, the management of the Carver property presents some special and interesting problems and the Hammonds have had to work out solutions as applying to their own particular difficulties.

Many Small Bog Units

This Carver property consists of numerous small bogs "rambling around" (as Dellie says) in a total holding of about 200 acres. They were built piecemeal over the years and so were not laid out in a planned pattern. Hooking them together with a comprehensive water control plan required much careful thought and experiment. It was necessary to adapt the water system in relation to both bog location and the supply.

However, small bog units, especially if with scant water supply, are considered by many to be better bog properties in some respects than bogs of larger units. The advantages are that a small piece can be flowed quickly and with less water for either frost protection or insect treatment, or for after-picking flood to clear the bog and get floats. Also this after-harvest

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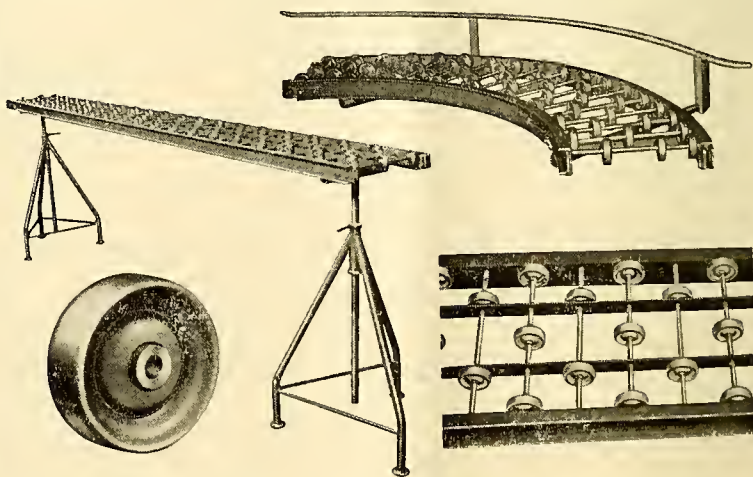
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flood need not be held up because a part of the unit has not been picked, as is often the case on larger bogs. Naturally, a smaller unit can be more conveniently flooded at any time.

"It has become our conviction," says Dellie, "that we don't hold with large bog units, at least with conditions such as those at Carver. We are even cutting up some of the larger pieces by diking them off into smaller units."

The main water supply is from the larger of the two reservoirs, this being about 12 acres in extent at complete capacity. After flowing by gravity to the main and other series of bogs the water is pumped back for re-use by two 30 horsepower electric motors. In the event there is a power failure, an auxiliary (converted Model A Ford) can immediately be cut in.

The other reservoir, "Raccoon Pond", so-called, which isn't much of a pond when the springs and watershed are low, builds up to about eight acres when fullest, and water from this is drawn back by a big Bailey pump, powered with a heavy McCormick engine.

Originally most flumes were box, but these are being replaced by those of the open type which the Hammonds prefer—one reason being they find the box type becomes a bottleneck if debris gets stuck in it.

Portable Pumps Being Found Successful

To make the water system function more efficiently, portable pumps, five in number, are in use this year, after a couple were tried out experimentally last year. The pumps are in "dog houses", and they are Bailey six-inch, driven by Wisconsin motors. The outfits can be set up by two men in a couple of hours and are transferred from point to point as needed. The Hammonds find these portables a good solution to such a water situation as theirs at Carver.

It is only in years of abnormal water supply, such as 1945 turned out to be this spring, that water can be handled with comparative freedom. This year in the April "breather" some of the water was let go down the stream. Drainage is through the Smalley bog of the Fuller-Hammond Co. into Tihonet pond, down the canal to the Mill pond at Wareham, and into Wareham river and Buzzards Bay. In years of normal supply exact judgment in handling of water must be used, and the system, as laid out with the numerous small bogs, makes plenty of active work on nights of frost.

Water Conservation May Be Asset

With the necessary conservation of water, Dellie says: "We simply

don't use much water on these bogs for frost—we can't, it isn't there." He has a suspicion this very lack of water may be one reason why these bogs have high production. This is in line with the school of thought that growers may often cut their crops unnecessarily by the use of too much water. At these bogs this can't be done. "Inability to flow, except when absolutely necessary, may really be an asset", he believes.

The Carver property is actually five series of bogs: (1), the "Ira Bump" bogs, so named because of their builder, and the best bearing piece of the whole property, a section of Early Blacks is here. (2), the "Main" bogs, "Six", "eight", "nine" and "14", called so because of their acreage, and the "Telephone" bog, located near the bog house with its telephone; (3), "Erickson", again named for the former owner, the "Johnson", the

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SECTIONS OF "CARVER" BOG IN FLOOD

"Keyes", and the "Dry Johnson"; (4), the "Woods" bogs, so called for the simple reason they are located where the pines are more "woody", and consisting of six units; (5), the "Burgess", 12 acres which has been out of production for the past two years because of drought, fireworm and winterkill, normally a dry bog.

Spring Raking for Three Bog Series

Three of these series, the "Bump", "Erickson" and the "Woods" have scantier supply than the Main bog series and because of this it is necessary to reverse the program of bog work after harvesting to the spring—that is, raking, sanding, etc. This is on the premise that there may not be sufficient water for complete winter protection, and if the vines have not been disturbed by raking or other fall work they go into the winter with more vitality and so are better able to stand winter cold.

Sand is no problem at the Carver property, as there is plenty of good quality sand and there is a pit adjacent to every one of the bogs, about 20 pits in all.

Incidentally, one of the best bogs on the entire property—when it bears—is the so-called "Beaton" bog, a dry piece of about two and a half acres. There are years when it is entirely winterkilled or cleaned out by frost. When it escapes these it yields a fine crop. This bears out the general opinion that when conditions are favorable dry bogs in Massachusetts are valuable pieces to own.

(Continued next month)

CCI Meeting

(Continued from Page 8)

study, and are engaged in it at present."

Mr. Lewis then went on to say that in addition to hunting for an understudy, Booz, Allen & Hamilton had obtained a full-time treasurer for CCI, it also being an adverse criticism that the corporation had no full-time man in this position. This new treasurer, Garland Boothe, was present and was later introduced.

Mr. Lewis took up point 4, "that the organization structure needs clarification and simplification." He spoke of plans now in progress for one general plant manager, saying that Mr. Urann had this in mind, and also to give this new general plant manager more authority. He touched on growers service department, saying that "Sometimes the smallest grower has the finest ideas, and through the growers service department every member has an opportunity to talk this over intimately, and in that way ideas are often introduced that are very valuable and can be put into effect."

Director Harrison

Director Isaac Harrison of New Jersey took up article 5, which concerned need for a "redetermination of personnel requirements and re-appraisal of CCI executives and employees, in order to formulate a compensation program suitable to meet CCI's future requirements." The B., A. & H. survey did not approve of a policy of helping executives and employees to become cranberry growers in their

own right, believing it was not in the best interest of the cooperative in the long run that low-salaried executives should be handling their own production in more or less degree. Mr. Harrison personally defended this idea.

He said he was not going to discuss it entirely from the point of defending the policy of Mr. Urann and his associates. He said it must be recognized CCI is a cooperative and not a commercial corporation. He said it was a cooperative of producers, and to make executives producers themselves and therefore familiar with and in the same situation as the cooperative members he regarded rather as a sound policy than a bad one. He said he had personally interviewed men on the outside of cranberries, men in good positions, and they would be willing to enter Cranberry Canners employ at a relatively low salary if they could be helped at the same time to become cranberry growers in their own right.

"I want to defend this idea which the survey people condemned", he said. "I think a way can be found to make our executives producers so that their problems will be the same as ours, and they will be more in sympathy with our own problems. The board is open to suggestions from the floor, but personally I am in favor of the method of compensating the executives over and above their salaries."

Later, Mr. Urann, discussing this, said that while the plan to help employees obtain cranberry bogs had been given discussion and had been considered by the management, the plan up to this time

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Growers who are considering installation of sprinkler systems for next spring should get in touch with us as soon as possible.

WE REPEAT: 1945 is still a difficult year, although we are doing our best to give you the service and equipment wanted. Please don't delay in letting us know your requirements as far ahead as you can anticipate them.

HAYDEN SEPARATOR MANUFACTURING CO.

E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

had not been put in effect with any of the cooperatives executives, or employees. One reason why he had looked upon this plan with favor was "because too often an executive stays on the job in a cooperative until he feels that he owns it and that it owes him a living. I don't want that to happen to CCI."

Mr. Urann discussed article 7, "that Cannery was expanding too fast." He said the time was coming when the million barrel must be handled—there will be another '37 and another '42 with soft berries. "I regard CCI as a form of insurance. Our plants can now handle 300,000 barrels comfortably. They are in a position to protect you from a big crop, a tender crop, or any situation which might destroy your market.

The last three or four years no one has had a control over facilities. We have had to jump from tin to glass, from canned to dehydrated, to meet changing conditions, but remember this—we have been ready every time. These plants have been built up to meet any emergency that may strike, and that policy will continue as long as I am at the helm of this cooperative."

Solid confirmation of this policy appeared from the meeting in a spontaneous and obviously sincere round of applause.

Director Potter

Guy Potter, also director from Wisconsin, made a speech which drew a lot of smiles and laughs. He said: "I am not here to defend Mr. Urann on anything. In fact, I have criticised him on a few things which no one else has criticised.

"The survey mentions expedi-

ency. The fact is, it was necessary to use expediences to meet the emergencies, but Mr. Urann is a good bit like the late President Roosevelt was in that respect when the war first started. For a while he would do things and then tell the directors afterwards. Remember when President Roosevelt gave 56 ships to England and then told Congress about it afterward? Mr. Urann has been something like that. But he is getting over this, and it is not all due to the survey. He began taking the board into his confidence more than two years ago."

He continued that Mr. Urann had bought the Gurnee plant without telling anyone about it. He then went on to tell about the new freezer at North Chicago, saying it was a "beauty" and that "Mr. Urann had asked his board for authority to build this before he built it."

Remaining points of elements to be corrected were read by Mr. Hedler, but not discussed. As the final part of the meeting, in the effort to give every member as much information concerning the survey as rapidly as it is possible to do so, Mr. Lewis read extracts from the over-all report. It was after these reports by directors, tending to show that Cranberry Cannery administration was accepting the criticisms of Booz, Allen & Hamilton and taking steps to correct points which the survey showed should be corrected, that Mr. Urann put the matter of further action up to the membership.

At the directors' meeting following officers were chosen as follows: President, M. L. Urann; first vice president, Carl B. Urann; second vice president, Franklin S. Chambers; third vice

president, Charles L. Lewis; fourth vice president (Pacific Division), Rolla Parrish; secretary, John C. Makepeace; treasurer, Garland Boothe; vice president sales division, H. Gordon Mann; vice president growers' service, Ferris C. Waite; plant manager and vice president, (Western Division), Marcus M. Havey; plant manager (Pacific Division), W. S. Jacobson.

Out of state visitors at the meeting beside the Wisconsin directors included the following from New Jersey: Mr. and Mrs. Franklin S. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harrison, Theodore Budd; A. W. Lilley, George W. Kelley, Ralph B. Clayberger; C. M. Chaney and Lester Haines, New York office of American Cranberry Exchange.

Colley Leaves CCI

Orrin G. Colley, who has been vice president of Cranberry Cannery in charge of berry supply, has sent in a letter of resignation from that position which has been accepted. Mr. Colley has recently purchased additional cranberry bog, which he operates in association with his father, and brother, George Colley, Sr. and Jr., this being the 30-acre Southern Marsh bog formerly owned by Colburn Wood. This addition makes 50 or so acres which the Colleys operate, and also Orrin will devote more time to the Colley Cranberry Company of Plymouth, distributors of Cape Cod cranberries.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

MASSACHUSETTS

Growers Concur—This preliminary forecast by USDA and Mr. Chaney's "Guesstimate" would just about square with general opinion in Massachusetts as June was ending, where belief was that the crop would be just about a "normal" one, with a shading to somewhat above normal if anything (before the storm). Bogs had blossomed very promisingly in many instances by around June 20 and the setting on early water appeared very encouraging. Late water was too early to tell, but there were indications in some areas that the prospect was less good.

June Warmed Up—The low temperatures of most of April and all of May (actually in mean average not quite as low as seemed) continued into the first ten days or so of June, as did June frost warnings. During May, as recorded at Middleboro, there was but a single day when skies were clear all day. May rainfall there totaled 4.82 inches, which fell on 12 of the 31 days. May mean recorded there was 63.48, nearly ten degrees higher than the month of April, and compares to a May, 1944 mean of 75.71.

Frost Loss 5 Per Cent—A little more than 30 frost warnings

were given for the April, May, June period, making the season one of the most troublesome on record. While frosts over the whole areas occurred on only a few nights, temperatures forecast were always reached at some point in the district, making the forecasts and consequent frost floodings necessary. Dr. Franklin estimates frost losses as a whole as perhaps a little more than five per cent, although some individual bogs were severely hit by one or more of the frosts. Growers feel these repeated floodings can scarcely fail to show up with some reduction of the crop in prospect.

June Insects Light—Insect trouble and damage was unusually light. Especially light was the gypsy moth infestation in Barnstable County, where usually it is much more severe than in Plymouth. Gypsies worked extensively on some areas in Plymouth County.

Plymouth Prospects Brighter—In general, as June went out, the prospects for Plymouth county were brighter than for the Cape, where there was more frost injury and where many bogs had not made as satisfactory recovery from the winterkill of '43-'44 and the dry weather of last summer.

WISCONSIN

Prospects Down—Fear expressed by some Wisconsin growers last month that the cold spring with consequent heavy use of water might impair crop prospects appear to have come true, and indications are that production will not be on par with the high level

of the last two or three years. A figure of 70 or 75 thousand barrels is now being talked about. Continued cold and frosts in June had deteriorated the picture.

Coldest in Nation—Coldest official reading in the country was reported for Cranmoor (a district just outside Wisconsin Rapids, almost exclusively devoted to cranberries) for the night of June 4th. Temperature was 20 on the marshes. Wisconsin Rapids was 27. The nearest comparable temperature for the date was in 1929, when 29 was recorded. This June night of this year was colder for the Rapids area than in Northern Wisconsin and Northern Minnesota.

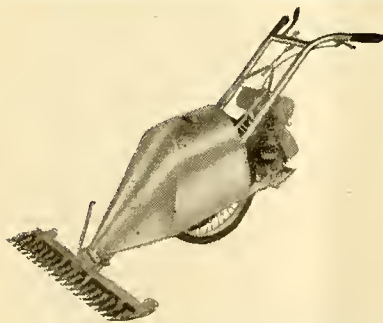
NEW JERSEY

Outlook Short—For New Jersey, Mr. Chaney reported general consensus of opinion that the crop might not exceed that of last year (59,000 including Long Island). Charles Doehler reports of the situation that bogs that were protected from frost by flooding showed a very promising bloom. In view of the many reflows and the heavy, long-lasting ice of January and February the blossom was perhaps better than had been anticipated, although growers were not certain about final results. Labor conditions are making it very difficult to get spraying done on schedule.

Blueberries Half Crop—Blueberry harvest started June 18-20. In general the growers of the cultivated fruit feel there may be a half-normal crop. The first fruit flies of the season were collected

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in the field on June 15th. Field dusting was recommended from June 27 to July 7, as nearly as weather permitted. The office of the Blueberry Cooperative, as a matter of routine, arranged all details of the airplane dusting operation for its members.

OREGON

¶Slow Season—With June gone the season seemed very slow and a late harvest seemed a possibility, although prospects were for a good season. There were no frost losses during the spring.

¶Good for Weeds—Weather conditions, however, had been excellent for weed growth, to the displeasure of the growers. Those who flood and who let the water off early were able to get considerable weed spraying done before the weather turned murky. Those who let the water off late had to contend with high humidity and too much moisture, and the paint thinner applied did not kill the weeds as well as usual.

WASHINGTON

¶Bogs Look Good—Grayland District has a very, very late season, but crop prospects looked very good at end of June. There



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was no frost damage, and the danger point was all but passed. If heat damage does not come in August or September, growers anticipate a larger crop than last year.

**Buy U. S. War Bonds
and save for the future**

"DDT" Study

(Continued from Page 4)

into general practice on cranberry bogs.

Bee cages 8x8 were set up at the State Bog at East Wareham, at United Cape Cod Cranberry Company Manomet bog, and at the former United bog at Harwich, owned by Vernon Johnson, the three widely-separated test sites being utilized to determine the degree of the success under three different conditions.

The interest of John Powell & Company, Inc., of New York was sponsored by CCI, Mr. Waite in charge, and taking part in the experiments, under the direction of Dr. Franklin, are the members of the group in photos, plus Dr. H. F. Bergman. Materials involved were supplied by the Powell company.

Much actually remains to be learned about "DDT" and the results of its use in all phases, and even less is known at present

about the new idea of working with hormones. "DDT" has been released this year by WPB, strictly for experimental purposes.



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CO-OP QUOTES

"The war has confirmed the value of another thing which is important to cooperatives in war or in peace. That is the importance of keeping operations flexible and adaptable to meet changed and changing conditions.

The crucible of war has toughened cooperative fibre. Now we must call on that added strength in adjusting peace-time needs. We must be as effective in waging peace as we have been in waging war. Our responsibilities are great; our opportunities are even greater."

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August, 1945

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COÖPERATIVE CANNING OF CRANBERRIES

began in New Jersey in 1929. Ninety growers, most of whom were members of Growers Cranberry Company, purchased Mrs. Lee's established business and organized Cranberry Products Inc. to can New Jersey cranberries.

The following year this was merged with the Makepeace and Urann interests to form the large cooperative, Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

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Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

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On July 1, CCI began its 5th year of continuous, month-after-month membership growth.

Since July, 1941, it has been our privilege to welcome 506 new members into cooperative canning. Of these, 238 were from Washington, 46 from Oregon, 206 from Massachusetts, and 12 from New Jersey.

This continuous membership growth is strong evidence that more and more growers are becoming sold on cooperative canning. They see the savings which canning brings them . . . they see the longer cranberry season which canning creates . . . they see the new products which canning makes . . . they see the increasing returns which canning earns for their berries. They know that cooperative canning has helped to take the ups and downs out of cranberry marketing, and to make **every** year a **good** year. **They know that through CCI they find a market for ALL their berries . . . not only the best but all the rest.**

To help insure the continuance of these benefits, 506 new members joined Cranberry Canners, Inc., during the past 4 years, and still more new members have started our 5th year of steady membership growth.

If **you** are not enjoying the benefits of cooperative canning, why not look into these benefits a little more thoroughly? Growers producing more than 80% of the nation's cranberry crop are members of CCI. What benefits so large a majority will also benefit you.

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CRANBERRY SCOOPS and SCREENINGS

Consumption of American cranberries in England as pre-war, is apparently ready to be resumed this year, provided shipping space is obtainable, as Melville C. Beaton, Beaton's Distributing Agency, Wareham, has received inquiries from the Dennis Brokerage Company in New York concerning the prospects of getting six or seven cars of berries for shipment to that country. The amount shipped pre-war was usually a thousand barrels or so.

Dr. Neil E. Stevens is on the Cape for the summer and has re-

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but he is now recovering. The horse became frightened by a slipping girth and charged around, knocking into Huffman.

American Cranberry Exchange has received an inquiry from Secretary of the Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce, Ketchikan, Alaska, stating the desire for four or five hundred cranberry cuttings for planting on some experimental plots and asking "what variety would grow best in the colder latitudes of Alaska, mature fairly early, and produce fair-sized berries." In an exchange of correspondence the Exchange has offered to supply the cuttings through Manager Goldsworthy of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales. Keith Bennett of Wisconsin, who was formerly inspector for the Exchange and who now is a captain in the U. S. Army, located in Alaska, it is hoped may be able to be of help to the Ketchikan Chamber in its experimental cranberry interest.

James D. Holman, prominent New Jersey cranberry grower of Ocean county, has been elected president of the New Jersey Agricultural Society.

E. Clyde McGrew, Lester Haines of the Exchange and J. D. Holman attended a meeting of the Beach Haven Exchange club at Ships Bottom, New Jersey, July 18th, where Mr. McGrew gave a talk and showed slides on growing and packing of cranberries in Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Mr. Holman also spoke. The Exchange club consists of a lively group of civic-minded Ocean County citizens, living along the seashore, who are interested in backing improvements for the island community. The group was very attentive and enjoyed the presentation of the cranberry industry, the theme of which was the revitalizing

quested an item be inserted in CRANBERRIES cautioning cranberry growers to "please not take any hasty pot-shots at any strange-looking animal they see prowling about their bogs." These are the words of the professor of botany, University of Illinois—not ours. Dr. Stevens, officially on vacation, is unofficially pursuing his studies of alkaline and hard and soft water supplies on Massachusetts bogs.

William F. Huffman of Wisconsin Rapids, cranberry grower, editor of Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune, and president of Wisconsin Network, Inc., had the unfortunate experience of being knocked down by one of his saddle horses. A fractured left arm and complications necessitated hospitalization

of interest in the growing of cranberries in New Jersey and the possibilities of rehabilitation in cranberries for returning servicemen.

* * * * *

Staff Sergeant Marcus Urann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Urann of Wareham, Mass., who has been meteorologist with headquarters group, Second Air Division in England, is home on a 30-day furlough after having been in that country nearly three years. At the conclusion of his furlough he will rejoin his group for further assignment. Sgt. Urann made the trip home by air, landing at Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, Conn. One of the first things he did at home was to visit some of the bogs, and his comment is "does it seem good to see them again!"

* * * * *

No final results of the tests of DDT and hormone weed-killers as carried out at Mass. State bog are yet ready for announcements, but Dr. Alfred Weed of the John M. Powell Company, insecticides, and Dr. Franklin both agree that DDT had remarkably effective kill upon gypsy moths and the kill upon bees is apparently less severe in long range aspect than was anticipated. It is the toxicity upon human beings of this new powerful insecticide that is now under particular consideration and this fact will be a feature of Dr. Weed's talk before the Cape Growers' Association meeting the 21st.

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LANDSCAPE FORESTRY

Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association Meeting August 21 At East Wareham

The 58th annual meeting of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, President Homer L. Gibbs, is to be held August 21st, Tuesday, at the Massachusetts State Bog. As this goes to press the program for this important cranberry meeting is definitely nebulous, but it is expected the usual instructive talks will be presented, election of officers held, and C. D. Stevens will make his official 1945 crop estimate.

There will be speakers from Massachusetts State College, including, it is hoped, Dr. Fred J. Sievers, director Extension Ser-

vice and Willard Munson; also Dr. Franklin, Dr. Bergman, and Dr. Neil E. Stevens, who is on the Cape for the summer, Fred Cole, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. Hugh H. Bennett of the U. S. Water and Soil Conservation Service, Dr. Alfred Weed, chief entomologist of John M. Powell & Company, New York insecticide house, Congressman Chas. L. Gifford, and others.

Arrangements for the dinner are in progress and will be as satisfactory as can be obtained in these times of acute food scarcity in Massachusetts.

265 More Jamaicans Bring Total In Mass. To 425

Additional Jamaicans numbering 265 are expected to be available for the Massachusetts harvest, arriving September 1. At present there are approximately 160 men at Camp Manuel in Plymouth employed by the growers. This new consignment will make a total of 425, which considerably exceeds the capacity of the camp to house.

Some of these new workers will of necessity have to be housed in growers' quarters, and growers able to house this help are being requested to do so. Growers who have been housing help have already indicated the numbers they will need for harvest. There is still a surplus and a survey is being made by Frank T. White of the Brockton office, Extension Service, to ascertain the individual growers' needs.

This does not mean that generally speaking the supply of Jamaicans is sufficient to fill the expected demand, as it is not. However, Extension Service is reasonably confident that this additional allocation will be made to the growers, and will help out to that extent.

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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶“Between 400-500,000”—Crop prospects as July ended had been whittled down from an over-optimism at blooming time to a general consensus of opinion as “between 400 and 500 thousand barrels”, a rough estimate, but reflecting the uncertainty. Although growers have been fooled before, hope rises high with a heavy blossom, and that was the case this year and the set (all late water not determined) cut down the picture materially. With good growing conditions in August and until the crop is picked there was still quite common opinion that the crop might rise toward 500,000, but most probably guessed “nearer 400 than 500,” with 450-475 at the best.

¶Set Not as Heavy as Bloom—

Main causes for the lack of set to correspond to the bloom, in the opinion of Dr. Franklin, were the extremely warm temperatures in March, too much rainfall in May and June and there was also too much rain in the first half of July. Many attributed the lack of set to the downpour of rain and high winds of the fringe of the tropical storm which hit New England June 26 and 27. These point out that bogs which had set considerably before that storm look much better than those which were in fullest bloom during the storm with set not accomplished to much extent. There was a super-abundance of pinheads reported very widely.

¶Big Berries—Dr. Franklin believes Massachusetts berries in general will be large, again due to the high March temperatures, and apparently of fairly good keeping quality.

¶Fruitworm Very Light—Fruitworm infestation in general has been rather light, in fact on most bogs extremely so, a great many bogs having abnormally light infestations. A few individual in-

(Continued on Page 16)

SURVEY

N. E. SALES VOTES 40% PROCESSED,
60% FRESH, CROP ALLOCATION

During the past month the Survey “Joint Committee of 8” has had no occasion to call any meeting and so has taken no action of any kind, although steps relating to the survey have been made by cooperatives.

A special committee consisting of three, L. B. R. Barker and Ruel S. Gibbs, past presidents, and E. L. Bartholomew, appointed to work with A. D. Benson, manager of N. E. Sales, to draft a plan (the Benson plan) for a “National Association of Cranberry Cooperatives.” has held one meeting and made some progress, and the directors of N. E. Sales Co. have voted upon the allocation of the 1945 crop, this to be on the basis of 40 per cent for processing purposes and 60 per cent for sales on the fresh market.

These two matters, together with crop allocation of the Growers’ Cranberry Company when voted by the New Jersey group and the allocation of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, which in June voted this division this year be along the lines recommended by the Committee of 8, will be taken up when the next meeting of the Joint Committee of 8 is called, Chairman Atwood says. Wisconsin Sales holds its regular summer meeting August 11th.

Allocation of the crop of N. E. Sales was left by unanimous vote of directors in the hands of the Canning Committee and the manager. Acting under this, three meetings were held and the results have been set forth as follows:

The Canning Committee of the New England Cranberry Sales Co. recommends that for the season of 1945 some allocation of the cranberry crop marketed by the Cooperative interests be made as between supplies for the fresh market and supplies for processing purposes.

After reviewing all available statistics of the cranberry crops for the past five years and other figures relative to the disposition of the crops of those years it is further recommended by this committee that for the season of 1945 the crop to be marketed by the Cooperative interests be allocated on the basis of 40% for processing purposes and 60% for sales on the fresh market.

It is further recommended that monthly reports of deliveries be tabulated and distributed to participating parties and on or about December 1st a review of the disposition of the crop be made and necessary adjustments in percentages be consummated, under the direction of the Committee of Eight.

LeBaron R. Barker, Chairman.

This action was then voted by directors, although the vote was not unanimous.

Since the major cooperatives of the industry have voted the Booz, Allen & Hamilton survey definite changes have and are taking place.

Special agreements of the New England Cranberry Sales Company concerning canning are no longer in effect.

N. E. directors have passed a vote of instruction to the clerk of the company to send a resume of action of all future directors’ meetings to members so that the latter may be more fully advised regarding the affairs of the company as carried on at directors’ meetings, and this Mr. Benson is doing.

Continuing forward steps are being taken by the company in service to members, both as regards packing facilities and crop production. Directors are considering ways and means for the company to better serve its membership. This includes plans to increase the membership and in

(Continued on Page 13)

Robert C. Hammond Manages Fuller-Hammond Properties

Also Personal Bogs of Late Father, I. C. Hammond, and Two of His Own—Is Director of N. E. Cranberry Sales Company.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Robert Cushman Hammond, son of the late Irving C. Hammond, who manages the about 210 acre properties of the Fuller-Hammond Company, the 40 or so acres personally owned by his father, and operates a couple of small bogs strictly his own, gives to the business of cranberry growing the full regard due it. A director of New England Cranberry Sales Company, he is one of the most serious-minded of the younger Massachusetts growers. Right now he is one of the busiest.

The rush of his present activities is due partly to the fact that the bogs he tends to are in three counties and because the war has taken away many of the men upon whom he formerly depended for assistance. This summer sees, for him, the tightest situation of the war. He is conducting the affairs of these many bog acres without a single executive assistant. All the worries, from those of the exceedingly "trying" spring frost season this year, to the decisions regarding insect and weed control, are his own.

Hurried, but not "harried", he covers a triangle of bogs. He slides along one side of this triangle the 50 or more miles from the Pine Island bog in Mashpee, Barnstable county to the Norton bog in Bristol; along the second side to the Smalley bog in Wareham-Carver and on to the Boot Pond bog near Plymouth, about 40 miles; from Boot Pond down to Mashpee, a distance of some 40 miles also.

He regards the extreme shortage of help as not quite so unfortunate as it would be if some of the bogs were in position to bear higher crops than they are. This is because of a program of root grub control by water which takes a certain percentage out of production each year and to the fact that some were severely hurt in the great 1943-44 winterkill.

This, however, does not mean any less work, except in the harvesting and shipping. In the interim in both these phases of working toward full recovery, he feels good progress is being made. It will also be a happier day for him when more labor (it is hoped) will be available to restore most Massachusetts bogs to their former condition, with weeds well controlled.

As I. C. Hammond entered the cranberry field in a small way in the 1880s, many of his holdings advancing in age. In the natural course of events they have been subjected to the "strains and stresses" of long production and one of the aspects of the years has been infestations of root grub on

some bogs. It is held that root-grub seldom attacks bogs in Massachusetts less than 20 years old, and as Massachusetts bogs have gone into decades of operation, root grub is becoming an increasing problem. The situation applies to many older bogs. Dr. Franklin has come to regard root-grub as one of the more pressing problems of present-day Massachusetts cranberry growing. He has estimated root grub has taken as high as 200,000 barrels from the potential crop in some years. The grub is a menace which he feels many growers have not yet recognized as fully as they will have to. "Bob" Hammond has full realization of the grub—and has gone after it.

Program for Root Grub

Dr. Franklin's recommendation for the cure of root and white grub is to let the water off early in April, keep the ditches dry until May 12, and reflood until about July 15—killing the grub, but at the cost of the crop for the year. Treatment by sodium cyanide is recommended for small areas infested. Hammond, who has some large infected areas to control, is putting his faith in the water program, principally, rather than cyanide, although he uses both.

"I swear by water for control of root grub", he says. "I know I am getting results from putting the infested areas under water. I have learned by experience that I can kill root grub this way. Cyanide does a job, too, and if put on at the right time you don't lose

the crop, but in my own experience I have found water more effective."

He is maintaining a program of keeping 30 or more acres under water for this two-month period each year and this has run as high as 80 acres. Since such a cure takes the bog out of production for a year, many large growers are loath to take the step and growers owning a single bog are not always able to forego an entire year's bog income. Hammond, however, has taken the bull by the horns and is well into a program of this water control method. A few other large growers are doing likewise. The entire 160-acre Makepeace-Wankinquoah bog was under this year and so was considerable acreage of the J. J. Beaton Company.

That his program is successful is proven by well-vined areas, formerly infested, as the area of the Smalley bog in the accompanying photo, with newly-set vines in the patch in the foreground, covering a small corner completely rebuilt.

The Smalley Bog

The Smalley bog of the Fuller-Hammond Company, of some 60 acres, was begun as one of the earlier bogs of Plymouth County. A date on a flume there was recorded as 1883. It was purchased by the company from James A. Smalley of Wareham, and others in 1906. These owners bought it from A. D. Makepeace in December 1884. The bog is located mostly in Wareham, near Tihonet, although a part of it is in Carver.

A Little About James Anthony Smalley

James Anthony Smalley, born in Brewster, and died in Wareham April 8, 1909, aged 82 years, was one of the better-known Cape growers of the past century who, making a success of cranberries on the Cape in a small way, saw greater advantages in Plymouth county, and so took part in the cranberry development of the Wareham-Carver and Rochester area. Brewster tradition has it firmly that his father, Anthony Smalley, was the first to cultivate cranberries in that town. Anthony Smalley had a bog in West Brewster on present Route 6 toward Dennis. Older Brewster residents say this was once a great peat bog and quantities of peat were cut for fuel. There is still a large hole from which the peat had been taken. Peat in early days was the principal fuel for Brewster, Orleans, Eastham, communities on the lower Cape where no good firewood in sufficient quantity was available.

In building these Wareham-Carver bogs, the men who came up from the Cape brought years of



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

The Smalley bog showing heavy vine growth after flooding treatment, with a small corner entirely rebuilt. (Note—Photo incorrectly captioned "Smalley Bog Screenhouse" in last month's issue, was actually at the Carver bog of the Smith-Hammond Company.

cranberry experience with them, the fathers of some having been growers before them, as did Smalley. James Anthony had apparently been a considerable grower on the Cape. He owned bog not only in Brewster, but in Dennis as well. When he first began it would be hard to determine, but he was among the Brewster tax payers for cranberry bog in 1860, which is as far back as Brewster tax records are available. He was not the largest owner in acreage, but in 1859 he had been the largest producer in Brewster. This is shown by a list of Cape growers in the Yarmouth Register, Nov. 11, 1859, which gave their production and prices received. Smalley topped the Brewster list with 90 barrels, which brought him \$990. As a matter of record, the total Brewster crop for that year was 322½ barrels and the total income to the town's growers was \$3,848.

Mr. Smalley was the developer of the "Smalley Howe", this variety being developed by him, old Cape residents have said, from vines he obtained from "Eassett Swamp" in East Dennis, the same swamp from which came the regular late Howe.

The Smalley Bog

The Smalley bog has a good water supply from a reservoir which is filled mostly by natural drainage and from springs. There is never "too much water" and

never "not enough", Robert Hammond has found in his experience, realizing that too much water which can't be gotten rid of as desired can be as bad as a too scanty supply. Flowage is by gravity, although two electric pumps and one gasoline are used to recover water when recovery is needed for re-use. Water is held back by one of the longest dams in the industry. Flowage for ordinary frost can be obtained by starting water at eight or nine in the evening, although for heavy freezes earlier preparation is necessary. A number of good sand pits scattered about supply ample sand at convenient locations.

The Smalley bog is set to about 35 acres of Early Blacks, 20 of Howes, and the rest odd varieties, including some of the Smalley Howe of the builder, Round or "Tom" Howes, and McFarlins. A large screenhouse (now somewhat hurricane-damaged and awaiting repairs when labor and material are more plentiful) handles the crop from this bog and also berries from the Agawam at East Wareham and from Pine Island. There are four Bailey separators and provision for nine women sorters. At the Norton bog there is a similar screenhouse for processing the berries there. In certain years Hammond has had New England Cranberry Sales Co. screen and pack a part of the crop through the company screenhouses at Ply-

mouth and West Barnstable. There is now no resident foreman at the Smalley, but one by the day, "Tony" Jesus.

It is on the Smalley that Hammond has most intensively applied the water cure program. It is chiefly from the excellent results he has already obtained in bringing infested sections back to normal vines that he is so certain root grub can be beaten when tackled with determination by the water flood method.

Norton Bog

Fuller-Hammond's Norton bog, 115 acres, is one of relatively few bogs in Bristol county and one of the few inland bogs in Massachusetts. It is located just off "Old Bay road", an early turnpike from Boston to Taunton, with stone markers giving the date 1773. Running along Mulberry Brook, the bog was built by Mr. Hammond in about 1910.

The Norton bog is an unusually long and narrow bog, practically a mile long, perhaps 1500 feet at its widest part and 300 feet across at its narrowest. The lower sections extend along a narrow valley, although the upper end—the main bogs—is much wider. Bog is a gravity flow from a good-sized reservoir. It is about half set to Early Blacks and half to Howes. In its inland location, the Norton bog has a summer of higher temperatures than nearer the



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

Old New England farm house at Norton bog. Above, the Norton Bog.

coast, but no longer growing season.

There is an early type farmhouse on the property where the foreman now lives and where members of the Hammond family have lived at times. The foreman is Edwin Nieme, and his son, Eino, also is employed. The screen-house and a number of small houses for workers (more used formerly than at present) are other buildings on the property. This bog is the largest in Norton. There are several early bogs in the region.

Norton bog has always had the record of being a good producing bog. A part of it, formerly infested by root grub, is now well vined over and handsome bog. A portion of it was put under control flood this year.

Agawam Bog

Third largest bog of the company is the Agawam, 25 acres, in the Maple Spring area at East Wareham. Agawam is the only one of the four which does not have gravity flow, water being moved by a gasoline pump. The property can be covered for the average frost in about six hours. This bog, as an o'der bog, also has infestations of root grub and was very severely hit by the extraordinary winterkill of two years ago. Results of this killing were extremely spotty, to the puzzlement

of Hammond, who has not reasoned out why the killing should have been so extreme on one section while another adjoining was hurt only slightly.

Pine Island

Fourth and smallest company bog, the Pine Island, 11 acres, very nearly in the heart of Mashpee on the Cape, is now one of the best-bearing of the Company properties. This, too, was an older bog, but was completely rebuilt in 1936 after it had been under water for about fifteen years. The submergence occurred when a drain at the lower end broke and the water from Mashpee river, which is higher than bog level, could not be gotten off, repairs not being made to the dam at that time. A new drain now takes care of the surplus water. Pine Island is set entirely to Early Blacks and is producing between 60 and 70 barrels to the acre, and is a beautifully vined bog. Gravity flooding is from Mashpee river.

Robert C. Hammond

Bob Hammond considers his principal job the care of these company bogs. But they are only part of his worries. There are also the bogs which I. C. Hammond personally owned, in which he is a part owner and which are under his supervision. One of these, of ten acres, is known as the East

Falmouth bog and is near Pine Island. This bog, at the head of a narrow inlet of Vineyard Sound, was swept completely by hurricane water last fall, the lower end being about six feet under. The salt water, on a falling tide, receded quickly, and while Hammond was worried about its appearance last fall and again this spring it now appears not to have been injured to any appreciable extent and looks set for a good heavy crop.

Boot Pond bog, about 9 acres, and the larger Jenkins Hole bog are two more "personal" bogs, both being on clear water ponds in Plymouth woods, about four miles from Plymouth town.

The two bogs which Robert Hammond himself owns in entirety are Long Duck Pond bog, about five acres, reached from Head-of-Bay road at Buzzards Bay, and one of four acres in West Wareham, formerly owned by Benjamin C. Savary of Wareham. Long Duck Pond bog was previously a Fabian bog and built in part by Frank Raymond of Buzzards Bay. This bog is the particular pride of Hammond. It is in first-class condition. When he bought it, about 1938, he rebuilt a good deal. Set to Early Blacks, its top production has been 550 bbls. It is his ambition to get all the bogs under his operation up to this standard.

Robert Hammond, born in Onset, attended Wareham schools, being graduated from Wareham High in 1929, then attended school in Boston for a couple of years. It had always been his intention to make cranberry growing his life work. He had been employed summers and other part time by his father from 1926 to 1931. He entered full time cranberry work the following year, 1932, and has been at cranberries ever since. He is married, his wife being the former Eleanor Neal, and has three children, Eleanor, Sylvia, and Robert Charles Hammond.

His major interest is in the growing of the fruit rather than in the marketing or in general affairs of the industry. This does not mean that he thinks a grower should be uninterested in what becomes of his crop after he has produced it. He knows a grower must retain this interest, but the mechanics and intricacies of selling he is content to leave to his cooperative as long as he is convinced this is being done satisfactorily.

Hammond is not forward in expressing his beliefs, but in the due course of conversation it develops that he has very definite convictions concerning the cranberry industry. He has turned over in his mind the many various problems and has arrived at his own conclusions. He has strong

convictions as to what is right and what is wrong for the industry.

He is certain the industry has not begun to realize its limits and that two or three times the quantity of cranberries now available can be grown and successfully marketed—barring, perhaps, an inevitable “bad” market year now and then. The new phase of fruit shipment, that by air, interests him in its possible adaptation to cranberries. He believes too much of the freshness of top quality fruit is often lost to distant markets through slow shipments. He would like to see this new mode of produce transportation given consideration when such transportation—now being tried out on a few fruits and vegetables—is generally available. He would like to see this gone into and figures prepared showing whether it would be practical or not from the cost standpoint, with tests whether such strictly fresh cranberries, maybe picked on the Cape one day and on the market in California the next, would induce the consumer to pay a premium price. Like almost every other grower, he is interested in the post-war processing of cranberries and also deeply interested in what may develop for cranberries through quick freeze.

From the cultural end of cranberry growing, he is interested in the possibilities of sprinkler systems for Massachusetts bogs. He expects he may give sprinklers a trial himself on certain areas which he has already mentally selected. He questions the value of sprinklers indiscriminately used on whole big acreages, but believes they have major possibilities for the growers on certain bogs.

Because of his experiences with varieties he would be definitely inclined to use Early Blacks for resetting or building new bogs, at least “on the Cape”, and by the Cape he would include the Wareham-Carver area. He is also interested in a patient way in a berry which his father had developed, this being a Round Howe, which he believes has particular advantages over most “Round Howes”, so called, which he has seen.

Feels Agronomist Urgent Need

A positive conviction of his, as an operator of older bogs—and with many others also—is that more thought must be given to problems of bog soil and fertilizing. He has come to realize through experience that what is being taken out of the soil must be put back. He feels a next big need of the Massachusetts growers is for a full-time agronomist, to be a member of Dr. Franklin's



CRANBERRIES PHOTO
SYLVIA HAMMOND
wades in Norton reservoir

staff at East Wareham. The whole field of cranberry agronomy must be given the thorough consideration it deserves, with so many Massachusetts bogs “getting along in years.”

Carleton, “Dellie” Hammond, and Smith- Hammond Company

(Continued from last month)

Wax Experiment

Readers of January issue may remember it was told “Dellie” had experimented with a wax covering (DuWax, Frost Insecticide Co.), sprayed on an acre piece he planned to leave unprotected by winter flood, to test if the wax would protect the vines. This spray was applied Dec. 14, 40 gallons to one-third of the acre, 20 gallons to another third, and the remaining section left without spray as a check plot.

Unfortunately, the 1944-45 winter kill did not provide conditions for a fair test, as the vines were covered with snow much of the time. None of the three plots showed any signs of winterkill, even the one not waxed. It was distinctly noticeable, however, that the two pieces sprayed, by the end of March were much greener than the unsprayed plot. It looked more alive than the usual browned of the unwaxed portion.

While the main purpose of the experiment was knocked askew by uncontrollable weather conditions, the waxed sections, so much green-

er than the unwaxed, will be closely observed “just in case”, to see what develops as the season goes along—if anything.

Production at Carver Bogs

Top production record in recent years was in 1942 when 6000 barrels were harvested from about 65 acres, 13 acres being out of bearing, due to extensive rebuilding program. In 1943 about 4,000 barrels were harvested from 70 acres, the remainder still out because of renovation. Last year the crop was 1400 barrels from 50 acres, the rest still not bearing because of renovation or put out of production from terrific winterkill in the '43-'44 winter. The bogs run about 25 per cent Blacks and 75 per cent Howes.

THE SANTUIT BOGS

The Santuit has a fine water supply, good in comparison with any bog, flowage again being entirely by gravity, coming out of Santuit Pond. There is no need for re-use of water there, nor even too careful conservation. The bog is 55-60 per cent Howes and 40-45 Blacks.

Santuit, like Carver, is made up of a number of small units, set in little pockets, among little hills much more abrupt than usually found around Massachusetts cranberry bogs. There are nine pieces in all, every one linked by a canal system, from which water is taken off as desired. Even frost flowage is no difficult job, as these bogs “almost flow themselves.”

Again as at Carver each piece has its sand pocket, opened in the sides of the hills.

Production has averaged about 45 barrels to the acre, although it has gone as high as 100 barrels. One is an old “Brackett” bog, one of the oldest on the upper Cape. It has been more than half rebuilt in the past fifteen years. There are now about three acres of new and rebuilt coming into full production. As soon as conditions permit, the rebuilding of another section will be undertaken.

THE ONSET BOG

This property produces on the average of 45-50 barrels to the acre, slightly higher than the Santuit. It is set to more than half Howes, otherwise Early Blacks and “Tom” or round Howes, named after their developer, Thomas Howes of Dennis, a grower of the last century. It is the “Tom” Howes which brings up the production; as when the “Toms” throw a crop they are heavy-bearing vines.

Water Pumped Underground

The Onset bog takes its water from Dick's pond at East Wareham, this being pumped by a ten-inch centrifugal pump (gas-driven)



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

Santuit bog, showing canals around different pieces.

the line going for a distance of a quarter of a mile underground, crossing beneath the main Cape highway (route 28). After use the water is released into Broad Cove. The Onset is a bog which has not had half a chance to produce since 1938, when the first "New England Hurricane" flooded a large part of it and damage was extensive. Again last September in the second New England hurricane the lower portion, or about eight acres, was swept by four to five feet of salt water driven before the howling winds. Part of the Onset had been picked (although some berries were lost, due to the flood), and these sections were in after-harvest flood. The lower dike which had been washed away was quickly thrown back and within 48 hours a flood of fresh water had been put on to wash away the salt.

What effect this second salt water flood has had has not yet been definitely determined. It is hoped injury was not too severe, as the vines were so quickly

washed. Damage, aside from possible vine injury, was bad enough: broken dikes, salt-covered berries, sand carried over some of the vined areas, estimated in all at from six to seven thousand dollars.

The lower portion of this bog was originally made from a diked and freshened salt marsh, as was the practice of some Cape growers in the past century. These make good bogs, but they are necessarily very low. The Onset bog at its lower end lies between two rather sharp rises of land and it would be possible to build a high dike across this from hill to hill. The Hammonds have under consideration a project to increase the height of the present dike by even feet or so, clear across this gap. If carried out this would be almost a "Little Grand Coulee Dam" project for cranberries in scope and cost. If such a dam is built the expense would have to be chalked up to "hurricane insurance" and would not be a part of the ordinary costs of bog building and operation—just one of the unfore-

seen problems involving large costs which sometimes come upon a grower.

Until February of this year Smith-Hammond owned a 16-acre dry bog at Yarmouth. Then this was sold in view of its distance from the other properties and because of bad labor conditions on the Cape. It was a dry property.

Screenhouses

For preparing the crop for market Smith-Hammond operates two screenhouses, one at Carver and the other at Point Independence. There is a storage shed at the Santuit. Berries from this bog are trucked to, screened and packed at the Point screenhouse, and naturally the Carver bog crop is screened and packed there at Carver.

The Point packing house, while it can pack a car a day when the going is especially good, averages nearer one car in two days when in operation. There are four Bailey mills and a complete fall crew is 17 women sorters and four men.

The Carver bog packing house is the more elaborate of the two and can consistently pack a car a day. There are four Bailey separators and a crew of 16 women and 5 men employed during harvest season.

At the Carver bog there is a substantial bog home equipped with electricity and telephone, and both Carleton and Dellie, with their wives, have lived here at the busiest seasons. This bog is a second home to all the Hammonds. Tony Oliver, who has worked there for more than 30 years, has seen four generations of Hammonds there, from Irving to Dellie's small sons.

Carleton, as before stated, has general supervision of all the Smith-Hammond bogs, with Dellie as his assistant, but for the past two years active supervision of the Carver has been given over to Dellie. Carleton takes direct charge of the Onset and Santuit, assisted at the latter by Earle Hammond, son of George Hammond, and no relation to Carleton and Dellie.

Smith-Hammond Co. has labored under the universal wartime shortage of help, perhaps to a higher extent than some others. The company honor roll contains the name of one key-man, Amando Grassi of Wareham, killed in action; another, Bradford Holmes of Onset, who was a prisoner in Germany, now returned to this country, and eight others in service, Donald and Arthur Reynolds, Donald Smith, Kenneth Watts, George Rich and Bruce Bullard, Shirley Quintal and Lester Monan.



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

"Dellie" and
Foreman,
Earle Hammond,
talk something
over at the
Reservoir
gate.

PAPER BY AGRONOMIST COLBY

In the next, or a near issue, we are privileged to print a valuable article upon "The Use of Commercial Fertilizers on Cranberries", by William G. Colby, resident agronomist of Massachusetts State College.

Mass. Blueberry Growers Hold A Fine Field Meeting

About 50 enjoyed a very pleasant and instructive meeting of the Southeastern Massachusetts Blueberry Growers Association at the

State Bog, East Wareham, the afternoon and evening of July 16th. An inspection of the blueberry plantation there was made—there was a basket supper and several instructive talks.

These were by Prof. William Smith of University of New Hampshire, Durham, who showed slides of the blueberry industry in general; Prof. O. C. Boyd of Mass. State College, who showed slides and explained blueberry stunt disease; and Prof. John S. Bailey, assistant research professor in pomology, also of Mass. State College.

This association of blueberry growers, organized last year, is showing a very healthy growth in membership and is making fine progress in the purpose of its organization, to promote blueberry culture in Massachusetts.

Prospects for the cultivated blues in Massachusetts, with picking getting underway the week of July 16th, were not more than half a normal crop. Frosts, the hurricane last fall and drought last summer, had taken their toll, as had been anticipated. Among those who will have good crops are the Mass. State bog which will have a better than usual production, and the Association president, J. Foxcroft Carleton of East Sandwich, who usually has successful cropping of his bushes.

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The smile they will have when peace is achieved and the fighting of this war is stopped all over the world. We can help to hasten that day in many ways.

The nation's harvest season is just ahead. The cranberry harvest is a part of that harvest. We are doing our best to produce our share of a healthful food the war-torn world needs. We will keep on doing our best—and we'll also keep on buying bonds. We want that "complete victory smile" soon.

This is the 38th of a series of war-time messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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CHANGES BEING MADE

REGARDLESS of whether an "over-all" cooperative, handling both fresh and processed fruit—some unified set-up of a group of cooperatives—or no major change is made because of the Survey, the survey is having definite effects upon the cranberry industry. Changes are being made already, apparently along the lines of progress.

The survey brought out into frank discussion in the industry phases which had not been so widely debated previously. This self-imposed outside analysis of the Cranberry Canners, the Exchange, and State Companies pointed out both the "strengths" and weaknesses" as found by Booz, Allen & Hamilton. It has ever been an accepted axiom that there is no standing still, there is either progress or decline. Out of the present "ferment" in the industry is coming some degree of change. The cooperatives in a way have been weakened by developments; in another sense they may have gained in solidity. The cooperatives may emerge more influential in the cranberry field, or "independents" make gains—how the industry reacts as a whole will determine.

At any rate the cranberry industry is voluntarily "taking stock" at the moment the entire world is in process of a stock-taking to meet the conditions of the post-war era—whatever they may be.

BIG QUESTION—SIZE OF CROP

THIS is the "guessing" season for the size of the crop. This always popular and often futile game is now in full swing. As early as this, "estimates" can be little more than guesses, growers changing their estimates from morning to afternoon. On only one thing this year is there unity—that is, there will be a ready mar-

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Survey

(Continued from Page 5)

this members themselves have been urged to assist.

Directors have authorized the investigation of the possibility for cranberries in the frozen food field, and it seems likely the company will do considerable experimental work along these lines this season.

Well more than 100 copies of the over-all volume of the Survey

Report have been distributed by CCI, and are being sent out as fast as requests from members come in. Current issue of CCI Cranberry Cooperative News urges members who wish to read this volume of the survey for themselves, and also the volume specifically concerning CCI, to send in their requests. These latter volumes are expected to be printed and available not later than August 10th. Because of cost of prep-

aration of these survey copies, CCI is sending them only to such members as make request to the Company at Hanson, while those on the West Coast are to request them from their local CCI offices.

In a foreward of members' copies of the Survey report relating to Cranberry Canners, alone, CCI will say that all recommendations of the Survey are receiving consideration of the directors; that some of the recom-

mendations pertain to matters which the directors and management were already aware of and were giving attention, and that other steps will progressively be made. "Progress will be made by evolution and not by revolution", the notice stresses, as was recommended by the Survey, this foreword says.

Among the recommendations acted upon or under consideration have been the appointment of a full time executive accountant, Garland C. Boothe, and complying with recommendation of reorganization of CCI's accounting structure, the report says: "Mr. Boothe now has assumed full charge of the accounting department and its procedure, and will give special attention to those recommendations of the Survey pertaining to accounting control. Mr. Harold W. Ellis has been made Internal Auditor, and in addition to his continuous internal audit, an annual out side audit will also be made by auditors to be selected by the Stockholders."

Personnel of Booz, Allen & Hamilton is engaged in finding a man to recommend as assistant to Mr. Urann.

Regarding recommendation that the item of "Good Will" should be written down more consistently, reported action is: "In the year ending May 31, 1941 the policy of reducing Good Will by at least \$25,000 a year was adopted. The year ending 1943, it was necessary to interrupt that policy because of war-time handicaps, but in 1945 we returned to that policy, and the Good Will was marked down by \$100,000 the year ending May 31, 1945, leaving a balance of \$126,-686.36."

Criticisms that New Egypt and Plymouth plants are idle property, reported action is that New Egypt has been sold, and consideration is now being given to the wisdom of disposing of the Plymouth plant which was purchased at a time when critically needed for dehy-

dration to meet Government requirements, but the plant can be put to other uses and these are being weighed against advisability of disposal. Gurnee, Illinois plant, which was purchased for dehydration and storage to meet war conditions, also has been sold.

Concerning freezer requirements, as mentioned in Survey, the action has been that freezing plants are being erected at North Chicago, Marksham, Washington, and Hanson. CCI hopes some berries may be frozen from this fall's crop, as well as a new line of frozen orange-cranberry relish.

Concerning better fire protection at plants, a fire wall has been erected at Hanson plant, and costs of sprinkler systems for all plants are being investigated, except for Bordentown, which has such a system.

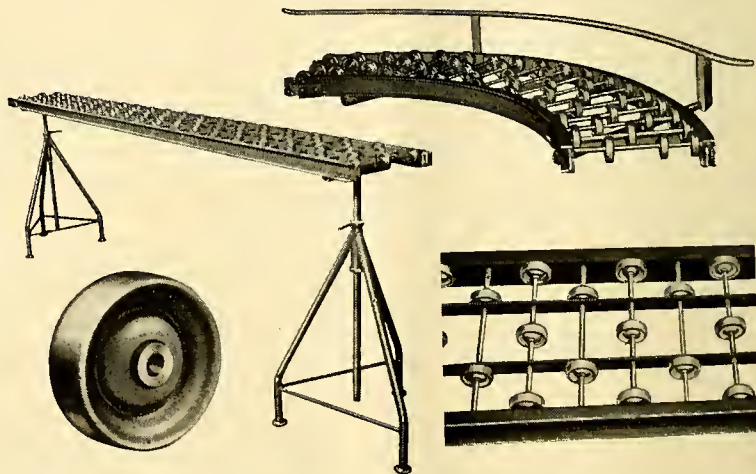
Features of loans from Spring-

field Bank for Cooperatives questioned, have been removed, and to the criticism that wider distribution of stock among CCI grower members, action reported is, that stock membership has been steadily drawing closer to patronage basis.

The recommendation for increasing equity capital by reducing presently too-high loan balance is reported as being taken up by purchase of the newly-authorized 4 per cent Preferred Stock by members, which will increase equity capital.

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These strong, moderately priced sections are available in 5' and 10' lengths, and with 8, 10, or 12 wheels per foot. 45° and 90° Curves and attractive Tripod Supports are standard accessories. The Type 115 Wheel is of the highest quality, the result of 40 years of Mathews experience in conveyer bearing and wheel manufacture. Universal Couplings make sections easy to set up and take down. New bulletin and prices available immediately upon request.

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Wareham, Massachusetts

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TILLAGE EQUIPMENT
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7 FT CUTTING WIDTHS

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Distributor of Cape Cod Cranberries

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Dromedary Cranberry Sauce

pledge their complete resources and unstinting effort for the production of food in the most difficult food year since the war began — 1945.

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PETER A. LeSAGE, Agent

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Orders Should Be Placed NOW for Fall Needs

Pumps, screenhouse equipment, separators, etc.

Growers who are considering installation of sprinkler systems for next spring should get in touch with us as soon as possible.

WE REPEAT: 1945 is still a difficult year, although we are doing our best to give you the service and equipment wanted. Please don't delay in letting us know your requirements as far ahead as you can anticipate them.

HAYDEN SEPARATOR MANUFACTURING CO.

E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

stances here and there have heavy doses, but these are definitely the exception. State Bog, for instance, which was treated twice last year, was not treated at all this season. Scarcity of fruitworm this year is a positive factor in favor of Massachusetts crop prospects. It has been a light insect season all around for Massachusetts.

¶Cape Outlook Down—Crop prospects are much stronger in Plymouth County than in Barnstable, where many, many growers are due for another bad year. This failure of the crop to come through with good prospects is a main reason why Massachusetts will not have a "big" crop—it is when the dry bogs of the Cape and in fact all Cape bogs come through with heavy production—as in 1937—that Massachusetts has its exceptionally big years.

¶March Temperatures—Regarding mean temperature and size Dr. Franklin wrote in the weather bulletin, p. 88: "There was a high correlation between the temperatures of March and cranberry size, the apparent chances being 7 to 1 that cranberries will be large after a March mean temperature above 38 at Middleboro and 8 to 1 they will be small after this temperature has been below 34."

(April issue of CRANBERRIES conjectured upon this possibly, reporting that the mean for March at Middleboro town pumping station was 44.26.)

¶Frosts Cut Somewhat—Failure of prospects for a big crop to

offset last year's scanty production, in spite of much recovery from last summer's drought and the winterkill of '43-44 is also laid to frost losses of more than five per cent and to possible injury by repeated flowing for the large number of frosts and prospective frosts all through April and May and into the first days of June.

NEW JERSEY

¶No Big Crop—Early prospects which had been fairly cheerful, as in Massachusetts, have been dimmed, and while Jersey may have a bigger crop than last year (some guess around 65,000 bbls.) it will not be a heavy production. During early July growers were widely divergent in their opinion of what the prospects were. It appeared certain that prospects were off in Ocean county, where there had been three bad spring frosts, as this damage definitely showed up.

¶July Bad—There was practically no sun from early July on, and heavy rains, a storm of Sunday, the 22nd, being accompanied by a terrific thunderstorm and hail. Some bogs were badly flooded for from 12 to 15 hours. The damage is bound to be heavy and to effect most bogs in the state. A number did look very good, had set well and were growing well. But with the lack of sun and the rains, fungi in Jersey becomes additionally serious.

JULY NOTES

C. A. Doehlert

Isaiah Haines, superintendent of Whitesbog, is dusting 106 acres of bog by airplane, with a 50-50 Fer-

mate dust, using 20 lbs. of the mixture per acre. The dilutant being used is talc. He is also dusting considerable acreage with the ground duster.

Theodore Budd is dusting 58 acres of bog by airplane with straight Fermate dust, 8 lbs. per acre. His schedule is to put this on three times, three weeks apart, beginning July 12.

In each case, these dusting operations are of an experimental nature under the auspices of the bog owner.

Up to July 24

Rain during nine days (8 3/4 inches) has spoiled much blueberry fruit through splitting, knocking off, and overripeness due to impossibility of harvesting. There is a possibility that 20 to 25% of the already small crop has been lost in this way.

Heavy rain Sunday, July 22, around Pemberton (5.10 inches in about 2 hours) caused flooded cranberry bogs. Where drainage is good this flood was removed in 24 hours, probably without damage to the young berries.

WISCONSIN

¶Season Late—The season was very late and most of the marshes were not in full bloom in July, while those in the northern part are not likely to make it by the end of the month. This would mean smaller berries and berries of poorer color—unless there is very, very favorable weather during August and until mid-September.

¶July Cold—Bloom was a little better than expected on some bogs, but with weather unfavorable (nights cold, 34°, July 16), July did little to improve crop pros-

pects. With no definite report available, prospects remain very much under the crop of last year.

¶**Summary**—With no direct reports from the West Coast, where conditions were good, the outlook for the total cranberry crop is not high—something over 600,000, but perhaps not more than 625,000 may be in prospect, but end of July is too early for accurate prediction.

Experiment With Sprinklers At Stillman Bog

An experimental sprinkler system has been installed on a section 90 by 110 feet on the bog operated by Miss Ellen Stillman and father at Hanson, Mass., this piece being between two other sections of approximately the same size and exposure. With the latter two unsprinkled on either side and sprinklers used on the middle strip, it is expected a good demonstration of what sprinklers can do may be obtained.

So far this summer Nature has provided the optimum of rain necessary and the system has not been used by Miss Stillman, but if August now coming in is as dry as it has been the past few years there should be opportunity to test the system for irrigation. One of the primary purposes of the experiment is to determine what effect this sprinkler irrigation will have on the size and the quantity of berries.

Sprinkler heads are simply small, revolving sprinklers. A 2 inch Deming centrifugal pump and a 22 horse power International

engine are being used to give all the pressure and horsepower that could possibly be needed for this initial experiment. For this reason, large pipe sizes were used throughout to eliminate friction losses and to concentrate attention on the performance of different nozzles. The main is 4 inch pipe with 2½ inch headers. This set-up will give rain drops when operating at low pressure, and mist when operating at high pressure, so that experiments can be made with mist vs. drops for irrigation, frost protection, quantity of water used and results achieved. The installation was by A. S. Conant of the Acme Engineering Co. who is working along on the experiment with the Stillmans.

Mass. Twilight Insect Meetings Prove Popular

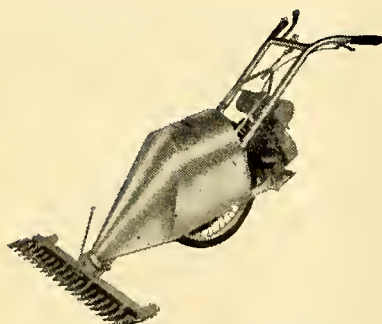
That informal twilight meetings for Massachusetts cranberry growers, arranged by the Extension Services of Plymouth and Barnstable counties, continue to meet with full approval of the growers, especially in the former area, is proven by large attendances at "fruitworm meetings" early in July. These meetings provided opportunity for growers to keep up to date on the cranberry fruitworm and its control measures.

Either Dr. Franklin or his assistant, Joe Kelley, or both, were present at all six meetings held, showing growers how to make accurate egg counts, explaining how to obtain best control and to answer individual questions which were in the minds of growers.

These meetings were at the Hiller Bros. bog at Rochester, Atwood Cranberry Company bog at Carver, the Beaton Wine Brook bog at Monponsett, and the Loring bog at Duxbury in Plymouth county and at the J. B. Atkins bog, Pleasant Lake and the John Simpkins bog, Yarmouth, on the Cape. Attendances in Plymouth county ranged from 40 to about 80 at the Atwood bog. Notices of the meetings were sent out in advance by the Extension offices and carried a note of warning from Dr. Franklin regarding the precautions to be taken in the use of rotenone materials.

Heavy Loss In Screenhouse Fire At Wareham

A big screenhouse owned by E. L. Bartholomew at Pierceville section, Wareham, was completely destroyed in a spectacular fire about 8 o'clock the evening of July 23 with heavy loss. Mr. Bartholomew has estimated the building alone, which was 70x50 feet, could not be replaced for \$10,000. Besides the loss of the well-built building, its contents, consisting of 5,000 picking boxes, 1,000 or more shipping boxes in shook form, two separators, conveyors, and other screening equipment, were totally destroyed. Also there were scoops, wheelbarrows, and various other pieces of bog equipment, a ton and a half truck, and considerable valuable furniture which was temporarily in storage.



JARI POWER SCYTHE

Cuts weeds, grass, brush

Write for details

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Portable Steel Pipe
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For Farm, Orchard or Truck Garden. Easily and quickly mounted on any irrigation pipe. Heavy duty brass and bronze construction for long service. Sand and dirt proof. Water lubricated bearings—no oil or grease required. No fast moving parts to rapidly wear out. Maximum coverage—even distribution.

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1615 Blackstone Ave., Fresno, California

BUCKNER SPRINKLERS

Insurance covered only part of the loss. The fire occurring not far before harvest time was an additional bad fact. Mr. Bartholomew believes the fire may have been caused by boys playing in the building.

Makepeace Co. Is Given "A" Award

A. D. Makepeace Company has just received the Achievement "A" award of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for outstanding accomplishment in food processing, Clyde N. Smith, District Representative of the office of supply, U. S. D. A., announces. Standards for the "A" award in the food field are comparable to those of the Army-Navy "E" in other war-time production. The firm will receive an "A" flag as a symbol of its production record. (This production achievement of the Makepeace Company in its dehydrated pack of "Crannies", was featured in March, 1944 issue of CRANBERRIES).

Plans for a ceremony in which the "A" flag will be officially presented to the company by Army officers, and pins to the employees by representatives of War Food Administration on August 13th are being made by Russell Makepeace of the Company and the U. S. D. A. representative. This will be at the plant at Wareham.

Grayland Growers Using Electrical Equipment More

Washington Bogs In Some Instances Will Have Completely Automatic Sprinkler Systems.

E. C. Johnson, H. J. Bailey and H. T. Davidson will eventually have completely automatic sprinkler controls (although at present having difficulty in getting the thermostatic controls), so at the moment their systems are not automatic. When these controls are installed, the sprinklers will start at a certain minimum temperature for frost control, and stop again when the temperature rises above the danger minimum; the sprinklers will also start at a certain minimum temperature for heat damage control, and stop again when the temperature lowers to the safe one again.

The equipment covers about 1 3/4 to 2 acres of bog. Installations

are Buckner-Hammerhead sprinklers with the main line Transite pipe. The pumping unit is mounted on a steel base and includes an American Marsh centrifugal pump and a 10 HP, three phase 220/400 motor with a flexible coupling. These electric sprinkling systems seem to be very efficient.

James O'Brien has a 3 HP three phase motor operating his stationary sprayer instead of the old gas engine, and is finding it very efficient. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien are also building an electric vacuum picker, larger than the little "furnace cleaner" they had the last two seasons, and will use a three phase motor on the new picker. The O'Briens like the electric pickers because they are lighter than the large gas engine pickers most of the growers have. Last year they harvested their crop with the aid of one, and part time, two, of the little electric cleaners. Their little picker has a two inch suction hose, and the new one will have one 3 inch suction hose and a larger fan and motor.

Most of the Grayland growers prefer the gas engine-driven suction pickers and there are many new ones being made for the coming harvest. There will be about 30 of the very large-size pickers, powered by a 20 HP gas engine, similar to that of A. V. Anderson's last year. Previously, growers have used a 9 HP engine and one or two three inch suction hoses, but with the 20 horse engines they will use one or two 4-inch suction hoses, which is expected to advance the rate of picking very materially.

SYMPATHY TO MR. AND MRS. H. F. BAIN

Sympathy of the industry is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Bain of Wisconsin Rapids in the death of their eldest son, Henry F. Bain, Jr. He was a tail gunner in a bomber on duty in the Philippines.

FLEX-O-SEAL PORTABLE PRESSURE-TIGHT IRRIGATION PIPE

For Overhead Sprinkler Systems



Showing Flexibility of Pipe Joint



Male End



Female End

Write Distributors below for full details:
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Farm Bureau Ass'n, 155 Lexington St.,
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Concrete Flumes and Pumpwells
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Complete Line of Construction Equipment
Excavating - Grading - Hauling

Leave the Tough Jobs for Us
Our Experience is Your Guarantee

NEW USE FOR SPRAYER

New use for a cranberry sprayer was achieved at a dwelling fire in Wareham, Mass., last month, when Jeremiah Murphy, cranberry grower, and member of the volunteer fire department, filled the tank on his truck sprayer and hitched it up to a department pumper. The blaze was out of the fire district and water was badly needed. Murphy was at his bog, saw the smoke billowing up, realized there were no hydrants in the location of the blaze, filled his 100-gallon tank at the last town hydrant and proceeded on to the fire.

INSECTICIDE CONTROL BEGINNING TO EASE

Government controls are beginning to lift over insecticides and fungicide materials, current issue of AIF News (bulletin of Agricultural and Fungicide Associations, says. WPB is easing up as fast as conditions justify, on many raw materials and some finished products in the agricultural and fungicide field. WFA's industry advisory committee has held probably its last meeting, adjourning sine die and subject only to emergency call.

ELECTRICITY

Has played its part in bringing the crops of the nation to the harvest that lies ahead.

Efficiency is necessary in producing the food this hungry world needs, and electricity can make for greater efficiency.

Plymouth County Electric Co.

WAREHAM - - PLYMOUTH

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We Handle Cape Cod Cranberries Exclusively

Growers using our service are assured of an outlet for their ENTIRE CROP AT TOP PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS.

Our connections supply both the ARMED FORCES and CIVILIAN TRADE with FRESH CRANBERRIES, CANNED SAUCE, and DEHYDRATED CRANBERRIES.

**Serving the Cranberry Industry
For Over 25 Years**

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Tel. Wareham 130

LET'S LOOK AT THE RECORD

We feel it our duty to keep the growers informed as to Canned Cranberry Sauce. You receive data as to the "fresh berry market" and it is imperative that you receive authentic information regarding the berries you deliver to canning factories.

Below are the figures showing the "actual cases of Cranberry Sauce packed" during the past ten years.

Year	Actual Cases Packed
1935	917,771
1936	1,108,670
1937	1,689,586
1938	1,302,264
1939	1,927,901
1940	1,993,062
1941	2,592,751
1942	2,533,988
1943	1,672,156
1944	1,545,681

The above figures represent the "TOTAL PACK OF AT LEAST SEVEN CANNERS OF CRANBERRY SAUCE and the THREE CANNERS packing the greater part of the TOTAL PACK" are included in the SEVEN.

MIN-OT FOOD PACKERS, INC.

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As the unit of American Cranberry Exchange, with the largest annual production, has been of great value in bringing about and maintaining the orderly marketing of the cranberry crop.

This stabilizing influence of a **strong** New England Cranberry Sales Company will be needed more than ever in the postwar era—whatever the conditions of this period may be.

NEW ENGLAND CRANBERRY SALES COMPANY recognized this obligation on its part, and is taking positive steps to be in position as this stabilizing asset to the industry—and in greater measure than in the past, if possible.

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"The Fresh Cranberry Cooperative"

PRESENTING AN \$8,000,000 A YEAR INDUSTRY

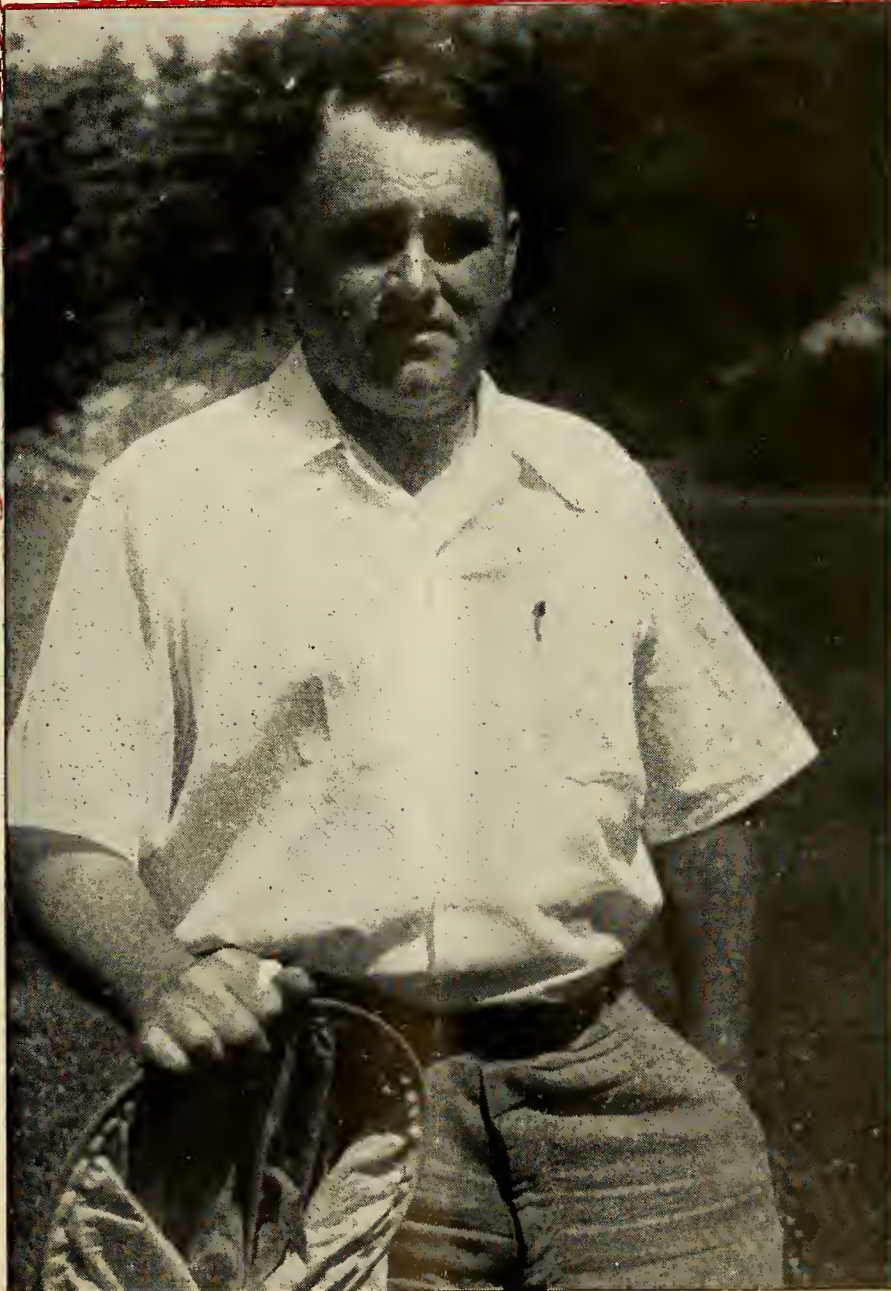
FOOD TECHNOLOGY

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



CAPE COD
NEW JERSEY
WISCONSIN
OREGON
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CRANBERRIES PHOTO

GEORGE E. SHORT

September, 1945

25 cents

A Record to be proud of

Organized in 1895, this Company has become one of the most efficient of its kind in any state. It also has the distinction of being the oldest Cooperative in the cranberry industry, and the oldest agricultural Cooperative in the state of New Jersey.

GROWERS CRANBERRY COMPANY, INC.
PEMBERTON, NEW JERSEY

WISCONSIN MOVES FORWARD

COÖPERATION PAYS

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Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company
Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF CCI

HOW TO SHARE ITS BENEFITS

1. Any cranberry grower may become a member of CCI by buying one share of stock at \$25 a share, and by signing a contract to market all his crop (or such part as he may designate) through this cooperative.
2. Having become a member, he delivers his berries to the nearest CCI plant or warehouse. Berries are delivered screened if the member has his own screening facilities. If not, they may be delivered in chaff. CCI will do your screening at a charge of 35c per 100 pounds.
3. Immediately upon delivery, you will receive a check for a substantial advance. (Last year, this advance was for \$10 per 100 pounds.) The advance covers your harvesting and other immediate expenses. As fast as berries are canned and sold, other advances will follow until you receive the full earnings on the year's sales. CCI is a cooperative and makes no profit. Its entire earnings, after paying for cans, labor, materials, depreciation, and other expenses, are returned to members. Last year's returns were \$22.38* net per 100 pounds of cranberries, plus \$1.00 in 4% Preferred Stock representing earnings on Orange Marmalade packed for the Government.

*In comparing canning and fresh berry returns, remember there is no additional cost for boxes, packing, selling expense, etc. to deduct from your CCI return. It represents a net return on your bare berries.

4. As a member in CCI, these added benefits are offered you:

- ...you may save on pool purchases of insecticides.
- ...you may save on insurance placed under CCI's blanket policy.
- ...you may borrow money through CCI's Cranberry Credit Corporation to improve your property or make extensions.
- ...you may screen your berries at CCI plants.
- ...you are welcome to assistance or advice from any of CCI's departments to help you become a better and more successful cranberry grower.

You own CCI. Its purpose is to serve you.

783 cranberry growers of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon will market their cranberries through CCI in 1945. Countless other growers who are members of State Sales Companies also will market a part of their crops through CCI.

If such a vast majority of the nation's cranberry growers find a safe, secure, and **profitable** outlet for their cranberries through this cooperative, isn't it reasonable to suppose that you will too?

If you are not already a member of CCI, call any one of the following individuals who will be glad to answer any further questions or enroll you as a member:

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	Telephone
Marcus L. Urann, Hanson	Bryantville 28
Ferris C. Waite, Plymouth	Plymouth 1579
Marshall Siebenmann, No. Harwich	
	Harwich 158

New Jersey

	Telephone
Enoch F. Bills, Bordentown	
	Bordentown 467
Isaac C. Harrison, Crosswicks	
	Bordentown 523J

Washington

	Telephone
William S. Jacobson, Grayland	
	Grayland 2F13
Rolla Parish, Long Beach	
	Long Beach 2R626

Oregon

	Telephone
George Lillegaard, Coquille	Coquille 89
Mrs. Gertrude Dellinger, Warrenton	

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The Growers' Cooperative Canning Company

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"Everything Under Cover"

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Marinette & Menominee Box Co.

Marinette, Wisconsin

BOXES, BOX SHOOKS, CRATING
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We are ready to give you
any kind of cranberry bog
construction service. Shovel
— bulldozer — trucking —
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ditch digging.

We have Sand, Loam and Gravel
We Transport Cranberries

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Wisconsin Rapids,
Wisconsin

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT
INSURANCE CORPORATION

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CRANBERRY SCOOPS and SCREENINGS

Attending the annual meeting of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association, August 21, were Joseph Palmer, president American Cranberry Growers Association, and Mrs. Palmer, Joseph White Darlington, past president, and Mrs. White. They were up from New Jersey on a trip of several days through the Massachusetts cranberry area, the first visit of Mr. Palmer to Cape bogs.

Also attending this meeting were "Dan" Conway, Minot Food Packers, Inc., a member of the association, and Sales Manager "Bill" Lyke.

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with

High Quality Products

Rotenone
Pyrethrum
Sabadilla
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Miller Products Company

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Pioneers in

Cranberry Frost Protection
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Data from

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Oregon—Washington
R. M. WADE

OREGON CULVERT & PIPE
Portland, Oregon

"Joe" Kelley, technical assistant to Dr. Franklin at Mass. State Bog, says he has put in about the busiest season he ever experienced, chiefly because Massachusetts growers this summer just couldn't believe their own senses, and he "didn't blame them a bit, either." This was in regard to fruitworm, or accurately speaking, the rare lack of this pest. Even the most experienced of growers could not believe their own egg counts and other observations and called him to come and verify for them that there was no fruitworm or practically none. It was an extremely light insect year in Massachusetts in general.

Dr. Bergmann, who has been in Massachusetts at the State Bog all summer, was a visitor in New

Jersey the last week in August, attending the annual meeting of American Cranberry Growers' Association and being engaged on other official business.

Here's a story that comes out of New Jersey, as told by a visitor:

Near Pemberton, Theodore Budd, former president of the Blueberry Co-operative Association, grows "Tru-Blu" berries as big as your thumb and twice as delicious. Somehow, last July, as we stood talking among the loaded bushes on his blueberry plantation, I swung around to the question of what salvage there might be in the cull berries not suitable for packing. Would they make good alcohol? I learned in a minute that the way they grow them there aren't many culls to speak of, and, secondly, that the growers would want no truck with any such idea. However, he said, smilingly, there were reports that back in "The Pines" section some folks had concocted a "blue brew."

A government agent, out sniffing for illicit stills, found only a bare-foot boy on the porch of the weatherbeaten house among the pines.

"Where's your father, boy?" the agent asked.

"Back at the still", the boy answered.

"Show me the way, and I'll give you a dollar," the agent tried to strike a bargain.

"Nope, Pop would lick me."

"Then just tell me how to get there, and I'll give you a dollar when I get back."

"Give me the dollar now, and I'll tell you."

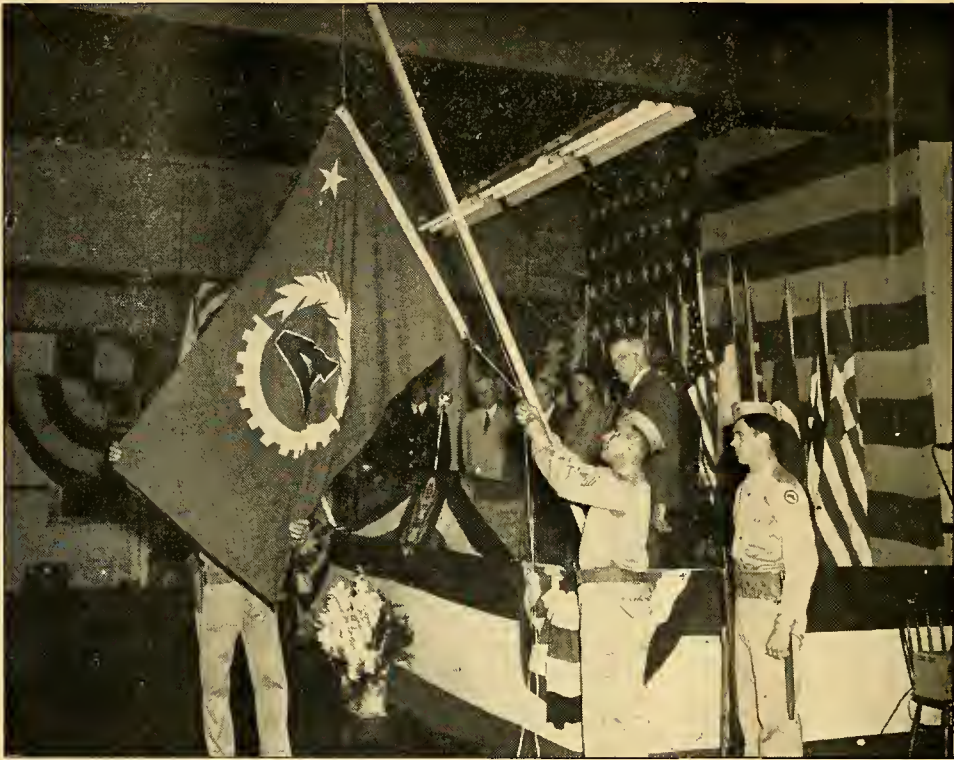
"When I get back, you'll get the dollar."

"Nope!"

"Why?"

"You ain't coming back!"

It is the "little fellow" who is getting the breaks in Massachusetts production this year, apparently. Most (naturally not all) small bogs have good or exceptionally good crops. It appears to be some of the "big fellows" with the large acreages who have fallen off mostly. This year it will be the small grower who will contribute greatly to the upping of the Mass. crop from last year's low—to his own increased financial benefit, although with probably some loss to Uncle Sam, as it is the "big fellow" with the big income who pays the most—and highest taxes.



THE MEN AND WOMEN OF
A. D. MAKEPEACE COMPANY

are honored to announce that the

Achievement "A" Award

for a high record of production, and
co:operation in supplying Dehydrated
Cranberries to the Armed Forces, was
presented to their company by the

United States Department of Agriculture

August 13, 1945

Cranberries

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

Picking Early—With an early-ripening crop, picking was generally scheduled to get started directly after Labor Day, Sept. 3, although some began scooping the preceding week of August 27 and a few had begun hand picking and snapping on thin vines before that. Peter A. LeSage had a few snappers at work August 20 and a little hand picking in Carver had begun by that time.

Normal Crop?—Expectation of the Government estimate by many growers was strong at the start of the season; in fact, some felt the figure of 470,000 might be exceeded. One large grower had estimated from 550 to 600 thousand barrels from start of growing season and was still sticking to the 550,000 figure as he started picking. Dr. Franklin all along has expected a "normal" crop, which is just about what the estimate is.

Favorable Factors—Three factors were present to give cause for hopes of the estimate being reached or exceeded. These are: (1) larger size of the berries; (2) fruitworm will not take a large toll; (3) a great many smaller growers are going to harvest good crops, particularly on bogs which are run down and only picked on years when they produce. Some of these include bogs from which none or very few berries have been picked for the past two or three years. Should a large number of these bogs which have not produced much in recent years come in heavily, the total could swell the volume of Massachusetts berries somewhat. A steady rain August 23 (1.33 inches in 24 hours) and on the following day, was probably also helpful. Offsetting these factors is the fact that there is heavy vine growth this year, which will make for harder scooping, with the consequence a larger percentage of berries may be dropped than usual, although these could

(Continued on Page 23)

SURVEY—

N. E. Sales Considers "Association" Plan

New England Cranberry Sales Company, at a special meeting the evening of August 17th at Carver Town hall, voiced "approval" of a plan for "Association of Co-operatives," first brought forward by A. D. Benson, general manager, and further developed by a special committee of which Ruel S. Gibbs is chairman, other members being L. B. R. Barker, E. L. Bartholomew and Mr. Benson. This action, in the sense of the meeting, was not a definite acceptance of the plan as a starting point for action, but was taken to get the plan before the other State Committees for their judgment, prior to any final steps which might be taken by NECSCO. The original motion was made by Russell Trufant and the vote passed was:

That the plan as submitted be sent to the Industry Committee, the Growers Cranberry Company and the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company for consideration and suggestions and that these parties be informed that vote regarding the plan was not taken at the members' meeting due to the small number in attendance.

There was a small attendance at the meeting, this attendance being hesitant to put the entire membership definitely on record, although all listened intently to the explanation of the plan by Mr. Benson. Following his explanation there developed a lively and rather informal discussion of various phases of the plan, the whole idea of a combination of fresh and canning cooperatives as recommended by the Booz, Allen & Hamilton Survey, with considerable sentiment being shown that best interests might be that no change be made from the present status of the co-ops. There was discussion of canning in general, new quick freeze developments, relations of NECSCO and the Exchange and Cranberry Canners, Inc. and of "independent" canners.

Mr. Benson really submitted two plans, "Plan A", which was proposed as a suggestion for prompt acceptance and adoption at the Sale Co. meeting on June 22, in order to facilitate the allotment of the cranberry crop for 1945. As this allocation is already in progress, alternate "Plan B" was explained in detail. Mr. Benson outlined his plan as an improvement over the "single national cooperative" as suggested by the Survey and recommended by the Joint Committee of 8, as it would provide a membership and not a stock set-up, this being, in his opinion, "more democratic," and it would also keep controls and functions more in the local state companies, as at present, than centred in an "over-all" operation and control from a main office, presumably in New York.

His thoughts as expressed included these:

"The vote taken at the New England Cranberry Sales Company meeting was not in favor of forming a stock organization, but the members expressed themselves as being interested in considering a plan for membership organization or reorganization.

"Information which has come to us since the meeting leads us to believe that the other State Companies would also favor a membership organization rather than a stock organization.

"In the 10-point plan of action as recommended by the Survey, the tenth item was 'Organize by Evolution from the Present Cooperative Structure'.

"Thinking along the lines of this recommendation we believe that it is possible to evolve a National membership organization by taking advantage of the dual membership plan in effect with the American Cranberry Exchange and the three State Companies, and coordinating with these organiza-

(Continued on Page 17)

Cape Cod Growers Association Holds Its 58th Annual Meeting

Crop Report, Assurance of an Agronomist, Highlights— George E. Short, New President

Massachusetts growers, as the high spot of the 58th annual meeting of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, Experiment Station, East Wareham, August 21st, heard C. D. Stevens, N. E. Crop Reporting Service statistician, give the first official forecast of the 1945 crop as:

Total for country, 644,100 barrels, with estimate for Massachusetts, 470,000; Wisconsin, 80,000; New Jersey, 45,000; Oregon, 12,700; Washington, 36,400. The figure for Massachusetts represents about a present normal crop.

This forecast, compared with revised "historical" record for 1944, as revealed by Mr. Stevens as now to have been a total production of 369,700, with production by states as: Massachusetts, 153,000; New Jersey, 59,000; Wisconsin, 115,000; Washington, 30,000; Oregon, 12,700. It is thus, Mr. Stevens said, 74 per cent above what was actually produced last year, as these corrected USDA figures show.

Berries in Massachusetts will be large in size, Mr. Stevens said, probably among the largest berries since size records have been kept, with about a normal division between Early Blacks of 56 per cent, Howes, 39 per cent, and the remaining five percent, other varieties.

The day for the meeting was pleasant, as it almost always is for this annual gathering of the Massachusetts cranberry clan, but it was one of the hottest days of the summer. Attendance gathered slowly, and by afternoon was large, but as always at most times of the meeting, nearly as many growers were gathered outside in groups or looking over the state bog as were inside, listening to the official program. Unquestionably, one of the "pulling" powers of this summer meeting at East Wareham is the opportunity it gives growers to "visit" with their neighbors. At noon a chicken pie buffet lunch was served by a caterer.

It was a very full program which had been arranged by the retiring president, Homer L. Gibbs, and an instructive one. Nominating Committee, C. A. Driscoll, chairman, presented George E. Short, Island Creek, Duxbury, first vice president, as the next president and he and the following were elected: first vice president, Elnathan E. Eldredge, South Orleans; second vice president, Russell Makepeace, Wareham; secretary, Lemuel C. Hall, Wareham; treasurer, Carleton D. Hammond, Jr.; and directors: Marcus L. Urann, Henry J. Franklin, Franklin E. Smith, Paul Thompson, Chester Vose, Harrison F. Goddard, I. Grafton Howes, Melville C. Beaton, Homer L. Gibbs.

A talk by the Honorable Joseph L. Martin, Jr., minority leader of the House of Congress, introduced by Congressman Charles L. Gifford, at the conclusion of his usual interesting talk on Government affairs, was the chief guest speaker. Retiring President Gibbs, in his brief address of welcome, set a keynote in stressing that, the war over, the successful turning to a peacetime economy is the immediate problem of everyone.

Agronomist to be Named

Of great interest to the Massachusetts growers was an announcement in the talk by Fred J. Sievers, director Massachusetts Experiment Station at Amherst, giving assurance that as soon as possible there would be an agronomist added to the staff of Dr. Franklin at the East Wareham station. The need of the addition of an agronomist to the staff has been for many months past an aim of growers, headed up by the association. Dr. Sievers said that while provision had been made in the state appropriation budget asked by the State College, the entire amount requested had not been granted, but money was available to provide for the agronomist (although not enough for a laboratory for him) and an agronomist would be appointed. With trained agronomists few in number and most of those having been called for war service, the question had become, he said, was it better to select a man from the very limited number available who might not prove to be the man desired, or to wait a little longer and be able to select a man with exactly the desired qualifications? The latter course was the one determined upon, and

that was why no agronomist had yet been appointed. He requested patience of the growers "just a little longer now."

"Dellie" Hammond, Jr., reporting as treasurer and also as chairman of the frost warning committee, after reporting good financial position of the association, said there were 51 frost warnings last spring for 27 possible frosts. He told members that applications must be in by April first for this service next year when a new system in regard to individuals receiving warnings would be in effect. This would be that instead of warnings being given in the alphabetical order of the growers' names, the growers would be notified in accordance with the extent of their acreage, as large growers had a great deal more to do in flowing than the grower with only a few acres. He stressed increasing membership of the association, as although 23 new members have been added lately there are now only 227 members, not all these even being growers, whereas there are 700 to 1,000 growers in Massachusetts.

The first speaker, Frederick E. Cole, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, said it was a pleasure to be with Massachusetts cranberry growers, who had always "stepped out ahead" in Massachusetts agriculture, and he hoped the growers would continue to have the "courage of their convictions" in postwar as they had in the past. Mr. Cole announced that Ferris C. Waite of CCI had that morning agreed to become chairman of the facilities committee of a new Massachusetts State Committee which would deal with the marketing of Massachusetts agricultural products in post war.

Dr. Neil D. Stevens, in a brief but pertinent talk, referred to the recent study, "Weather in Cranberry Culture," and said from the data there, indications of the keeping quality of the Massachusetts crop this fall could be obtained, and this showed it would not be one of the best keeping quality on record, but should be well "marketable."

He had been spending his "vacation" in Massachusetts, he said, making a study of ponds, lakes and reservoirs as used by growers. This study was in regard to acidity and also "hardness" of the water. This survey had been "hit or miss," in fact wherever he was "able to get a free ride," as he put it, but he had visited approximately 60 such water supplies in Plymouth county, 25 in Barnstable, and 20 in other counties. Plymouth county had more acid water supplies than any other county, with Barnstable next. He said he wished, as the result of these tests to congratulate Massachusetts growers upon

both the acidity of the water supplies with scarcely a trace of alkalinity and also for the desirable "softness." There is a close correlation between the kinds of water and the troubles growers have, he said; the alkalinity of many water supplies in Wisconsin has been causing some growers there a great many difficulties, troubles that Massachusetts is mostly spared.

Dr. Colby

The fundamentals of successful cranberry growing have changed remarkably little from the early days of cranberry growing, Agronomist Colby said. It was remarkable how the early growers in Massachusetts had come to set up these fundamentals so well so early in the game, he said, that even now most of their practices of cranberry culture are sound. The greatest change recently, he said, is in the increasing consideration given to fertilizing. He said fertilizer on cranberry bogs was not used, as in most other crops, to provide the nutrition the plants needed, but to supplement that in the peat or muck, and the cranberry requires very little of these elements as compared to most produce. The peat, which is only partly decomposed organic matter, is rich in these elements. Early growers did an excellent job in providing an early fundamental in cranberry growing in their use of sand over this peat, he said.

Dr. Chandler

Dr. F. B. Chandler, horticultural division Fruits and Vegetables, USDA, stationed at Pemberton, N. J., in charge of cranberry cross-breeding program, told briefly the history of the program, progress to date, and how this fall selections will be harvested from hybrids at two different times and studied for color, gloss, shape and cup count, and also ability to ripen in storage. On the basis of this criteria and of "cafeteria" rating for low leafhopper preference, the best 100 seedlings will be selected for second tests. The second test will be conducted in New Jersey and Massachusetts in cooperation with four or five growers willing to maintain for at least five years experimental plantings of all of the 100 selected seedlings.

Dr. Chandler said it was hoped these second tests would, by about 1950, indicate what seedlings have sufficient promise to justify naming, and introduction for commercial trial. Growers willing to purchase seedlings at that time could do so at a reasonable price from any one of the growers who have contributed land and labor in maintaining the second test.

Dr. Franklin

A talk upon tests of Fermite, the new fungicide, was given by Dr. Bergman, followed by Dr. Franklin. Dr. Franklin spoke chiefly upon the much-publicized "DDT" and said experiments at the State Bog had shown, as yet, no definite advantages, except in gypsy moth caterpillar control. In this "DDT" does an excellent job. He said tests with hormone herbicide had developed no possibilities as applied to cranberry growing as yet, but the door was by no means closed to future possibilities. He commented upon the notable lack of fruitworm and said that this, in connection with scarce infestation of codling moth gave rise to the thought that in some way weather had been very unfavorable to these insects this year, and these possible causes and effects were worthy of additional study.

Dr. Alfred Weed

For further information concerning "DDT" Dr. Alfred Weed of John Powell & Co., insecticides manufacturer of New York, made a report, based upon all information that was available as to the possible danger to human beings in using this "miracle" insecticide. He said "DDT" was now being manufactured at the rate of three million pounds a month, and its distribution, following the recent Government permission of use by the general public, would place it in the hands of many for many purposes. He said it is definitely a toxic compound, and can cause injury and death to certain animals and could bring serious injury to humans. Symptoms of injury from "DDT", he said, are aversion to food and "DDT Tremens." On the one hand, he said, there is a vast backlog of experience in the use of the compound, with only a single known case of injury to a human (a British soldier), and on the other hand the knowledge it is a toxic material. His theme was to use caution in use, heeding all instructions for using, this being true both in insect control on bogs and any insecticide uses "DDT" might be put to in the home. Although Government does not require a poison label, he said his firm would have such a label on the product, as a precaution.

Congressman Gifford made a plea for immediate withdrawals of Federal controls over fruits. "I am going back to Washington," he said, "and I hope you will forgive me if I cling to the old-fashioned forms of Government—I'm slow about adopting these many new 'schemes'."

Hon. Joseph Martin

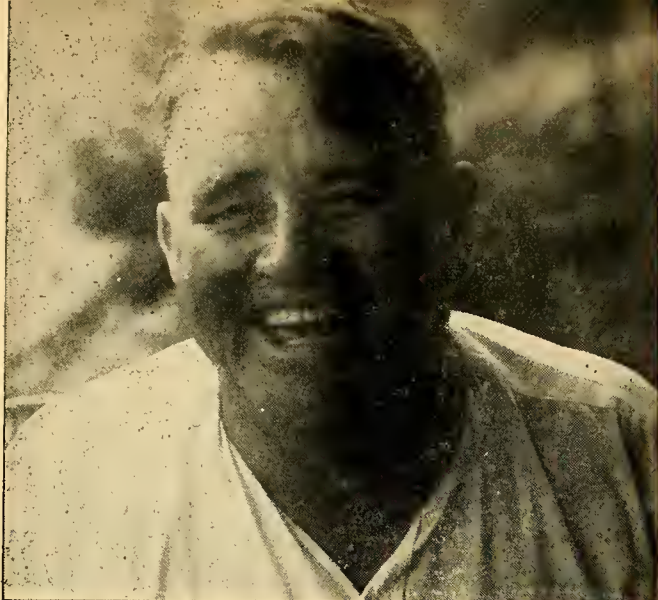
He then introduced Mr. Martin, who began by saying that America is now the one hope of the world. "Keep America as America. Make sure there is individual opportunity and that free enterprise is continued." He continued that what is needed in America now is unity. "Employer and employee must work in unity, and each must respect the rights of the other. Congress must lay down the regulations under which workers and capital can work together." Of taxation the Minority Leader said, "we must reform and revise our tax structure, we must give relief to the little business man and we must have a tax system which will permit expansion of business. Our tax system must not stifle incentive. A man must have the opportunity to venture—and to lose if necessary—but he must have that free opportunity. That is the way America was built." Concluding, he said he was an optimist on America's future.

Dr. Raymond Miller To Address New England Sales Co.

Dr. Raymond Miller, president of the American Institute of Cooperatives, was to be the guest speaker at the fall meeting of New England Cranberry Sales Company, Carver Town Hall, Sept. 5. Dr. Miller is an authority upon cooperatives and has a national reputation as a speaker. At this same meeting, Manager Benson will give his customary crop estimate as it appears up to that time.

NEW STOCK CERTIFICATES OF CCI ARE PRINTED

Cranberry Cannery Inc. reports the certificates for its new 4 per cent preferred stock have been printed and computations are being made to determine how much stock each member is entitled to, based on his 1944 delivery of berries. One dollar per 100 pounds of berries delivered by the members is being returned in the form of this new preferred stock, CCI declaring this represents earnings on orange marmalade which was packed for the Government during the past year. CCI is offering additional shares to both members and non-members, stated purpose being to raise \$1,000,000 working capital for the cooperative.



GEORGE E. SHORT

NEW PRESIDENT OF CAPE COD
CRANBERRY GROWERS ASSOCIATION
A BELIEVER IN ORGANIZATION

by

CLARENCE J. HALL

. . . In Happy Mood

CRANBERRIES PHOTO

George E. Short, just elected president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association for the 58th year of that organization, is a forward-looking grower and active in the affairs of the industry. His is not the mind to dwell contentedly upon what the cranberry industry has been, nor placidly upon what it is today. He looks forward to the postwar era. He looks ahead with confidence, entirely willing to grapple with the new problems, and he has eagerness to take advantage of all the technological advances which have come out of the war in so far as they can be applied to cranberries.

Short is a self-made grower—not a large one by any means, at least not yet. He started in without any "cranberry antecedents." He worked his way into the industry, buying bog, and is so sure of the cranberry future that he has plans ready to nearly double his present cranberry acreage of 22½ just as soon as postwar conditions permit.

A believer in organization, he faces the many present cranberry problems squarely, as squarely as he is forced to face those of daily cranberry growing. He faces these latter much more intimately than do many Massachusetts growers, for Short built his home directly by the side of his bog at Island Creek, in the historic town of Duxbury in Plymouth county. He can scarcely be unaware of his occupation much of the time, for his business is always visible around

him. His long living room, with fireplace at one end, looks out over his flower garden to the bog. Along the house front is a wide porch with white pillars, and comfortable chairs from which he looks down over his acres. Abutting his living quarters at the rear of his home, which he designed and built himself with cranberry labor, is his screenhouse, 28 feet by 75 feet. George Short, when at home, can't keep himself very remote from cranberries.

Beyond living by the side of his bog, George Short operates his business entirely himself, that is, he has no real foreman. He makes all the decisions necessary during the year and then carries them out himself. He does his own flowing, he supervises the harvesting, packing and shipping. He is anything but an absentee grower.

His children include two sons in service. These are Sgt. Norman Alwood Short, now with an engineer combat unit in Germany, who has served 2½ years, and Seaman 1/c Robert Loring Short, who will have been in the Navy four years next December, having enlisted when war was declared, and who has been in six major battles. His wife is the former Mary Smith of North Plymouth.

Has 30 Years Cranberry Experience

Born October 4, 1896, in Dorchester, Mass., he has been a grower in his own right since 1928, but his association with cranberry growing dates back approximately 30 years. He built one acre of bog in 1926 while he was employed as foreman for the late J. B. Hadaway, who was one of the first members of the New England Cranberry Sales Company. He was in

Mr. Hadaway's employ for 14 years, eight of these as foreman of Hadaway's 60 acre plantation. Before that he was foreman of a trout farm for 4½ years and during that time he worked on bogs at night, flowing for frosts. Thus he had plenty of cranberry experience, although he dates his beginning as a grower from his first bog purchase in 1928.

Following the example of Mr. Hadaway, who was ever one of the most loyal of Sales Company members, Short joined the cooperative himself, immediately he became a grower. He has been a director of New England Cranberry Sales since 1930 and last April he was made first vice president. He is also chairman of the Educational Committee, chairman of the Loan Fund Committee, and member of Executive Committee of the Sales Company.

He was chosen the first president of the South Shore Cranberry Club when it was organized, and after completing four years' last winter wanted to step out and give somebody else a chance to head the group—but the members thought differently, and kept him in the chair.

As new president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association, and with the offices he holds in the fresh fruit cooperative division, Short has now risen to considerable prominence in the industry. As head of the "ancient" Cape Cod Association, the most influential organization in cranberries aside from the cooperatives, he contemplates attempting to make no major changes, immediately at least. He hopes to continue to further the projects and plans of past presidents and committees, such as assisting in obtaining an agronomist for full time work with Dr. Franklin at the East Wareham station. He

realizes, however, the association should have a stronger and more active membership.

George Short is stocky built, of medium height, and has ample black hair slightly streaked with gray, a forelock of which has a habit of drifting down over one eye whenever he becomes vehement(and he can be very earnest and aggressive in his views when occasion arises. He is not truculent nor looking to "stir things up" unless he feels it necessary. But when he believes the necessity calls for him to take a stand or work toward some objective which is for the final best interest of the industry, he proves his aggressive jaw is not a false front.

No one born in the last century can strictly be called a "youth," but Short is generally referred to as in the "younger group" of growers and his inclinations are definitely with this class which welcomes new things if they promise betterment. The election of Short to head the over-all organization of Massachusetts growers is in trend with the recommendations of the Booz, Allen & Hamilton Survey advice to the cooperatives, "to bring younger men to the fore," and is in accordance with the views of many growers that younger blood should take prominent part in the affairs of the industry.

Short came to Duxbury and hence into cranberry growing because his father, retiring from active work, sought a place in the country for his health and selected ancient and historic Duxbury, once the home of Myes Standish. George came there in 1913 after having attended Boston College High school. He and his brother, Willard, picked cranberries as youths, and with their father, built about an acre of bog, mostly "for the fun of it." But it was a little bog that bore cranberries and his father always picked a few from it up to the time he died a year ago at 81.

Became Cranberry Specialist

Receiving his practical cranberry training in the night flooding work and for Mr. Hadaway, Short was given an additional advantage that most growers do not have when he went to "cranberry school" at East Wareham under Dr. Franklin in about 1930 and was prepared to become a cranberry specialist to assist Dr. Franklin and associates at the station in giving advice and service to Massachusetts growers. For four years, during the summer or the growing season, Short worked as this specialist in the joint employ of the State, Federal Government and also the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association.

During that time he made many hundreds of visits to help growers

with their bog problems in both Plymouth and Barnstable counties, this taking him over many thousands of cranberry acres. As a sort of climax to his work he was privileged to help originate the Cranberry Insect and Disease chart, now so highly valued in its annual editions by the growers. About 1935 he gave up this in order to devote full time to his own bogs.

Short's Properties

He had started in for himself with a 12½ acre bog—not among the properties he owns now. That he was not afraid of change is shown by the fact he changed from this bog to another and then sold that before he acquired the Island Creek bog of his former employer, Mr. Hadaway. This bog, near the Island Creek postoffice and not far from the famed "John Alden House," the John Alden immortalized in the poem by Longfellow concerning the courtship of Priscilla Mullins, is an old bog, even as bogs go in Massachusetts. Probably the second oldest in Duxbury, the first being the Fletcher property, this bog was built some 80 plus years ago. This is about 14 acres, and he also acquired the Charette bog of 4½ acres and the Nicholson bog, Kingston, all in the same immediate section. While getting himself settled in a bog holding that suited him, Short had built two houses before his present abode.

He has now tied his properties together by buying the strip of land from Mill Brook Pond, two miles straight across to new Route 3 at the Kingston line, 150 acres in extent. The Island Creek bog of Hadaway formerly had only partial or winter flowage, but Short has completed a 65 acre reservoir, which gives him ample water for a full flowage program in any year when conditions are normal. The water is raised from the reservoir by two gasoline

driven pumps, but is released back into the reservoir by gravity.

His property is mostly set to Blacks, with four acres of Howes and about a half acre of "odds and ends," as are many old bogs. As with most bogs there had been root grub trouble, but Short now is sure he has this problem licked by cyanide treatments for two years, in which he used very liberal applications of the poison. He has also had some trouble with girdler.

Top production on the Island Creek bog has been 2,000 barrels picked from 14 acres, while Short was foreman for Mr. Hadaway. His biggest production on his 22½ acres to date has been 1200 barrels. This year his outlook is from 800 barrels to a possible 1000.

He has his new 20 acre postwar development all planned out and is waiting only for the "green light" to go ahead.

The screenhouse, which he made an integral part of his home when he built it about ten years ago, can handle 1000 barrels. It has two Bailey separators and he employs 6 to 8 women sorters when needed.

Appreciates Value of Dr. Franklin

From his experience as a cranberry specialist, Short derived great respect for the application of science to cranberry growing and for the work of Dr. Franklin and his associates at the sub-station for the welfare of the cranberry growers. Even now he says he cannot resist putting in a plea or "plug" for even greater respect for the service of the cranberry sub-station than is often given. He says he came at first hand to realize the long and tiring hours that Dr. Franklin and the others there put in for the growers. He recalls often starting out very early in the morning and of not finishing work until well into the evening. He remembers that on one occasion he left Duxbury at



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

Short Home, Screenhouse shows at rear

four a. m., arrived at the East Wareham station at about five, and found Dr. Bergman already on the bog, testing some formula or other, and when he got back that night at about nine, there was Dr. Franklin still engaged in work.

"Sundays, holidays, and nights, these men at the State Bog are on the job," Short says. "I like to mention this because I feel that even now many growers do not realize the full value of what Dr. Franklin and his helpers are doing scientifically day after day and season after season for the cranberry industry."

Dr. Franklin was rather a relentless task-master, when it came to seeing that a cranberry job was carried through, George reveals. "I recall one time that I got 'mad' at Dr. Franklin," he says. "It was one Saturday afternoon when Joe (Kelley) and I came from the Cape about four o'clock and Dr. Franklin sent me right back to the Cape to Silas Jones' bog at Marstons Mills to check his bog and report back to him. The bog had a bad infestation of back cutworms and Fall army worms. Dr. Franklin's orders were that the next day (Sunday), he himself and I should go down and help Mr. Jones get started with spraying. We did just that. Incidents like that tell clearly how interested Dr. Franklin has always been in the best interests of the growers and to me that spells only one thing—that to Dr. Franklin cranberries and the growers come first, last and all the time."

George Short, like many others, recognizes the fact that the cranberry industry from the very first has been blessed by containing within itself men of vision. "These men are staunch cranberry growers," he says, "truly men with American ideals. The leaders of the industry have worked together cooperatively for the good of all." Always a staunch supporter of New England Cranberry Sales Company, Short mentions this cooperative as an outstanding example, the "independent" J. J. Beaton Company and others, which to his mind have always stood out as fair-minded institutions. "Their by-word is fair, American-style marketing with live and let live spirit," he says.

Wants Stronger Association

Interested in the establishment of cranberry clubs in Plymouth County, following their innovation in Barnstable County by Agent Bertram Tomlinson nearly ten years ago, he feels these clubs are one segment of strength within the cranberry industry. He feels that actually the old Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association with its reputation and good tra-

ditions should be the "mother organization" of the four clubs (two in each county) and is convinced the five organizations must work more closely together. A start was made in this direction in 1943 with the joint meeting in Carver, and a further step along this right road was made last spring in the big meeting at Buzzards Bay, in his opinion. He recognizes incipient friction between the association and the localized outlying clubs, but deplores the fact that some feel the clubs are trying to "steal the thunder" of the bigger organization.

Their interests are not at all divergent, he is certain, but are basically the same, and that through closer organization, additional benefits can be conferred upon the industry. The association should, in fact, be the "mother" organization, he says, making the broader policies and the broad contacts for the Massachusetts industry, while the clubs serve their function in "breaking down" these plans into area or regional action." Growers would not have the time (nor the inclination) to attend frequent meetings of the bigger organization at one central point, as they do attend local monthly meetings of the clubs during the winter. He does not believe the clubs have outlived their usefulness, as has been said, and should fold up in favor of a stronger association. On the contrary he believes all the organizations should be strengthened, and this might be done through some arrangement of a joint membership.

A factor increasingly coming into the cranberry picture and one which can be of greater value, in the opinion of Short, is a friendly Farm Bureau, which is working for the cranberry grower through State and Federal legislation.

It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Short regards the cranberry sub-station at East Wareham, as conducted by Dr. Franklin and co-workers, as one of the very strongest pillars of the industry. That the cultural studies pursued there, including those pertaining to insects and to weather as relating to cranberries, will continue to be of increasing value after the war is his conviction.

"The Shape of Things to Come"

Short has read of and studied new trends and new scientific developments, and attempted to think how they may be applied to the cranberry industry. One of these would be the wartime development of radio, perhaps the so-called "Walkie-Talkie" apparatus for use in continuous frost reports during nights of danger. Direct communication—one way, at least, could be maintained between a lo-

cal cranberry weather headquarters, such as the East Wareham station, and the grower or foreman at the bog, working through the night. This possibility of keeping the man on the bog in touch with changing weather developments, fits in with other suggestions which have been made that "all-night" reports of weather indications as they change might be a desirable post-war augmentation of the frost forecasting system.

The many changes which are taking place in the food field, as these would influence the distribution of cranberries, should be kept in mind by every thoughtful cranberry grower. From what he has read, Short believes the great development which is taking place in the quick freezing of meats, vegetables and fruits has great implications for cranberries, and that the new quick freeze methods can vastly extend the marketing of cranberries, particularly through fresh fruit agencies. Air transportation of perishable fruits and vegetables may also offer something for cranberries, he is inclined to think, although cranberries are not highly perishable, they would lose nothing by quicker transportation to the consumer markets and in the flying of fruits from the West Coast to the big Eastern markets, cranberries might offer a needed pay-load back for the air lines.

"If the cranberry growers now continue to make use of the common sense they have always in the past exercised so abundantly, I believe that all together we are stronger than ever, ready to meet whatever comes in the postwar era," is Short's belief.

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Wisconsin Growers Hold the Annual Summer Meetings

Topics of varied scope were taken up at the annual summer meetings of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association at Realty Hall, Wisconsin Rapids, August 11, the meeting of the former in the forenoon and the association in the afternoon.

Vice President Albert Hedler conducted the company meeting with 110, or nearly complete membership present. C. M. Chaney, of the Exchange, told of crop prospects in Massachusetts, and E. C. McGrew also spoke. C. H. Lewis, was also a speaker. C. H. Lewis, Jr., reported a resolution on allocation.

C. H. Lewis, Jr., as president of the growers' association, presided at the afternoon meeting, which began with a talk upon problems of cranberry growing by C. A. Jaspersen of Port Edwards. He was followed by Marcus Havey, manager of the Chicago plant of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. Mr. Chaney again spoke, this time on the Exchange advertising budget. Henry Duckart, manager of the

Jacob Searles Cranberry Company, was another speaker. About 125 were present at this meeting.

Prof. H. H. Roberts of Madison, talked on "Hormones as Weed Killers in Relation to the Cranberry Growing Industry." Henry F. Bain gave a highly-instructive talk, dealing particularly with the span worm. Oscar Potter discussed spraying. Troubles caused by beaver were discussed by Mr. Robinson of the Wisconsin Department of Conservation. President Lewis told of the use of mineral spirits on Micwest and Badger Company cranberry marshes.

William F. Huffman, chairman of labor committee, took up the important matter of labor this fall. Mr. Huffman, with Bernard Brazeau and Vernon Goldsworthy, were the original members of this committee which has done much for the Wisconsin growers during the war, and F. F. Mengel and Mr. Duckart were accorded praise for their contributions in helping to keep labor problems under control.

Capt. Thomas Ryan, commandant of the prisoner of war camp at the Tri-City Airport, Wisconsin Rapids, which is providing the POW labor used since last spring, thanked the growers for the co-operation they have given in the handling of this project.

As concluding speaker, Dr. Don-

ald Coe of Madison described the work he has done in connection with cranberry growing.

Jersey Growers Meet at Pemberton

The annual summer meeting of the American Cranberry Growers Association was held at Pemberton, August 30th. Arrangements were made by President Joseph Palmer, Vice President Francis Sharpless, F. Earle Haines and Charles A. Doehlert. Following the speaking program there was a tour made of the properties of Theodore H. Budd, near Pemberton.

President Palmer feels there is a fine opportunity at present for considerable improvement in the New Jersey cranberry industry, this feeling being based on some new plantings and renovated bogs, which are making very good showing. He is one of the leaders among younger growers who are attempting to "bring New Jersey back." A more detailed account of the meeting will be carried in the next issue.

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VICTORY

VICTORY by the United Nations over our enemies has at last come to us. PEACE is here and our hearts are filled with gratitude and joy. But there is the sobering thought of what we must make of this victory and peace.

The bells have rung and the whistles blown, and we have exulted. Our boys and girls are on the way, or will be on the way, back home to us. We do not forget those who will not come back, who paid the full price for this victory and those who suffered injury.

Victory and peace bring the most profound happiness, but tempered with the sorrow and suffering this long and terrible conflict has brought, and the awful sense of responsibility upon us that there must be no more war—unless all mankind may be destroyed.

This is the 39th of a series of messages sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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PEACE

THE words everyone has so longed to say are now said: "The War is Over." Peace, with victory, is ours. It is a peace which is disturbed by doubts and fears, but it is Peace. Peace that mankind had best not break again—lest we destroy ourselves.

THIS IS POSTWAR

PEACE has brought the end of many of the wartime problems in sight, but we still have to work out many of the solutions. We see controls being released, supplies easing, such as pyrethrum, long a "tight" item, now suddenly available to suppliers in quantity; cancellation of war contracts is releasing labor, some of which should now be available for harvest. Peace came about rather sooner and more abruptly than many of us had dared hope for and the transition finds us trying to catch our breath and take advantage of the changing picture. Many a job of work which it has been impossible to do can now be written on the books to do.

It will be a very much changed era into which cranberry growers, along with everybody else, are entering. This has been apparent for many months, now that the United States has demonstrated what its potentialities actually are. We have long anticipated being able to harness to our own use some of the many marvelous advances in mechanics which the war has brought about. The time will not be long until this day comes true.

A vista with new automobiles, trucks, jeeps, improved tractors, machinery of many sorts, small airplanes suitable to the use of agriculturists, helicopters, new insecticides to go along with the old stand-bys, "tried and true" new methods which may be used in marketing, opens up before us. The new things which may be applied to cultural practices are many. A changing in the postwar marketing picture promises to be just as pronounced.

Dr. William S. Colby, speaking before the annual meeting of Cape Cod cranberry growers, said that, to his mind, a remarkable thing about the early cranberry growers was that they so quickly discovered and put to work fundamentals of cranberry growing—fundamentals so sound that they are basically unchanged today. Our

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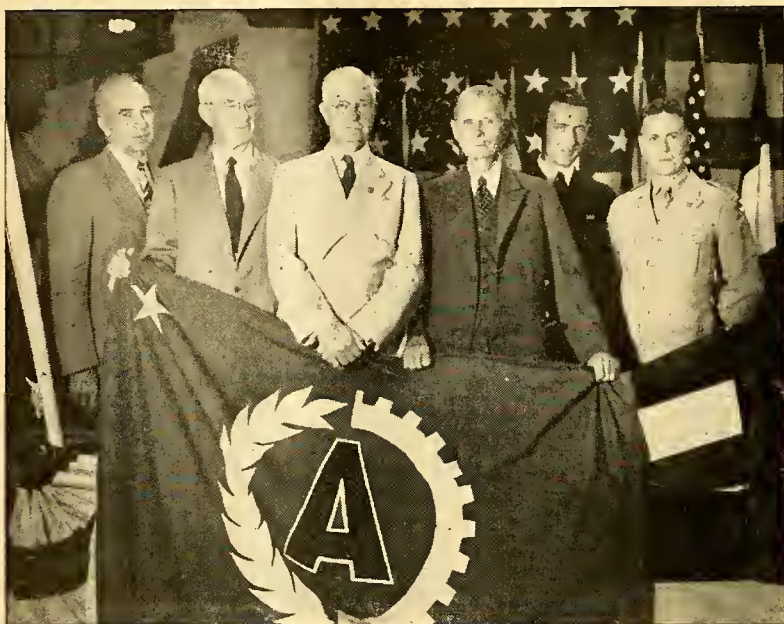
CHARLES A. DOEHLERT,
Acting Chief.
New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Station,
Pemberton, New Jersey

cranberry forebears must have been men of vision and sound common sense. Cranberry growers coming along since have met every problem of the changing times, wars, floods, droughts, periods of dire depression and of prosperity.

Postwar is no longer a thing to look forward to. Now is postwar, and the time is here to begin to meet its challenge.

CONGRATULATIONS to Washington growers of the Long Beach area upon their first annual field day and for the success of it. Gravland has been on the up-take for several years, but Peninsula cranberry growing got a black eye a couple of decades or so ago, through too hasty development. This time it may be different. D. J. Crowley, state specialist, and Pacific County Agent R. E. Roffler will try to make it so.

A. D. MAKEPEACE CO. PRESENTED "A"



Left to right: Clyde N. Smith, C. D. Makepeace, John C. Makepeace, William S. Makepeace, Lt. E. R. Kingman, Major William L. Brown

Wareham Company And Its Employees Produced "Crannies"

Single Car Gave Thanks- giving Cranberries to More Than 4,000,000 in Service

Awarding of Achievement "A" with flag to the A. D. Makepeace Company and pin citations to processing employees of the company was an impressive ceremony at the "Crannies" plant, Wareham, Massachusetts, August 13th, bringing this honor to the cranberry industry from the United States Department of Agriculture as well as to the company. More than 300 invited guests heard Major William L. Brown, U. S. Army, Boston Quartermaster Market Center, bestow the "A" flag upon the company and Clyde M. Smith of the USDA present to workers the pins and citations. The flag was raised to the top of a symbolic flagpole by color guard of Troop A. 4th Motor Squadron, Massachusetts State Guard.

John C. Makepeace, treasurer of the company, accepted the flag, "not in humility, but in pride", he said, that the company could have been of this service in the war, and

in a spirit of gratitude to the workers who made it possible. Francis J. Butler, a key worker of the company for 30 years, accepted the pins in behalf of the employees and brought out the fact that actually 4,603,600 in the service had been provided cranberries last Thanksgiving from a single car of the dehydrated "Crannies" shipped from Wareham that fall. This car, he said, held the equivalent in fresh cranberries of 21 and 6/10 cars of fresh fruit, figuring 212½ barrels to the car.

Singled out for praise in the company achievement were Mr. Makepeace, Russell Makepeace and Edward D. Davis, plant foreman. On the platform also, as representatives of the employees, were Everett Niemi, who had been vital in the designing and building of some of the special equipment, Mrs. Otto E. Kumpunen and Mrs. Anne Orrall.

Charles D. Makepeace, treasurer of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., was master of ceremonies, opening with a short talk in which he referred to the use of cranberries by the American Indians and by white settlers from that time on, and said cranberries were an historic product from the soil of the region.

Major Brown, in making the presentation, declared the decision to award the A. D. Makepeace Company the Achievement Award was an easy one, as the company

so well deserved this recognition because of its outstanding achievement in providing "Crannies" for the members of the armed forces. Mr. Makepeace, accepting, said: "We are truly thankful for this rewarding of our efforts. It has been a great pleasure to feel that we have made even this slight contribution to those in the camps and on the battlefronts." He said indications were that an even larger quantity of "Crannies" would be prepared from the crop of this season. Mr. Smith, in bestowing the pins, said the workers had done an outstanding performance in preparing the product and stressed the importance of food in this war, which had made the American soldier the best-fed fighter in the world.

The ceremony opened with patriotic songs, led by Mrs. C. Hammett Cowell. Bunting decorated the building inside and out and the massed flags of the Allied Nations were behind the speakers.

Following the formal part of the program, all guests were invited to the floor above, where the equipment for processing "Crannies" is installed. An interesting display included showing cranberries (this year's crop), growing on the vines, frozen berries from last year, the dehydrated fruit, the packaging used in shipping to any region in the world under any conditions. One pound of "Crannies" serves approximately 100 persons. A buffet lunch was served by a caterer, and the final part of the program was the showing of cranberry movies by J. T. Brown, County Agent, and Associate J. Richard Beattie. Russell Makepeace and Francis Butler arranged the program.

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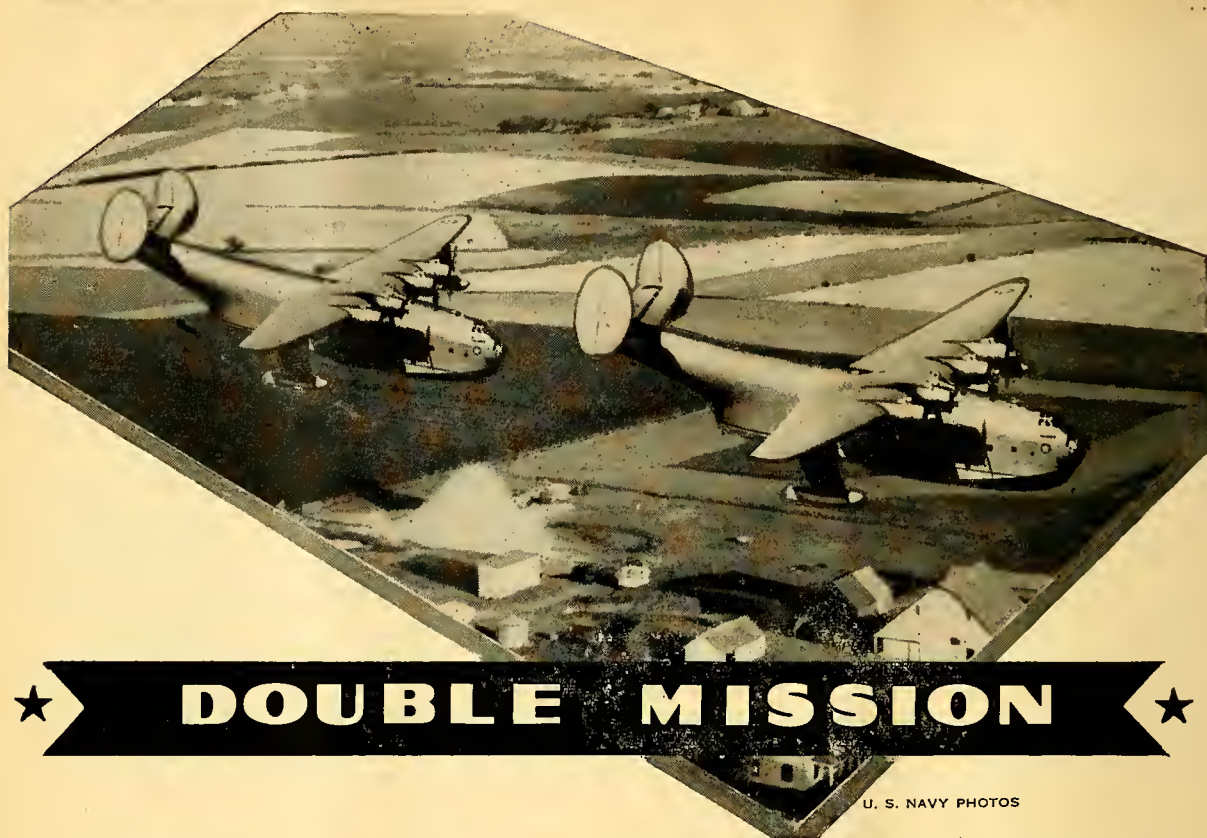
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New England Sales

(Continued from Page 5)

tions the processing interests as are now represented by Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

"The present individual set-up of the three State Companies would remain basically as now organized except that in the interest of unification of procedure it is recommended that the election methods (Australian ballot) of the New England Cranberry Sales Company be adopted for all States. This method has been found to be very democratic, as results represent the wishes of the membership as a whole.

"It is recommended that similar membership cooperatives be organized—one in the state of Oregon and one in the state of Washington—if local conditions make it at all possible.

"These five 'area' companies would elect delegates (or nominate directors) for the central organization on the basis of one delegate or director for a unit of 25,000 barrels of production or nearest fraction thereof (average preceding five years), no 'area' Company to have less than two delegates.

Suggested Framework of Central Organization

"It seems proper that the name selected for a National Organization should more or less define that organization. Accordingly "American Cooperative Cranberry Exchange" is suggested, indicating scope, method, and the commodity.

Membership

"Its membership would consist of all present members of the existing cooperatives, members of the 'area' companies being required to be members of the 'Exchange'. This corporation would

handle berries only for its members and each member would be required to deliver his entire crop through the facilities of the "area" Company. (It is recommended that membership fee be established at \$1.00 each for the "area" Company, and the Exchange.

Organization

"The corporation would comply with the requirements of the Capper-Volstead act, the laws relating to Agricultural Cooperatives, and laws of the state in which it was organized. It would assume all processing and marketing activities as now carried on by Cranberry Cannery, Inc., and the American Cranberry Exchange. It would acquire the physical assets of those two companies, i. e., processing plants, other buildings wherever located, equipment, inventories, accounts, etc.

Management

"The central organization would be under the direct management of the Board of Directors which would consist of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five members.

"This Board would be the duly elected delegates of the State Companies authorized to serve as Directors and would organize by election by ballot of a Chairman of the Board, Vice Chairman, and a Secretary or Clerk.

"This Board of Directors would appoint a Treasurer, an Executive Manager of the fresh sales department, an Executive Manager of processing activities and sales, and such other officers as found necessary. None of these persons shall be officers of the Board of Directors and need not be members.

"The Board of Directors shall decide upon all policies of the company, including the general allo-

cation of the crop between fresh and processing. Between meetings of the Board the affairs of the association would be handled by an Executive Committee made up of the chairmen of the following several committees. The chairman of the Board would be ex-officio chairman of the Executive Committee.

"Each member of the Board would serve on one of the following committees of the organization, these being: Advertising and Research Committee, Publicity Committee, Finance Committee, Fresh Sales Committee, Processing Committee."

First to discuss the plan and to take up other matters of pertinence was Mr. Boardway, who added an interesting conjecture in the possibilities of home canning, using a jar of home-made sauce prepared at his house. He had brought a few spoons and sauce dishes, and passed around samples. He also discussed quick freeze, these two matters being possibilities to build up fresh sales after the war, he said, especially the latter, as home canning has always been engaged in. He also compared operating costs of CCI with those of the Exchange and State Companies.

The only other motion brought up for action was that of approval or disapproval of the recommendation of the Canning Committee, Mr. Barker, chairman, which is that the allocation of the crop of the country for 1945 should be made on the so-called "40-60" basis (40 per cent for processing and 60 per cent for fresh distribution) rather than to follow the recommendation of the Survey, which was to give each of the cooperatives 200,000 barrels or more. This particular subject was brought to the attention of the

meeting by Mr. Benson and approval of the action of the Canning Committee as concerned the division was moved by Earle L. Boardway, and after some discussion vote was unanimously passed.

In the discussion Mr. Harrison Goddard expressed concern of the necessity and importance that the allocation include the crops of the A. D. Makepeace Co. and the United Cape Cod Cranberry Co. It was brought out in the discussion that the term "40-60" might be misleading, viz., the term did not apply to any individual crop, but applied to the total of the crops of the members of the two Cooperatives, and thus included the crops of these two large interests which the Sales Company committee presumed would be wholly, or at least largely used for processing.

This recommendation is based on the present method used by the N. E. Sales Company and permits the allocation of berries to the proper channel rather than taking a definite percentage of each individual grower's crop. In the minds of the committee this is a more satisfactory method of allocation.

Carrying on some of Mr. Boardway's points, E. Bartholomew said that a main point for NECSCO to consider, and an immediate one, was "does the New England Sales want to go into canning or other processing, and do the members want to control the berries they raise through the processing, or would they want to leave that to independent canners, not to CCI, as is now being done?" Walter E. Rowley said his idea was to have the company do its own canning or processing of every kind.

Nahum Morse, who as a director had helped instigate plan com-

mittee, admitted he had now decided he personally did not want to have anything more to do with canning than was absolutely necessary. He liked the plan, if the canning was left out. Harrison Goddard said that the question, as Mr. Bartholomew had stated, was "is the Sales Company interested in canning", and he, for one, was. Lincoln Hall said flatly he was not interested in any action along consolidation at the present time.

Mr. Rowley asked what arrangements were being made concerning the processing proportion of this year's crop, which brought out the reply that the Canning Committee was discussing three divergent recommendations: one, to give all the allocation to CCI; two, to give some to CCI and some to independent canners; three, to give all to independent canners.

George E. Short and Jesse Holmes were others to speak briefly. President Ellis D. Atwood presided.

WISCONSIN ON CROP ALLOCATION

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co., at its summer meeting August 11, voted to rescind a vote taken regarding crop allocation and to leave the matter to the Board of Directors. There was some dispute as to the wording and meaning of the previous vote which had been recorded as:

"That pending any consolidation of the Fresh Fruit and Processing Cooperatives that the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.'s berries be marketed for 1945 only, by being divided equally between the fresh fruit sales and processing until each has received 200,000 barrels and any excess over that quantity should be handled as the Joint

Committee should determine and to this end, if either Cooperative receives more than its share it shall deliver the appropriate quantity of berries to the other, but before this division should be made it shall be contingent upon the Survey Committee establishing an acceptable pre-determined pattern of processing costs allowed to be charged against the 1945 costs of berries for CCI whereby all gross receipts beyond these costs or charges are to be returned in cash in proportion to growers furnishing berries for processing."

NEW JERSEY ON CROP ALLOCATION

Directors of Growers Cranberry Co. at a special meeting voted approval of the first five resolutions of the Survey Joint Committee of 8, this including the resolution concerning the allocation of the "200,000 bbls. plus basis." This action was taken, it is understood, with the feeling of the Directors that this allocation should be dependent upon the action of the other two states' companies.

Marcus L. Urann Recovering From An Operation

Friends of Marcus L. Urann from coast to coast are delighted to learn that he is making very satisfactory recovery from an operation performed at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, August 14th. The president



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of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., revived quickly with remarkable vitality immediately following the operation, although later having one or two relapses, was expected to be able to leave the Phillips House, where he was confined, for home, the latter part of the last week of August or first of September.

Stokely To Resume Packing Cranberry Sauce This Fall

New Equipment Added to New Bedford Plant.... Quantity Handled to be Determined by Conditions, but Plans Are for Vastly Augmented Cranberry Program in Future

Stokely Foods, Inc. will resume packing cranberry sauce at the New Bedford (Mass.) plant this fall, handling about a "normal" pack, according to Russell Appling, manager. The exact size of the pack will depend partly upon how much tin and sugar, especially sugar, will be available, Mr. Appling says.

Stokely did not can cranberry sauce last year, but with that exception has been packing cranberry sauce at the New Bedford plant since 1939, and prior to that Stokely for many years bought cranberries from growers.

New equipment is being installed at the New Bedford plant for the cranberry sauce line, and while the pack this year may be limited, including one contract pack of considerable size, future plans, as concerns cranberries, Mr. Appling says, are very extensive. "The quantity of cranberries heretofore handled will be very small compared to what we plan to can in the future. Our plans are for Stokely to really go into cranberry canning."

Beans, with a small pack of fish, make up the present packing lines at New Bedford, and for postwar the plans are for the two main packs to be beans and cranberries. The Stokely plants, with general offices at Indianapolis, Indiana, now total 59 throughout the country, including 11 in Wisconsin.

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STOKELY . . .

and the 1945 Cranberry Sauce Pack . .

STOKELY, at the New Bedford, Mass., Plant will pack Cranberry Sauce in quantity consistent with controlling conditions.

STOKELY has packed Cranberry Sauce (with the exception of last year) at this modern New Bedford Plant since 1939, and prior to that purchased cranberries over a period of years from a large number of satisfied Massachusetts growers.

STOKELY

Plans for postwar, as concerns packing Cranberry Sauce, contemplate a program far exceeding any in the past. STOKELY products, processed in 59 plants throughout the country, are nationally known and advertised, recognized for their high quality.

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90 Riverside Avenue, New Bedford, Mass.

R. F. APPLING, Manager

General Offices: Indianapolis, Indiana



CRANBERRIES PHOTOS

Above—Boom in operation, carried by two men. Below—Close-up of Bean Sprayer, with second boom, which is in use in picture above, but does not show clearly..

New Wisconsin Spray Boom Liked

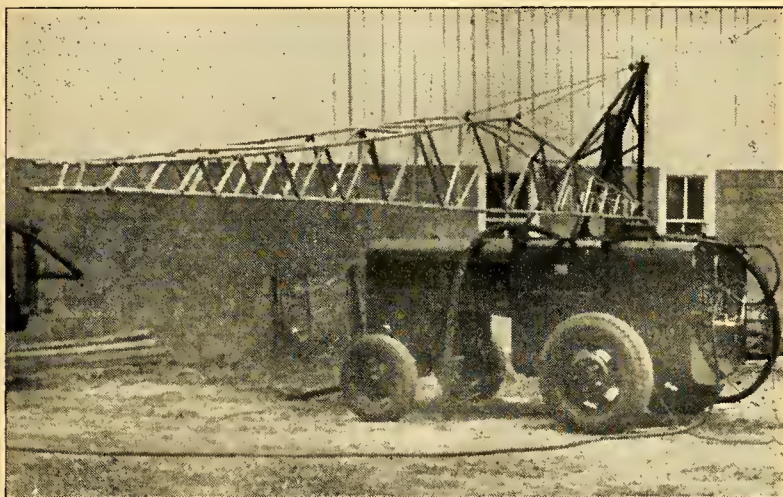
Spray Equipment Devised And Built on Marshes of Potters, Felt to Have Great Promise

A new type of equipment and spray method has been used in Wisconsin the past season with great satisfaction, so much efficiency indeed, that those growers who have applied spray through a new special y-designed boom doubt if they will ever go back to control of fireworm by water. These new long booms have been used on the marshes of Guy Potter and Oscar Potter and others, including the marsh of Cranberry Lake Development Company at Phillips.

The first boom was built in the machine shop of Guy Potter at Camp Douglas, but Mr. Potter gives his nephew, Bennett Potter, son of Oscar, full credit for the original idea. With the idea furnished by Ben, Floyd Crawford, who is employed by Mr. Potter in the machine shop, built the booms under the sponsorship of Guy.

Two booms were built by the Potters in the arrangement, one 35 feet long, made of very light tubing, with braces to stiffen, and it is from this the spray is actually applied, with two men carrying it, walking over the vines. The other boom, also 35 feet long and also of original construction, is carried on a revolving turret mounted on a Bean sprayer. It is supported by an "A" frame.

The beds at the Potter (Cutler Cranberry Co.) marsh for which the spray boom was designed, are mostly eight rods wide by 40 rods long, and two full rounds cover one entire bed. The men travel at



about a normal walk, and with this arrangement can cover 35 to 40 acres a day. Besides a great saving in time, it is felt the boom gives a much better coverage than the usual spray gun at the end of the hose. The first potter boom had 23 nozzles with No. 7 spray disks, and operated at 650 lbs. pressure. The boom may be used with only one man carrying the outer end for the first "round", while the inner end is suspended directly from the boom fastened to the sprayer as it moves along the shore.

Bennett Potter is one of the more recent and younger growers. He operates the Morrison Creek marsh, which he owns with his father and brother, Russell. Production there has been among the highest in Wisconsin. His mind runs to better methods for producing bigger crops and to new machinery to bring this about and with greater economy.

It was Bennett Potter who was



FLOYD CRAWFORD

one of the principal originators of the mechanical picker which was sponsored by eight Wisconsin growers last year and was further developed by Robert Case of Warrens. There are now five of these machines in use in Wisconsin, where its users say it is the most practical picking machine yet devised.

Floyd Crawford, who had charge

and did most of the actual machine work on the new booms, is employed by Guy Potter in a well-equipped machine shop the year around, and is an expert mechanic. He is also interested in a new marsh on the Potter property soon to come into bearing.

The Potters, the idea again originating with Ben Potter, have developed a marsh pruner, which will be pictured next month.

crease and approximately 180 gathered for this event.

The program began at 10 o'clock with assembly at the Station, and reports were given on various experimental projects, including: disease and insect control, weed control, cultural practices, new hybrid cranberry and blueberry varieties. At noon there was a western "Pot Luck" luncheon in the picnic grove. This was followed by a series of short talks by members of State College Experiment Station and Extension Service staffs.

Then a visit was made to the Guy C. Myers "Cranguyma" development, and from there on to the bog of Charles Nelson at Nahcotta where his suction picker was shown. Final stop was at the Rolla Parrish bogs, where Mr. Parrish put on a demonstration of his large sprinkler system, which covers about 35 acres in one unit, water being provided through a 100 horsepower electric motor.

A number of Oregon growers from across the Columbia river came up for the field day, including Eugene Atkinson, who is the oldest grower in Oregon, one of the real pioneers of West Coast growing.

If the interest shown at the first meeting is any indication and plans expressed materialize there will be a considerable increase in Washington acreage from now on.

LATE DEVELOPMENTS Army Order Stands Ceiling Prices

ARMY ORDER

The army is making no change in its requirements for dehydrated cranberries, according to information at Cranberry Canners, Inc., and is still to require one million pounds, or approximately 100,000 barrels and is also making no change in its requirements for canned cranberry sauce, which will take the equivalent of 16,000 barrels. Lt. Col. Cecil G. Dunn, Office of Quartermaster General, Washington, made known this program last April.

CEILING AND PRICE

With the harvest begun, at this writing ceiling prices on cranberries are apparently still to be in effect. Since the official Government estimate of the 1946 crop, the OPA and U. S. Department of Agriculture began work on revision of last year's ceiling prices in order to bring them in line with 1945 prospective crop.

A brief from the industry in behalf of the Special Cranberry Information Committee (which is, Chairman Chester M. Chaney, Melville C. Beaton, A. D. Benson, Joseph Burgess, George A. Colley, Frank Costello, William Decas, R. S. Gibbs, Carl W. Illig, Jr., J. C. Makepeace, Ferris C. Waite), has been prepared and filed, with the assistance of Karl D. Loos, Washington representative of American Cranberry Exchange, with the two Government departments. This committee is the same, headed by Mr. Chaney, which assisted last fall in the setting of the prices. The brief of this year gave industry ideas as to what 1945 ceilings should be, taking all factors into consideration.

Last year's ceiling prices, including allowance for Massachusetts "crop disaster," as provided for in Amendment 59 to MPR 426, for first period shipments, was \$5.85 per quarter-barrel box, f. o. b. basing point, plus allowable markups.

WPB BOX RESTRICTIONS

WPB restrictions upon the printing on wooden shipping boxes and upon the use of $\frac{1}{4}$ bbl. boxes for cranberries which was placed under Order L. 232, was cancelled by order PR 31, effective August 20th. This means, of course, that growers may resume the use of the small packages when they wish and may place the printing formerly used upon all shipping containers.

ODT LOADING OFF

American Cranberry Exchange received a telegram August 29th from ODT that it was relinquishing restrictions upon cranberry car loadings as under Order 18-A, this ruling to be effective until December 31 of this year. The Exchange had asked ODT for such consideration, that this fall's crop might be shipped under the pre-war tariff regulations. The war-time ODT order was that cars must contain 34,500 lbs. minimum, or 11,050 boxes of cranberries. The load now returns to the old basis of 24,000 lbs. minimum, except for transcontinental cars, when it is 30,000 minimum.

First Annual Field Day for Growers of Washington

About 180 Attend Event at Long Beach State Bog, With Tour of Other Properties Following; Sprinkler Demonstration

A first annual field day for Washington cranberry and blueberry growers was held at the Cranberry-blueberry laboratory, Long Beach, Saturday, August 18, this being arranged by D. J. Crowley and Ralph S. Roffler, Extension Agent, Pacific County. Interest in cranberries has continued to in-

Certification for Prisoners of War in Massachusetts

Certification for use by prisoners of war by Bertram Tomlinson, Agricultural Agent, Barnstable County (Mass.) has been amended to cover Plymouth County cranberry growers, as well as those on the Cape proper. His original certification was for 150 POWs to be made available for harvesting, sanding, and general maintenance work. Contracting agency is to be Cranberry Canners, Inc., under direction of Ferris C. Waite, and in this Canners executes a definite contract with the U. S. Army, which includes specifications of exactly the number of men to be employed and the number of days.

Growers who contract for the prisoners of war are obliged to pay prevailing wage rates, which Mr. Tomlinson has specified as 45 cents per box delivered on the shore, or by the hour, \$1.00; all other work at the rate of 60 cents per hour. Failure to use the men as specified incurs a penalty of \$1.50 a day for each day not used, excepting, of course, rainy days or work prevented by "Acts of God."

Requests had been received for

65 prisoners, 50 to be used in Plymouth county and the others in Barnstable. Growers are responsible for transportation of the prisoners to and from Camp Edwards and each grower must use a minimum of 15 men, as the Army guard does not direct the work, but merely sees that prisoners do not escape. This arrangement is not one which can be readily improved by smaller growers, who would not need 15 men or more.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

be recovered as floaters. Annual fall meeting of New England Sales Company on September 5th with crop estimate as of that date, and the first week of actual picking will begin to give a more definite picture.

¶**Labor**—The labor situation will be much clearer by the end of the first week of September, also. There is good reason to hope that cancelling of war contracts, as at shipyards, coupled with the fact that scoopers can make a fine day's pay, may help produce an ample harvest labor supply, aside from the Jamaicans and the availability of prisoners of war for larger growers.

NEW JERSEY

¶**Smallest Crop Since 1902?**—Prolonged wet summer weather following severe late spring frosts have so damaged crop prospects that the production is expected to be the smallest since 1902. Winter damage was very slight and up to time of blossoming prospects appeared more favorable than in several years. However, the late frosts, especially on dry bogs, which in some instances were actual freezes, began to change the picture. When the fruit was setting the series of heavy rains and floods—the rain in some cases knocking young berries off the vines—brought an end to the good hopes. Many bogs were flooded for a prolonged period, this resulting in the rot now prevalent. Size of berries is variable. A further "long-range" cause of this year's reduced prospects was the effect of two unusually dry seasons, 1943 and 1944, resulting in very thin vine growth which had not been overcome this season.

¶**Late Fall Would Help**—Bogs from which water was drawn early show good growth, with size of berries somewhat larger than normal, while on bogs where it was necessary to hold water to a later-than-usual date for protection from frost, the berries are comparatively small. A favorable late fall

will be necessary for these to reach harvesting size.

WISCONSIN

¶**Difficult to Estimate**—The crop was difficult to estimate from the very start of the season, with the cold weather and use of much water in May, and as the season advanced it became no clearer. Not only May, but June and July made up a prolonged cold period, the latest ever known in Wisconsin. The blossoms hung on amazingly late.

¶**Setting Late**—In general, although there were exceptions, the set appeared to be rather poor in the central part of the state, but was better in the northern. The bloom in the north was exceedingly late, and there was no experience to guide growers in knowing whether or not such late bloom, general throughout the state, could produce mature berries. August weather started in on the favorable side, and a great deal depended upon how it continued until mid-September.

¶**Harvest Will Be Delayed**—Government estimate puts the season at least three weeks late, and harvesting is not expected to start before the latter part of September. Berries will be small in size and probably light in color. Vine growth was very heavy, but set of berries not corresponding.

WASHINGTON

¶**Summer Sunshine Lacking**—The summer season was not too

favorable in some respects, although a good crop is expected. D. J. Crowley estimates that only about ten to fifteen per cent of the possible sunshine from the first of May until mid-August was obtained, and such foggy weather as prevailed was something not even the oldest settler could remember.

¶**Season Late**—Grayland, he es-

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timates, will have a slight increase over last year; at the Long Beach district there will be at least as many berries as last year, although the increase will not be much. He, in mid-August, was figuring the crop as a whole about the same as last year for Washington, Government figures for which are 30,000, which is slightly under Government estimate. The season is almost two weeks late.

Government estimate of 36,500 is considered largely due to new and renovated acreage coming into production. The ten year average (1934-43) was 21,070 barrels.

OREGON GROWERS' CLUB HAS TOUR

A cranberry meeting and tour by the Southwestern Oregon Cranberry Club was scheduled for August 30th. The meeting, arranged by County Agent George Jenkins, was to feature cultural problems. Russell Adams of the State Extension Service representing agricultural labor, was expected to confer with growers concerning harvest labor in regard to hours, wages, etc. Arthur King, Extension Service soil specialist, was scheduled to give a talk on soils, fertilizers and soil testing.

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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



CAPE COD
NEW JERSEY
WISCONSIN
OREGON
WASHINGTON



ACME PHOTO

PICKING AT GRAYLAND, WASH.

(See Page 19)

October, 1945

25 cents

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CRANBERRY SCOOPS and SCREENINGS

The G. I. call for "cranberries" to go with Christmas turkey is heard strong in the feature movie, "G. I. Joe", the story of the late Ernie Pyle. This is in an episode in a dugout in Italy in the midst of a tough campaign when the captain commands his lieutenant to go out and get turkey "with cranberries" for his men who, in this movie version, are not among those to whom holiday allotments of turkey and cranberry sauce had arrived, according to schedule.

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OREGON CULVERT & PIPE

Portland, Oregon

The demand for "turkey with cranberries" is inspired when a radio broadcaster is heard announcing that "everywhere service men are eating turkey and cranberries on the Christmas holiday." The captain is determined that his men shall have their share of turkey and cranberries.

Dr. Fred Chandler, USDA, who from Pemberton, New Jersey, is heading up the cranberry hybrid program, was in Massachusetts for a week in mid-September, doing some work on the half-acre planting of selected seedlings on the Makepeace bog, provided for this purpose. Dr. Chandler was

accompanied by two Pemberton High School boys who have been working for him on this project in New Jersey, and the job in Massachusetts was to "clean up" the hills of plantings so that vines would not intermingle. There are a few berries on these hybrids this fall, and next season the planting of 2,000 is expected to bear its first crop. Satisfactory progress is being made in the long range program, which began in Jersey in 1929, as Dr. Chandler reported to the Cape growers at the annual August meeting. But don't expect these new hybrids to be available for your planting tomorrow—remember this is a long-range program. Maybe by 1960 the public will be buying these improved varieties in the market, and this matter of distribution of the hybrid vines through the industry was one of the matters Dr. Chandler was discussing while in Massachusetts.

Look for some concentration toward reducing the root grub problem in Massachusetts. Root grub may be considered No. 1 insect problem in that area, requiring effort toward control similar in scope to the fight begun and carried out successfully against the spreading false blossom disease several years ago.

D. J. Crowley of Long Beach, Washington, who was a guest and speaker at the Southern Oregon Cranberry Club, found the trip to the cranberry district there very interesting, and writes that now gasoline rationing is removed he believes Washington and Oregon growers will visit more frequently. In spite of the much longer distances than between Cape Cod and Jersey on the East Coast, the West Coast growers are experiencing increasing interest in their common cranberry outlook.

Rural New Yorker, in the issue of September 15, carried a comprehensive "lead" story upon the cranberry industry by N. S. Whitefield. Title is "Jewels of the Sand."

Massachusetts Is To Choose A Cranberry Queen At Festival

Affair November 2 Sponsored by Wareham Legion and Auxiliary, and Assisted by Growers

Massachusetts is to have a "Cranberry Queen". Wisconsin had her annual "Queens of the Marshes" before the war, and this fall the Wareham Post, American Legion No. 220 and its Ladies' Auxiliary, assisted by area cranberry growers, have started the ball rolling toward what, it is hoped, will be the annual election of the "First Lady of the Bogs" of Massachusetts at a festival suitable to the harvest season of Massachusetts' leading export crop, cranberries. The festival, election of the Queen, and presentation of the crown is to be at Town Hall, Wareham, recognized center of the cranberry industry, Friday evening, November 2.

The Queen will be elected by ballot, each admission to the festival giving one vote and also each dollar contributed by an advertiser in a souvenir program for the festival and dance. Requirements for candidacy to the contest are that the girls be 14 years or older and be a resident of the Cranberry area. A nominating committee, consisting of Myron W. Baxter, Clifford Collins, Bartlett E. Cushing, Lester Boynton and Carleton D. Hammond, will accept nominations at any time up to and including the time of voting on the evening of the contest. Hopeful candidates have already made their entry. The "crowning" will take place immediately the winning girl is announced. She will be presented with a \$25.00 War Bond as well as the crown.

In addition to choosing a Queen, an essay contest is being held by the Wareham High school, the subject being, "Wareham and the Cranberry Industry". The pupil writing the winning essay upon this theme, which will be published in the program, will be given an award, besides the publication.

The festival will be a dance (Pioppi's

orchestra) and an amateur program, in charge of Wareham Selectman Alton H. Worrall. Those attending the festival may dress up in their best, or put on a rig such as the average cranberry harvester wears—that is, most any old thing.

Francis J. Butler of the cranberry industry is chairman of committee on arrangements, with the Commander of the Post, Henry A. Hawes, Selectman Worrall, John Maddigan, Clarence Hewitt, Clifford Collins, Louis Anthony, Carleton Hammond, Mrs. Clifford W. Collins, and Mrs. Clifton F. Keyes being the other members. Commander Hawes is in charge of the program, assisted by

Dexter H. Round, co-chairman, Myron W. Baxter, Parker N. Moulton, superintendent of Wareham schools, Dr. Walter Lyle, Charles Coyne, Ralph Elliott, Lester Boynton; posters, Clarence Hewitt, chairman, Mrs. Henry Hawes; refreshments, Louis Anthony, Mrs. Howard Griffith, Mrs. Elwell H. Smith, Mrs. John Chandler and Mrs. Louis Anthony; tickets, Clifford Collins, Mrs. R. B. Cudworth and Mrs. Dexter H. Round; decorations, John Maddigan, chairman, Mrs. Marjory Reilly, Mrs. Norman Fraser, Miss Pearl Atkins, Mrs. Virginia Eldredge, Miss Jeldina Melloni, Miss Dorothy Klocker and Mrs. William F. Kiernan.

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Middleboro, Mass.

"The Fresh Cranberry Cooperative"

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of October 1945—Vol. 10, No. 6

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

American Cranberry Exchange estimate for the crop toward the end of September was 100 barrels less than the August government forecast, says C. M. Chaney in a letter to members, placing the total at 644,000. The five year average 1940-44 he gives as 635,100, and the ten year average, 625,240, so that present 1944 production might be a trifle over the average of late years.

Blacks in Massachusetts were still being harvested the last week of September, and in general it was expected they might run up to the estimate of 470,475 thousand for that state. While many growers reported they were falling off, others were running slightly over. Reports on Jersey Blacks were considerably varied.

Howes in Massachusetts were expected to run up to their expected proportion, with the possibility of a slight falling off, but even at the beginning of October such a large part of the crop was still to be harvested from Eastern vines that the crop size was still considerably problematical. Wisconsin began harvesting very late, as did the West Coast, with scarcely clearer indications of results than a month ago.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶“Normal” Crop 474,222 Bbls.—Massachusetts “normal” crop, according to the trend line for the latest year to which it has been figured by the smoothed 9-year sliding average, is 474,722 bbls. This is the average up to and including 1940. If it could be figured to include the 1945 crop, the “normal” might be a little lower, Dr. Franklin says, this being because of Massachusetts crop “dis-

(Continued on Page 21)

PRICE CEILINGS

For the second season cranberries are being sold under a ceiling imposed by OPA, this being announced September 21, to become effective at 12.01 a. m. the 22nd. As there was no crop disaster this year, “opening” price for first of the four price periods is \$4.70 F. O. B., Wareham, Mass., basing point, per quarter barrel box (plus allowable markups) as compared to \$5.85 (plus markups) allowed last season through the same period, to and through October 7th. As last year, Wareham was selected as the basing point for

LOWER, WITHOUT “DISASTER CLAUSE”

weight (approximately one barrel), this comparing to last year’s processing figure of \$22.38.)

The average price of fresh cranberries to the public at retail under this ceiling is about 31 cents a pound, a figure approximately ten cents below that of last year.

In basing the mark-ups, distributing and selling, agents are allowed a mark-up of 18 cents per box on direct sales and 21 cents per box on sale made through brokers.

The complete schedule of OPA prices follows:

	F. O. B. Mass. N. J., L. I.	Wisc.	Wash. Oreg.
Beginning of season thru Oct. 7th	\$4.70	\$4.80	\$4.95
Oct. 8th thru Oct. 28th	4.85	4.95	5.10
Oct. 29th thru Nov. 18th	5.00	5.10	5.25
Nov. 19th thru end of season	5.15	5.25	5.40

Massachusetts, New Jersey and Long Island, with calculated freight rates from other points to make the price uniform for delivered berries to every market in the country. This would make berries bring \$19.60 a barrel for the Eastern area season average, with the allowable mark-up included, and the price raised for other areas in proportion, as compared to an over-all average of \$26.00 last year, with the four price periods computed.

There is no ceiling placed upon processed berries, however, the maximum price at which the processed fruit may be sold will be fixed to reflect to the grower a price of \$16.02 for the 100-pound

This ceiling price was not quite as much as the industry set forth as desirable in the brief filed with OPA and the USDA. Demand for the first berries was very good, even anxious, and such early berries as were marketed until the 1945 ceiling was imposed were mostly sold subject to ceiling when named. Up to the time of setting, 95 cars had left Middleboro from the Cape area as compared to 30 for that date last year. While buying was eager, a tendency was noted against high prices, and in this the scarcity of sugar was considered an important factor.

The Use of Commercial Fertilizer On Cranberries

by

WM. G. COLBY

Agronomist, Mass. State College

The technique of cranberry culture was developed, largely through trial and error, more than a hundred years ago. Before the methods now followed were discovered, attempts were made to grow cranberries on upland soils and in many types of peat and mucklands. It was soon discovered, however, that this particular plant could only be grown successfully in a quite restricted environment, and that this environment was confined to bog sites. Here it was possible, through the construction of dams and ditches, to carefully regulate the water table at levels optimum for the growth and management of the crop. The accumulated deposits of peat or muck provided fertility for the growth of the crop.

The desirability of using sand in the construction of cranberry bogs was also an early discovery. It was noted that if a thick layer of sand was not first spread over the muck or peat, it was "difficult to keep out the weed grasses." Also, cranberry vines grew more rapidly on pure, black peat than on any other soil, but that "after a single crop will be obtained, the vines become abortive", i. e., fail to set fruit. Other beneficial effects of sand were noted, namely the relationship of sand to the maintenance of good drainage and its favorable effect on soil temperatures. Through the control of water facilities and by the use of sand on peat and muck bogs, a rather closely defined set of conditions was created which was favorable to the successful culture of the cranberry plant. Any radical change in this environment is apt to result in the appearance of weeds that will seriously compete with the cranberry plants.

The use of commercial fertilizers on cranberries is of relatively

recent origin. A few early references relating to the use of fertilizing materials can be found. For instance, the use of gypsum and Peruvian guano was suggested as early as 1873, while the use of a commercial fertilizer high in potash and phosphoric acid, but low in nitrogen, was suggested in 1901.

Within the last 10 years, there has been a marked and continued increase in the use of cranberry fertilizers by growers in Massachusetts. This is in itself an indication that the growers have found that, in many instances, the use of commercial fertilizers has been beneficial. While there is, no doubt, still much to be learned concerning the use of these materials on cranberry bogs, some experimental work has already been carried out and the experiences of growers have been observed. These, together with fundamental information on plant nutrition and soil chemistry, make it possible to discuss in a general way the principles involved in the nutrition and fertilization of the cranberry plant. The following is an attempt to rationalize the use of commercial fertilizers on cranberry bogs on the basis of information now available.

Until recently, the principal source of fertility for the production of cranberries has been the deposits of peat and muck underlying the bogs. The slow decomposition of this organic material releases plant nutrients which are then utilized by the cranberry plant.

The cranberry crop is unique in that it is the only important commercial crop grown in Massachusetts which has depended almost entirely upon a natural source of fertility. This point is significant because, as will be explained below, it has an important bearing on the formulation of recommendations for the use of commercial fertilizers on cranberry bogs.

Compared with many other important crops the nutrient require-

ments of the cranberry are relatively low. A crop of 100 barrels of cranberries per acre plus one ton of dried vines will contain only 23 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 18 pounds of potash. These values may be compared with 125 pounds of nitrogen, 35 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 175 pounds of potash, the nutrients contained in the tubers and vines of a 300 bushel potato crop.

Notwithstanding the relatively low nutrient requirements of the cranberry crop, there has been in recent years an increasing number of bogs which have shown evidences of malnutrition. Fruit yields have declined and vine growth has become less vigorous. A variety of circumstances, such as the gradual thickening of the layer of sand overlying the peat resulting from successive sandings, the exhaustion of fertility from an originally shallow peat layer, or the low fertility reserve in so-called "hard" or "sand-bottom" bogs may bring about this condition of substandard fertility levels. It is on such areas that commercial fertilizers have been used with marked degree of success.

Nitrogen is the most deficient nutrient element. The response of cranberries to nitrogen fertilizers has been frequently demonstrated and this is the only form of fertilizer that some growers have used. The mineral requirement of most woody plants, including cranberries, is relatively low and it is difficult to demonstrate definite responses to applications of either phosphoric acid or potash. However, there appears to be a tendency on the part of growers to use a complete fertilizer instead of a straight nitrogen-carrying material and, in the writer's opinion, this is desirable. Because of the low rate of application per acre, the additional cost of using a complete fertilizer over one containing only nitrogen is relatively small. Compared to other costs in the production of cranberries and to the high value of the crop, this additional expense is relatively insignificant. If for no other reason, perhaps, phosphoric acid and

potash should be included in the fertilizer to serve as cheap insurance against any possible deficiencies of these elements.

The use of lime on cranberry bogs has never shown any benefits. This is not surprising. The crop of cranberries previously referred to would only remove two pounds of calcium oxide to the acre and only seven pounds would be contained in the vines, a total of nine pounds; while the crop of potatoes would contain some 75 pounds of the same nutrient element. Furthermore, if enough lime were added to markedly affect the acidity of the muck or peat—and to accomplish this would require heavy applications—the soil environment for the plant would be so changed that it is entirely likely that, even if there were beneficial effects on the cranberries, a serious weed problem would result.

The ratio of one element to another in a complete fertilizer, known as the fertilizer grade, is probably not as important with cranberries as it is with many other crops. Most any common complete fertilizer such as is generally recommended for upland soils is apparently satisfactory. This is indicated by results from preliminary investigations. Nitrogen is the most important element in the fertilizer in so far as cranberries are concerned; and this is the element to keep in mind.

Experimental results thus far indicate that the rate of application depends largely on the condition of the particular bog in question. It is to be remembered that in the fertilization of cranberries we are supplementing a natural source of fertility and not substituting for it. Therefore, the extent to which this natural source of fertility should be supplemented will vary from one bog to another. In fact, each bog becomes an individual problem. Experiments showed that where vine growth was fairly vigorous, a 300 pound application of an 8-8-8 fertilizer was adequate. In other instances where vine growth was weak, an 800 pound application of the same fertilizer was not excessive. Care must be taken not to over-fertilize. Over-fertilization may cause

excessive vine growth which will result in a reduction, not only in the yield but also in the quantity of the fruit. Thus it becomes obvious that the formulation of blanket recommendations for the use of commercial fertilizers on cranberry bogs is practically impossible; and interested growers should feel encouraged to carry on fertilizer tests of their own.

Fertilizers are not a panacea for other cranberry troubles. Bogs in poor condition because of false blossom, severe grub infestation, or poor drainage conditions, will not be greatly benefitted by fertilization. However, fertilizers may be helpful, following the use of proper corrective measures for

some of these troubles, in restoring a bog to satisfactory production again.

The use of commercial fertilizers on cranberries will be continued, not only to stimulate vine growth and improve yields on low-producing bogs, but also to maintain profitable levels of production on many other bogs. But where vine growth is already vigorous and healthy, and yields of fruit are consistently high, the desirability of supplying additional fertility should be carefully weighed. The drawbacks may over-balance the benefits. If a bog is producing satisfactorily, that in itself is evidence enough that additional fertility is unnecessary.

FLOODING WATER USED ON CAPE COD

NEIL E. STEVENS

The water used in flooding well over 100 cranberry bogs in Massachusetts was tested for acidity and hardness during the past summer. This work was made possible through the generous assistance of the men now carrying on investigations at the State Bog, who furnished practically all the transportation and took a number of samples. The survey was undertaken primarily for the help it might give in understanding Wisconsin conditions. The results may, however, have some interest for Cape Cod growers and others.

The following table shows that, so far as they have been tested,

acidity. More than half of these the flooding water used on cranberries in the Massachusetts reg-waters have pH between 6 and 7. The great majority of the rest fall between 5 and 6. Only 4 were found with water having a reaction even a little higher than 7. All have extremely soft water, so soft indeed that in many cases it is difficult to be sure that the reading is exact.

Particular attention should be called to the small group of reservoirs with extremely acid water, that is, below pH 5. In almost all cases the owners and managers of properties with such water have long recognized that it is necessary

Results of Survey of Cranberry Flooding Waters in Massachusetts, July and August, 1945

Number of lakes or reservoirs having water of the pH indicated		Range of hardness of water expressed as bound Carbon-dioxide	
Below	5.1	5	1-3
	5.1—6.0	35	2-6
	6.1—7.0	56	2-6
Above	7.0	4	3-6

ion are almost all acid in reaction and are very soft. In this table the first 100 samples tested have been classified according to the acidity of the water. It will be remembered that 7 is the neutral point on the pH scale and that lower numbers indicate greater

to use the very greatest care in flooding to avoid injury to the cranberry plants themselves. The available facts apparently indicate that in the Cape Cod area extreme acidity indicates water very likely to injure plants if flooding is prolonged,

Excerpts from An Address

By Dr. Raymond W. Miller

Mrs. Miller and I grow walnuts and peaches and prunes in California. We learned a long while ago that there seemed to be only one way of making money there and that was to combine with our neighbor and to go after markets a long way from home. That is the reason why some cooperatives in California have been started.

We have more individualists out there and more people with different ideas than any other people I ever saw. But we work together.

We have learned out there to ship our crop 3000 miles—our market is here in the East. We carry on a friendly contest with you for the markets—walnuts against cranberries. We have learned out there that if we can pool our stuff together and ship it to Boston and to other markets, well packed and well crated, over a number of years, this will be a great benefit to us.

It takes money to produce an acre of walnuts, not far different from the cost of preparing an acre of bog. In producing the walnuts, such as Mrs. Miller and I have, we started with practically no money, and we did it by hard work.

If we had bought it in full bearing, it would have cost at least \$1200 an acre. You are just as well off to pay \$1200 an acre for a bearing grove as to pay \$150 for the land and slowly bring it into bearing.

14th Amendment Basic for Corporations

I happen to be an attorney and to have studied political social science most all of my life. I happen to be a strong believer that we have a decent form of government in this country. Sometimes it gets into the hands of people who may not be the best, but on the other hand, we voted for them and put them there. Whoever they may be, they represent a pretty fair majority of the average citizen, of the people.

But here is the trouble. Following the Civil War, we passed the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. That, along with the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, was supposed to help do something for the Negroes. Whether he ever got to use those rights is another matter entirely.

But there was one gentleman in the woodpile who came in under that Fourteenth Amendment who changed the whole destiny of mankind. Nobody thought about it at

Dr. Miller, who gave this special talk before the members of the New England Cranberry Sales Company at Carver Town Hall September 5th at the annual fall meeting, is president of the American Institute of Cooperation with headquarters in Philadelphia, and is one of the foremost speakers and authorities upon cooperatives in the country. He is a native of California, president of the California Walnut Growers Association, a large grower himself, and an attorney. Those who heard this talk characterized it as the "best talk upon cooperation I ever heard."

The talk was given in the morning, and Dr. Miller visited bogs in the afternoon, leaving for Washington and then for California. Shortly after his arrival on the West Coast the officers and trustees of the American Council on Public Relations held a banquet at the Hotel Francis, San Francisco, at which he was given the Council's 1945 "award for the person in America who contributed the most educationally and scientifically to public relations during the past year." He was selected for this honor by a national ballot of Council members.

Prior to Dr. Miller's address, the Sales Company members heard reports on crop prospects by A. D. Benson, and upon prices, market, transportation, and other prospects by C. M. Chaney and E. C. McGrew of the Exchange. President Ellis D. Atwood presided, with Mr. Chaney introducing Dr. Miller.

A principal matter of business transacted was the election by ballot to fill the vacancy on the board of directors of the American Cranberry Exchange, caused by the resignation of John C. Makepeace. George E. Short, Island Creek, received the highest number of ballots and became the new Exchange director.

the time, but shortly after the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment, a court case came before the Supreme Court of the United States which had to do with an invisible intangible thing—existing only in contemplation of law—the old Supreme Court defined it,

and that invisible, intangible being was a corporation.

Previous to that time, you could count on your hands all the corporations there were in any state. There were a few like Harvard and Yale, and ecclesiastical corporations such as the Universalist Church and the Congregational Church, and there were a few of them like ancient trading companies, but the great bulk of business was done by individuals or partnerships, or what you in Massachusetts term trusts.

This was done by a combination of individuals, and some smart attorneys thought if they could get the Supreme Court to say that a corporation was a person in the eyes of the law they could then go out and do great things, so they ran a case up to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court accepted their view and said that a corporation which was an invisible, intangible thing, existing only in contemplation of law, had certain basic rights, that it had the rights of a person, it had all the rights of a person. As far as discrimination was concerned, all of the things that were given to the Negro were turned around and given to this invisible corporation.

What happened? Almost immediately, within a matter of decades, every state in the Union passed statutes allowing for the creation of corporations, and they were formed by the thousands.

You are one of them here today. You as an organization would never be here had it not been for the Fourteenth Amendment for a Negro. I say never. You might have pushed a special bill through the Massachusetts Legislature, but you wouldn't be as you are now were it not for that particular thing. No Pennsylvania Railway, no New England Steamship Company, nor similar corporations would be in existence as corporations, as they now are, were it not for the Fourteenth Amendment.

Corporate Rights May Be Cancelled

The Fourteenth Amendment gave them certain rights. You can't discriminate against an organization because it is a corporation. A corporation can do practically everything except vote and sit on juries. Sometimes juries do something with corporations, but aside from those two things a corporation can do practically anything that an individual can do.

I take time to tell you that this morning because sometimes some of us forget that this is a statutory right—and that is what we have. God didn't give us the right to do business, neither did the Federal Constitution give it to us, neither did the State Constitution in California. We didn't get it out of the common law. We got it be-



CRANBERRIES PHOTO
C. M. CHANEY

DR. MILLER

ELLIS D. ATWOOD

A. D. BENSON

cause the State Legislature passed a statute that says if you people care to combine together and do certain things within the statute, we will allow you to do it, and that is practically all there is to it.

There is any number of corporations. Some are educational ones, and so forth, but all have been given the right by the State to do business.

I would like to confine my discussion to a corporation as a corporation. I am neither going to praise nor indict anybody else for using the corporate form of business. If the Catholics want to build a corporate hospital, an ecclesiastical hospital, fine! If a group of people wants to go ahead and form a mercantile company up here and call it some type of industry, fine and dandy. But I want to confine my remarks about this corporation, yours here and mine in California, to the things we are allowed and not allowed to do. Remember this, as the legislature gave the right by the passing of a law, which in turn your attorneys and your managers and so forth complied with or else you wouldn't be in existence as such, it can take it away as it sees fit, and the history of the Anglo-Saxon world and the history of the common law has proved that people's ideas can change.

You can put things on statutes and you can take them off. A typical one is the time when, by popular demand, a great series of prohibition laws were put on the statutes; later they were taken off.

We live pretty close to the soil. We are trying to produce this stuff for the nation, and we are trying to get something back for it. We have found that the best way to get something back is to come together with our neighbors. We set this thing up under the eyes

of the law of California or of Massachusetts and under an over-all law of the United States. We do this in order that we may get a larger return, a larger percentage of the retail dollar.

We all know, as cooperative people, that we are going to continue to exist in the nation and to have these rights that are given to us to do business, but we have certain exemptions. I do not believe your tax exemption here amounts to anything and the tax exemption we get on walnuts does not amount to anything much, but we do get an exemption from the conspiracy clauses of the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and of the Sherman Anti-Trust and the Clayton Acts.

Associated Press Decision Important

The Associated Press is a cooperative which was called the other day before the Supreme Court of the United States. In making their pleadings the Associated Press members said: "We are a very nice cooperative", which they are, "and you have charged us with being a monopoly. You have said we have taken a monopoly of the news and that we won't let the little people have this news. All right, we admit we did it, but what about these farmers and fruit growers who are allowed to do certain things?" And they made their defense on what they had been doing because the law allowed us to do the things which they were charged with doing. The Supreme Court answered them in a very famous decision, or one which will become famous. As time goes on, it will probably be the most famous cooperative decision that ever was handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States.

They said, "Yes, the farmers and

fruit growers can do these things because the Congress gave them an exemption." By inference, when Congress takes the exemption away, we cannot do those things.

Rights Acquired Bring Responsibilities

But there is one thing we can do which we have not yet done much about. Every acceptance of a given right is accompanied by a duty. Any man in this room who is not married or who once was not married has had an opportunity. That was the right to go out and get himself any woman to marry him who would say "Yes." Most fellows went through the agony of doing it, and most of them would meet some woman in a weak moment with a weak mind who would say "O. K."

What happens? Is that the end of it? That fellow, call him what you will, had that right and he also acquired along with it—signed, sealed and delivered in the eyes of the law—a duty. That duty was to take care of that lady. Some men have paid a lot of alimony to find that out. That duty was to take care of the children that may happen to be delivered into the family. Even though she could prove that he was not the father of those children, he still had and has, the duty to take care of those children which are born during the time that they are married.

When you form a cooperative you are exercising a right and accepting a duty—a duty to do something for the rest of humanity. That is the only reason that cooperatives are considered a good thing. The honeymoon is all over now and the stern realities of life must be faced.

Our cooperatives are young, they are not very old, and the honey-

moon of the time I am talking about has passed. The time now has come when you have to assume your obligation.

There is one obligation the cooperatives can assume which would be a great thing for a nation. That is to take an interest in the food of the nation, not just for making money, but as a friend in helping all men to get a better diet in the United States. Cooperatives ought to operate on the basis that the food they produce is good for people. We expect that of doctors, and teachers, and ministers of the gospel. You, our farm people, have a like duty in the years ahead, to find and develop the finest way for American people to eat cranberries, for two motives: one, to make money, and, two, so that cranberries may be good for the people who buy them.

Co-op Spirit Is What Counts

There is another thing we have learned about cooperatives. Cooperatives have a duty to methodically keep within the law and to keep within the spirit of the law rather than the letter of the law. For example, my ancestors were Congregationalists. Suppose that the Congregationalist people in this community decided to have a propagation of the faith organization and that they set up a little corporation known as the Congregational Mission Board for this particular town. They raise money, they draw up articles of incorporation, and they elect officers to do that one thing. Then suppose a few of us, who happen to be Methodists, slip in the back door and get control of this thing, and we say, "You go out here and push the Methodist Faith." The law will step in and say you are doing an ultra vires thing, beyond the scope of that which you are set up to do.

We set up our cooperatives to cooperate. Let us make certain that they do. The first basis of cooperation is to work together. The second thing is to treat all people the same.

No Vested Interests

A lot of our cooperatives in the West, when they started, had a tendency to give people vested interests. Certain people had rights that other people didn't have. After a while, those things do not work because you are no longer a cooperative. When one person gets special rights, you may still be a cooperative in the eyes of the law, but not before God. If you take the name of cooperative, then you must use the cooperative principle right strait down the line, or else go ahead and become a profit-forming corporation. But when you are setting up a cooperative, keep it cooperative.

Remain Democratic, Maintain Minority Rights

There are a few other things on cooperatives that I would like to discuss with you, though I believe the habit of collective action is too well ingrained in New England to worry about them. New England is too steeped in tolerance of the town meeting and democracy for the majority to attempt to suppress the right of the minority. Make certain that you don't ever get that sort of thing into your cooperative thinking. Don't accept the idea that majority rule gives the right to dictate. You find that tendency in some cooperatives. Make certain that the minority, whoever they may be, have certain rights. That is a tradition in New England that I don't have to discuss with you.

I would like to discuss the matter of your cooperative right here in New England. You have a building down there. I presume you own that building where Mr. Benson was this morning. I presume that you own everything in the building, papers and so forth and so on. They are yours. Individual people put money into the cooperative. You have a revolving fund, and so forth and so on.

Without going into any detail about it, the thing that has held these people together is these corporation interests. You are individuals and you set this corporation up to own these things. Make certain that in the handling of these things you use the same code with a corporation that you do in your own individual life.

In other words, if a community is in need of help, if a community is in need of advice, if a community is in need of something, make your cooperative a part of the community just as much as you, individually, are a part of a community. Make certain that it understands community enterprises and does those things that the community expects.

Train Young in Co-op Traditions

One little thing and I am going to close. Make certain that when these boys come back from the war—your sons or the men who are going to marry your daughters, the people who are going to inherit your property—you not only leave a will whereby the second generation inherits your property, but before you do that make certain they get your spirit as to why you belong in the cooperative.

We have tremendous numbers of second generation cooperative people who haven't the least idea why the "old man" and "old lady" ever joined that thing anyway. They don't know, and that is a tragedy. There is a spiritual reason why your fathers joined, and make cer-

tain you pass that along. I cannot leave a better word with you than the idea of the "flame" which you have of wanting to belong to this corporation and what it means. Make certain that that becomes part of the thinking of the second generation. And you younger members, if any of the old folks are still living, make certain that you find out from them the battle they had before they formed it. There is some spiritual movement or you would never have got a bunch of New England farmers to do what you have done. I know my father was up against seven-cent walnuts and they formed an association and, in time, got a good price for walnuts. So pass on the spiritual touch.

You have a bog that goes on for generations. You pass on and it passes on to your heirs. Make certain the heirs get the spiritual thing. You can't pass that on by testament. You can only pass that on while you are still living.

OREGON NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Kranick visited the Eugene Atkinson marsh at Sand Lake recently to see a new picking machine being constructed by Ralph Elliott, this having three fans instead of the customary one. Mr. Atkinson has a bumper crop, and feels that frost protection from overhead sprinkling is to be given much of the credit for this.

Cranberry Cannery members held a picnic at Cranberry Acres on August 26th, Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Parish and Mr. and Mrs. Guido Funcke of Long Beach, Washington, being visitors. A tour was made of the Kranick marsh, which had a fine crop in prospect.

DOEHLERT, ASSOCIATE VISIT MASSACHUSETTS

Charles A. Doehlert, acting chief of Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory, Pemberton, New Jersey, and associate, William E. Tomlinson, Jr., were in Massachusetts Oct. 3 and 4, consulting and visiting bogs with Dr. Franklin. The Jersey research men hoped to get some "pointers" from the visit which might help them in assisting in a program to make Jersey bogs more productive than their level has been the past few years.



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German Prisoners of War Help In the Mass. Harvesting

German prisoners of war, to the number of 150, or to the full extent of the certification obtained by County Agent Bertram Tomlinson for their use in Barnstable County and later amended to include Plymouth County, are now engaged in cranberry work. The contracting agency is Cranberry Canners, Inc. Ferris C. Waite, immediately in charge. Under this, Canners executed a definite contract with the U. S. Army, this specifying exactly the number of men to be employed, the number of days, and other conditions. Individual growers have obtained the use of this labor under the Canners contract.

At the start of the season there was no certainty the use of prisoners of war in harvesting would be necessary, and use was found for only 75 as the scooping opened. However, as labor has proven

shorter and shorter, the need of utilization of this labor has steadily increased, until the full allotment of the certification is in use. As a matter of fact, as September went on and harvesting was delayed more and more by wet weather, the need increased, and as the month ended Canners had two crews out, going from bog to bog, aiding as many growers as possible who applied for this assistance. With the lateness of the season and frost-flooding water short, some growers felt their use almost an emergency need.

Originally the prisoners were allotted to certain growers who applied to Canners and were divided: Cranebrook Cranberry Company (Frank Costello), South Carver, 50; Duxbury Cranberry Co. (Kenneth Garside), Duxbury, 15; A. D. Makepeace Co., Wareham, 15; F. L. Whitcomb, Cotuit, 15; Manuel Rose, Waquoit, 15; Cranberry Canners, Inc., 40.

As some of these finished or were able to relinquish this labor, two roving crews of 25 and 35 each, under Maynard Holmes and

Alton Smith, were set up and went from bog to bog, helping out, these groups being augmented as time went on.

The prisoners are paid the prevailing wage as certified by County Agent Tomlinson, with many of the Germans on "piece work" or picking by the box, with others engaged in other harvest work. The prisoners receive no money for this work, the wages the growers pay going to the Government, but each prisoner is issued "canteen checks" or scrip to make purchases at the camp, the maximum per day being 80 cents by the hour basis, although slightly more is possible by the box if 21 or more boxes a day are scooped.

Growers contracting for the prisoners must provide transportation and this is being done by bus and truck, and for this the grower is allowed a refund which amounts to about one cent per man per mile per day, with a maximum of about 50 cents per man per day, even though the distance from Camp Edwards, round trip, may be more than 50 miles. Maximum time from the stockade is 12 hours a day.

No unit of less than 15 men is permitted on a bog, and for these groups armed guards are provided

(Continued on Page 14)

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Our Uncle Sam has just won a great war and a great victory—with the individual help of each and every one of us.

He's a little tired, and finds it a little hard to get into the swing of the transition from a state of war to a state of peace. After all, there is a big change-over for many of us to make. In some industries and businesses it is a complete change-over. We know that some industries are finding it difficult, with wage uncertainties, labor problems, and price ceilings on some commodities and products.

The cranberry industry again has its price ceiling and still has its labor shortages, but we have no real conversion job on our hands. We are effected by the reflections of the general industrial change-over. But our way in this transition period is really fairly simple—it is to keep on growing cranberries just as we did before and during the war, but with a weather eye alert to take advantage of every opportunity and development which will boost cranberry growing. We can help Uncle Sam by continuing on a stable course.

This is the 40th in a series of messages, sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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DAWN JUST AHEAD

WE are now living in that time we waited for so long—post-war. Is it turning out to be all it was cracked up to be? Not yet. Many of our sons, husbands, fathers, brothers and daughters have not been granted discharge from service; the wheels of Selective Service move slowly; reconversion s having its expected difficulties, one of the snarliest of which is labor, the question chiefly being wages. We are all of us a little dazed by the cessation of hostilities all over the world a little sooner than our experts expected; we are not yet back in a state of free trading without ceiling restriction upon some things, or entirely back to free enterprise and competition.

It's a let-down after the struggle, a twilight period, or more aptly, a period of before the dawn indistinctness, we hope. It's a time to be picking out the way we are going just as soon as the sun is up and the mists of uncertainties are burned away.

AGAIN A "CRANBERRY QUEEN"

WAREHAM'S American Legion Post, with its Auxiliary, is to see that Massachusetts has its "Cranberry Queen" in this first cranberry harvest of post-war, intending to make this an annual event. Many of us recall when seven or eight years ago Wisconsin chose its "Cranberry Queen" each year in a very elaborate program at Wisconsin Rapids. Ticket holders and program advertisers in the Wareham Legion Festival are to vote for their choice at the dance on the evening of November 2nd, and the Queen will be crowned with due ceremony.

Here is a thought: that each of the five cranberry districts, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Oregon and Washington should choose its original Queen, and from these five regional Cranberry Belles an "All-America Cranberry Queen" should be selected. The selection of such a Queen would entail a lot of fun (probably a lot of work), and presumably considerable valuable publicity for the cranberry industry. Long live the Queen!

CRANBERRIES - WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

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GOOD PROMOTION

IT'S a note of good omen, the amount of cranberry business done this summer at the refreshment stand of Cranberry Canners, Onset branch, on routes 6 and 28, the main highway to the Cape. CCI News reports that \$633 was rung up by the cash register to passersby from the sale of cranberry frappes, cranberry juice, and canned cranberry sauce on one day. This is good cranberry promotion, promotion which will likely be needed in post-war competition. It was the intention of CCI to set up similar stands at other CCI plants which are "strategically" located along the main highway, but the war intervened, and it is the plan of the co-op that these be put up now the war is over. Every effort to boost cranberry consumption is an effort well worth while.

ARMY PHOTO OF POWS SCOOPING ON MASSACHUSETTS BOG



Prisoners of War

(Continued from Page 11)

by the army. The guard does not direct the work; his duty is merely to see that the prisoner does not escape and to control his conduct. Orders and instructions are given by the grower or his foreman and these are transmitted through "leaders" or interpreters who speak English. No difficulty is

being found in this respect. Meals are furnished by the Army. Inspection of conditions at the various bogs is made by army officers. Growers must use the men the number of days specified, excepting, of course, when prevented by weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the grower, and for failure to do so a penalty of \$1.50 per day per man is at-

tached.

Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Waite and growers who are using this German prisoner of war labor report the project is working out to complete satisfaction, that the men "earned quickly, work very well, and there is no complaint with their conduct or attitude. The men may be used until November 1st.



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

GUY POTTER DEMONSTRATES

Pruner Developed By Wisc. Potters

Besides the new spray booms, as described in last month's issue, the Potters, again from original ideas of Ben Potter, have developed a power pruner, which also bids fair to be of great importance. Newell Jaspersen has been interested in this project, as well, and has developed a model of similar type.

"This new pruner", Vernon Godsworthy has said "is a wonderful time saver, and will undoubtedly be used on many of the Wisconsin marshes as more machines of the type are made available." It has been suggested that the Sales Company obtain a machine of similar construction for the use of its members.

The idea of this pruner was originated from the working of an

(Continued on Page 17)

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WAREHAM, MASS.



Snapshot of Guy Potter and son, Rolland, now back on the Cutler Cranberry Co. marsh after service in U. S. Enlisted Reserve and as instructor for Army flyers. "Rollie" has his own plane; he is building runways at the marsh.

Pruner Developed

(Continued from Page 14)

old-fashioned side delivery hay-rake, which, on a much larger scale, without a horse for motive power, it considerably resembles. The pruner cuts a swath 7 feet wide although the revolving blades really cover ten feet.

The operator rides on a seat, as on the old-fashioned rake. The motive power is furnished, both to propel the pruner and to turn the cutting blades, by a Briggs & Stratton 6 h. p. motor. The machine has three speeds forward and a reverse and the transmission is so arranged it gives the blades

three revolving speeds. The transmission was adapted from a motorcycle.

No patent has been taken out on this pruner, its development being held for the common good of any grower who wishes to make a similar machine.

PETITION

A petition to have Dr. Henry F. Bergman remain in Massachusetts throughout the winter months as he formerly did, until transferred to Beltsville, Maryland for those months a couple of years

ago, is to be circulated. This is being gotten up by George E. Short, president of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, and the hope that Dr. Bergman may be re-assigned by the USDA for winter work has been given approval by members of New England Cranberry Sales Company. Dr. Franklin has been consulted with by Mr. Short and it is expected many other growers will underwrite the petition as soon as it is placed in circulation.

CRANBERRY DIALOGUE ON BOSTON WNAC

A dialogue concerning cranberries, "The 1945 Cranberry Outlook", was broadcast on the "Yankee Farm Journal", through Radio Station WNAC, Boston, September 26th, between Walter E. Piper of Massachusetts Dept. of Agriculture and Dorothy Crandall, New England News Service. Besides discussing the crop prospects the talk concerned the story (familiar to growers) of how the cranberry got its name, the fact that cranberries found growing in the vicinity of Plymouth were used by early settlers, and that today estimates of investment in cranberry properties in Massachusetts run close to 30 million dollars, exclusive of allied industries such as canning plants, etc. Comment was made upon the greatly increased amount of cranberries canned or otherwise processed.

Industry Thanked For Co-operation

E. C. McGrew has received a letter from Melvin Goldberg, who has just succeeded John A. Rodda as chief of Insecticides and Fungicides unit, Inorganic Chemical Branch of War Production Board, expressing appreciation to the American Cranberry Exchange, which would include all members of the Cranberry Insecticide Committee, Russell Makepeace, chairman, for its cooperation in cranberry insecticide matters during the war. This committee, named in 1943, including Makepeace, Melville C. Beaton, A. D. Benson, Carl B. Urann, Ferris C. Waite, Ruel S. Gibbs, the late Charles S. Beckwith, Theodore H. Budd, Isaiah Haines, J. D. Holman, Vernon Goldsworthy and D. J. Crowley, and Dr. Franklin, representing all areas and divisions of the industry, both co-ops and independents, made trips to Washington and otherwise keep WPB informed of the minimum insecticide needs and requests during the emergency of the war. Efforts were headed up through the New York office of the Exchange under Mr. McGrew.

Mr. Goldberg's letter in part said:

"Successful termination of the Pacific war and consequent cancellation of many of the control orders about winds up the work of this Unit.

"I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the fine cooperation and support which you have given this Unit as well as the War Production Board during the emergency period."



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Demonstrate Aircraft Landing Mat For Sanding At Jersey Meeting

Study of Sanding Was Featured in Tour of Budd and Beebe Bogs, and Use of Sand Loader Also Shown

Annual meeting of American Cranberry Growers Association at Pemberton, New Jersey, on August 30th left the Jersey growers with a good deal of valuable information, culturally in regard to sanding and mechanically concerning the use of aircraft landing mat in place of sanding plank, this latter creating a great deal of lasting interest.

The feature of the meeting was the tour of the bogs of Theodore H. Budd and the new bogs of Herbert Beebe, this tour centering around the subject of sanding. Different aspects of sanding were featured, such as the response to sanding by five of the leading varieties, some young bogs that had been brought into heavy production the fifth season after planting. While sanding is an old and reliable procedure, it has many times been ineffectual in New Jersey because of complicating features such as the unusual fecundity of New Jersey bog weeds, faulty flooding or drainage or irrigation; inroads of false blossom and rot. As fast as these other factors are being brought under control, the benefits of sanding, it was demonstrated, stand out more conspicuously. The same situation applies to bringing new plantings rapidly into bearing.

The use of the aircraft landing mat was discussed as being an economical way to sand bogs directly from a flat-bottom truck by the method of laying planks or plank track upon the sanded part and driving the trucks directly from the sand pit out over the bog. If available at an economical price, aircraft landing planks may be preferred to wood planks because of their durability and ease of handling. President "Joe" Palmer was responsible for the inspiration, and Charles Doehlert of the Jersey Cranberry-Blueberry Laboratory promptly made contacts with manufacturers and was fortunate in obtaining three sample planks for the growers. Growers found the idea very interesting. Further efforts are being made to discover any remaining supply in the country. Dr. Doehlert feels that a simpler plank might be more useful as well as more economical, and it seems quite likely, he believes, that several large industries will discover that they need these steel strips for post-war uses and the strips may be available commercially at lower cost.

Three sections were obtained for the demonstration, these being made of aluminum, 1 ft. by 10 ft. They were interlocking, and provided by the Aluminum Company of America.

A demonstration was given of the Ford-Ferguson sand loading

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attachment, which tended to show that small growers could benefit by machine sand loading without large investment. These machines were used this past season by George Kelley and Joseph White Darlington with much satisfaction.

At this meeting, as the result of correspondence with Dr. Irving Langmur, noted physicist, Mr. Doehlert, in one of the most interesting talks of the day, was able to explain the reasons for the ineffectiveness of smoke in protecting plants from frost damage. This will be published in the Proceedings of the Association shortly, and it is hoped in this magazine.

COVER PHOTO

The suction-type picking machine, shown on the cover, and developed by A. V. Anderson of Grayland, Washington, has created widespread interest, pictures of it being published in many daily newspapers throughout the country, and it was commented on in Newsweek of Sept. 10 and

spoken of over the radio by Kate Smith. It was developed with the aid of U. S. Rubber Company engineers, works on the principle of a vacuum cleaner, and is said to do the work of 50 handpickers.

Details of Mr. Anderson's picker are not available as this is printed. Mr. Anderson, it may be remembered, is credited with having produced the record crop of cranberries per acre, this being in 1941 when he harvested 625 barrels on his two-acre bog. He had as many as 17 berries on a single upright. Photo and story of Mr. Anderson was printed in CRANBERRIES, July 1944. In the cover photo, Mr. Anderson is operating the forward picking nozzle. Photo is by Acme Photo Service.

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Home Economist Is Obtained For "Cranberry Kitchen"

A new home economist, Miss Janet E. Crawford, formerly food editor of the Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph, is a new addition to the "Cranberry Kitchen" staff of Cranberry Canners, Inc. Miss Crawford, prior to being engaged by the Cooperative, was four years with the Pittsburgh Sun Telegram, where she wrote daily food columns. She has given food talks and demonstrations to women's clubs and other organizations, edited cook books, and prepared menus for readers. Before that she was in the home economics department of the West Penn Power Company, helping to teach women to use electric equipment more efficiently, and has also worked for the H. J. Heinz Company, both in the test kitchen and as a demonstrator.

For Canners, Miss Crawford will develop new uses for Ocean Spray products and publicize them in various ways, newspapers, radio and in cooperation with food companies.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

aster" of last year and to the fact that the 1945 crop is not a large one.

¶Rainfall Off—The August rainfall was less than could have been desired for large size, and the month for temperature was a little hotter than desired, which would not benefit the quality. These factors, a little on the unfavorable side, would tend to offset the exceedingly warm March,

which was a starting point for extremely large berries.

¶Early September Too Hot—The week from Labor Day, Sept. 3, was very warm and humid, and that hot streak was injurious to the keeping quality. It was so hot that berries uncovered in boxes would have baked. On at least one bog, at the end of that week (Saturday) the temperature was 120 degrees.

¶No Early Frosts—Temperatures remained high and weather humid until the middle of month (16th), with rainfall in general light, and consequently growers were not troubled with frost worries the entire first part of the month. Weather bureau warning of possible light frost went out from Boston at 11 o'clock the evening of the 16th, but none from Dr. Franklin.

¶First Frost—The first frost of the season, a light one, occurred on the morning of September 23, with Dr. Franklin the night before sending a forecast of 27. Temperatures of 26½ were recorded at Carlisle, 27 at Norton, and 28 at East Wareham, other points in Plymouth County and on the Cape. Most growers did not feel it necessary to flow, and there was slight, if any damage anywhere.

¶Weather Slows Harvest—Rains and muggy, damp weather continued to interfere with getting the crop off, and an early start in picking had been more than lost by the end of the month. The harvest of Blacks actually was late, rather than early, as at one time appeared likely.

¶Labor Scarcity—Labor scarcity was the other major factor in the delay. There was no ample supply showing up, as was the case in a pleasant surprise last year. Most growers could have used more pickers than they could scare-up. The German Prisoner of War labor, at first scarcely considered at all necessary, proved to be a definite help. (See story elsewhere).

¶Summary—As the prospects of fast picking had vanished, so did the expected large size of the berries. While many growers were harvesting large berries, many others could only report a little better than normal. Added to the lack of August rainfall was the unfavorable "cranberry weather" of September which "slowed down" the size factor. Neither were there snappy, cold nights to add extra color. Quality was called fair or good, however, at the end of September. It was a month

of annoying damp weather, of humidity, labor shortages, and of reluctance on the part of the crop to definitely be achieving the estimate previously set, although growers had not given up hoping it would.

NEW JERSEY

¶Little Change in Estimate—September weather was favorable for sizing up what berries there were, and seven days of rain during the first three weeks hindered picking to that extent, but furnished moisture at a time when it could have been well used by the vines. Color was developing unusually well. Up to the 22nd there was no serious threat of frost. With a considerable part of the Early Blacks picked toward the end of September, there seemed to be little indication which would materially change the estimate, given by the Government as 45,000 barrels.

WISCONSIN

¶Raking Very Late—Most growers began to harvest the week of September 24th, very late, and at that time Goldsworthy was estimating the crop to be between 70 and 75 thousand barrels, this being below the August Government estimate of 80,000. Earliest growers to rake were finding they were, in most cases, falling a trifle short of their estimates.

¶Labor Enough—Sufficient labor was anticipated to get the crop picked and off to market, and particularly around the Rapids was the situation better than last year.

¶Heavy Fall Bud—Vines are budding very heavily, Goldsworthy reports, indicating that given normal conditions there will be a good crop next season.

WASHINGTON

Not much picking was expected before October first, so late is the season, but as September ended D. J. Crowley was still figuring the crop to be about as earlier estimates. Some bogs which produced heavily the last year or two are slightly down this year, but others that have been resting have come up. Berries on the whole, Mr. Crowley says, will be smaller and light colored. Lateness in ripening of the crop, size and lightness of color are all due to the extraordinary coolness and lack of sun which affected the area all season. Days of fog exceeded any previous record. Report from the North Head Weather Bureau, near Long Beach, best telling the story is:

"Cool and dry weather prevailed throughout the month, concluding one of the coolest and the third driest summer of record. Only the summers of 1938 and 1883 had less rain and only five other summers were cooler. It was the driest August since 1931 and the coolest since 1917. There were no really warm days and northerly winds were unusually strong and persistent. The minimum temperature of 46.1° on the morning of the fifth came within 0.6 of equalling the all time low of 45.5° for August, established in 1928. August, like July, was marked by more than double normal number of foggy days. This makes a total of 44 foggy days for the three summer months, which far exceeds any previous summer's record for excessive fog. The nearest approach to this record was in 1906, when there were 31 foggy days during June, July and August.

OREGON

General Start October 1—Berries were ripening very late and the season was fully three weeks behind schedule, color uneven and, on some marshes, very retarded and irregular. Picking on some properties began the week of September 24, but in general harvesting was not expected to start until October 1.

LATE DEVELOPMENTS

GOV. DEHYDRATED
ORDER IS CUT

The Cranberry Industry Survey Committee met at the Hotel Commodore, New York, September 17, following the fall meeting of directors of the American Cranberry Exchange and the day previous to a meeting of directors of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., in New York. This session was held at a convenient time, when committee members and directors of the two cooperatives could assemble easily and conveniently.

A general and informal discussion of survey matters was held, and plans were made for a meeting in November after picking time, when members could better concentrate upon the matter at hand. All eight members were present, and nearly 20 were represented in the discussion. Individuals were asked to present their views, the session lasting about two hours. Discussion was held of the overall cooperative stock membership as outlined in the Booz, Allen & Hamilton survey, and also of the "American Cranberry Cooperative Exchange", the membership plan, conceived by A. D. Benson of New England Cranberry Sales Co., which was outlined in this magazine last month. A resolution concerning this and any other proposals was passed.

CUT ORDER

Government requirement for dehydrated cranberries from the 1945 crop is to be substantially reduced from the earlier announced figure of 1,000,000 pounds for the Quartermaster Corps to 315,000 pounds. M. L. Urann of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., has been tentatively notified. This means that instead of Cannery having to set aside approximately 100,000 barrels of its part of the crop for this purpose, only about 31,000 barrels will be needed. This will permit this quantity more of cranberries to be packed as sauce for civilians, which he says should bring a better return to growers than if the quantity was dehydrated for Government order, and that he is "very happy" to be able to say this reduction in the military requirement has come about this fall.

SEPTEMBER FROSTLESS UNTIL THE VERY LAST NIGHT

The past September apparently has hung up some sort of a record in regard to frost losses in Massachusetts, as but a single warning had been sent out by Dr. Franklin prior to the very last night, when on Sunday, the 30th, he issued a warning of "killing frost, 21°". This frost came very early in the evening and lasted all night, with 21 being reported at Carlisle in Middlesex County and 23 very generally in Southeastern Massachusetts. This would have been injurious to berries on bogs with winter flood water pulled late and not reflooded for this frost, and damage was done in some instances. The change from the hot, often muggy weather which had prevailed all month came about with startling suddenness on Saturday afternoon when temperatures were around 80, followed by rain Saturday night, clearing Sunday, and with biting cold winds all day, pulling down the cold.

What the rest of the October picking season will bring is a story not told, as this is written, but with a remarkably frostless September it looked as if Massachusetts might get off easy as concerns the fall, as well as the spring. Spring frost injury was estimated as less than five per cent even though it was a mighty troublesome spring frost season.

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Southwestern Oregon Club Cranberry Tour Successful

By ETHEL KRANICK

The cranberry tour organized under the auspices of the South-west Oregon Cranberry Club with the assistance of the County Agent, George Jenkins, proved very helpful to the growers.

The distinguished visitors for the day were: J. D. Crowley of the Washington State cranberry experiment station; Russell Adams of the Oregon State Extension Service in charge of agricultural labor; Robert Rieder, field entomologist from the Oregon State Extension Service, and J. W. Reed of the Agricultural Wage Stabilization Board.

The tour August 30 began at the Bandon City Hall, where growers met, and were on their way to the first marsh by 10.15. The West-moor cranberry company marsh was chosen because it is one of the oldest bogs and presented a variety of problems, chief of which is cold wind. The second bog was that of Jack Seeber, which had been purchased from Ernest Storm. Mr. Seeber was worried about some damage he feared was insect work, but according to Mr. Crowley was drought..

Next marsh was that of W. S. Casey, which is fairly new and in fine condition, with a new overhead sprinkling system installed this season. Another stop was made

near the original Stankavich marsh where another sprinkling system was in operation, and, according to the opinion of Mr. Crowley, gave the marsh "the right amount of moisture." Stankavich's have a new marsh set out near the road on the opposite side.

The last visit was to the Cape Blanco marsh, which is the personal property of Marcus Urann, president of Cranberry Cannery. The plants are well established, but vary some in different parts of the bog in the amount of side runners. Opinions vary as to the possible success of marshes of this type which are planted on black acid muck land, but those growers who have had some experience with this type of soil predict that it will turn out a good planting, inasmuch as overhead sprinkling has been installed and plenty of water available.

The caravan met at the Wilson and Neilson marsh for a pot-luck dinner, and following the dinner the growers listened to comments by the visitors.

Mr. Crowley was first introduced and his comment was, "I don't know a blooming thing about your bogs, and everything I say is only my snap judgment and is not something I have proved by research." The gist of his comments were: Use more water; do not water too frequently, but longer hours; he suggested 7 to 8 hours every week or ten days (depending on kind of sprinkler heads); sand once in ev-

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CRANBERRIES MAGAZINE

Wareham, Mass.

ery four years after a marsh is ten years old; use three inches of sand when first sanding peat marshes, but use only one to one and a half inches on black muck soils. Uprights should measure one to one and a half inches above the berries in healthy fields, and, if shorter, fertilizer should be used, but he warned that too much fertilizer is detrimental to lasting production.

Mr. Adams and Mrs. Reed spoke on labor for the fall.

Mr. Rieder was last to talk. He told the growers the new insecticide, DDT, had been released for general use, but warned to use it with extreme care on food crops, as it is toxic. He said that it should be used as directed by specialists who had the right information concerning its use. Mr. Rieder also suggested that growers should become "bug-catchers" and send in their bugs for identification and study, in order for him to be of more help in their problems.

The tour ended at the Fish marsh where growers viewed labor saving devices manufactured by Mr. Fish and son, Sumner. They have constructed a shaker to remove leaves and stems from the berries so they can be water-raked and sent to the cannery wet. Mr. Fish has a bumper crop and is preparing to take the whole crop off by water-raking and ma-

chine picking.

Growers were well pleased with the results of the first cranberry tour and voted to have a similar

tour next year. Oregon growers are also planning to attend the "cranberry tour" in Washington next year, if possible.

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November, 1945

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In sincere appreciation of your splendid efforts, the Quartermaster Market Center Program takes pleasure and pride in presenting to your firm our "Certificate of Meritorious Service." With this Certificate please accept our best wishes for your continued success in the future.

Yours very truly,

William H. Dial,
Lt. Colonel, Q. M. C.

**CELLOPHANE PACK
IN MASSACHUSETTS**

Three units are packing fresh berries in cellophane in Massachusetts this fall, the A. D. Makepeace Company, New England Cranberry Sales Company and the J. J. Beaton Company. Extent of the cellophane pack is not determined, but demand for cranberries in this convenient form is even stronger than when the first cranberries were so put up a few years ago. A. D. M. company is to pack more in cellophane than in quarter-barrel boxes for the fresh fruit trade and also is processing the dehydrated "Crannies". Extent of the NECS Co. pack began late in October and this year is being done at Plymouth, where the machines have been set up in the building occupied by Cranberry Cannery, Inc. Beaton company is to pack as many as will be available at its packing house at South Wareham.

Certificate of Meritorious Service Awarded Exchange

A letter to the American Cranberry Exchange from Lt.-Col. William H. Dial of the Chicago Field Headquarters Perishable Branch of the U. S. Army Service, commending the ACE for its wartime contribution to the Army feeding service during the war, follows:

8 October 1945

American Cranberry Exchange
90 West Broadway
New York City, New York
Gentlemen:

The Quartermaster Market Center Program has long been aware of the valuable contribu-

tion many companies and individuals have been making towards supplying perishable foods to the Armed Forces of the United States. That we have not taken official cognizance of this service heretofore has been due to press of time rather than to any lack of appreciation. Now that the War has been victoriously concluded and we can take time to reflect on what has been accomplished, certain names stand out as having performed long and loyally in the work of supplying perishable foods to the Armed Forces.

Your firm is one of those who has been exceptional in their contribution to the success of the Armed Forces feeding program of this war. In times of scarcity of product, materials

Dr. Fred B. Chandler Appointed Research Professor, Experiment Station At East Wareham, Mass.

F. J. Sievers, director Agricultural Experiment Station, Massachusetts State College, announces that Dr. F. B. Chandler, who has been associated with the United States Department of Agriculture and stationed at Pemberton, New Jersey, in charge of the cranberry hybrid program, has been appointed to the position of Research Professor at the Experiment Station at East Wareham. Dr. Chandler is expected to begin his services about the middle of January, and his appointment gives Dr. Frank in two full-time associates, as it is expected Dr. Chester E. Cross will resume his work there, possibly in February, after he is discharged from the Army.

Dr. Franklin plans to give Dr. Chandler charge of the administration of the station, which will give the former more time to spend upon research. Dr. Chandler is a horticulturist and minored in plant breeding and genetics and his general scientific training would enable him to make the studies in agronomy which is held to be a vital need of Massachusetts growers. Dr. Cross has specialized in weed control.

Mr. Sievers declares that only after a most careful search to provide a man most suited for the requirements at the East Wareham Station was Dr. Chandler selected. He feels certain an excellent choice has been made and is "quite enthusiastic about the developments that should be possible under the services that will be developed through injecting into our research a somewhat new slant, thus enlarging our activities to include such studies in plant nutrition as have previously been given only limited consideration."

Dr. Chandler is not unknown to Massachusetts growers. He was a speaker at the August meeting of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association and has made visits to Massachusetts and met some of

the growers. Dr. Chandler (CRANBERRIES, Dec. 1944) was born in Machias, Maine, attended schools there, and was graduated from University of Maine as horticulturist in 1928. He then served on the U. of M. staff, working on the study of low-bush blueberries. He has done graduate work at Massachusetts State College, University of Chicago, University of Minnesota and the University of Maryland, where in 1929 he received his Ph. D. For ten months he was also on the staff at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from June of 1943 until April of 1944, when he entered the employ of the USDA and was assigned to New Jersey to head up the cranberry cross-breeding program. He is married and has two small children.

A. E. Bennett Of Wisconsin Passes On at 83

Wisconsin cranberry growers are mourning the loss of Arthur E. Bennett, one of the earlier Wisconsin pioneer growers, one of the most respected growers in the entire industry, and president of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, who died at Rice Lake, Wisconsin, October 26. Mr. Bennett was 83.

Associated with the cranberry industry since 1880, when he went into partnership with his father, A. C. Bennett, one of the men to start growing cranberries in Wisconsin, Mr. Bennett was recognized everywhere as an authority upon matters pertaining to cranberries, and he was a leader in the development of the industry in his state. Mr. Bennett was a veteran member of the Wood County Board of Supervisors; in continuous service since 1898 he made his impression upon community

affairs, as well as in the cranberry industry.

Of Mr. Bennett's death the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune wrote editorially:

The community mourns the death of Arthur Ervin Bennett, one who has had a long and wholesome influence upon the cranberry industry and government in Wood county. Following in the footsteps of his father, Mr. Bennett made a science of raising cranberries and came to be an outstanding authority in this field. His foresight and progressiveness ever will leave their mark upon this area.

As chairman of the town of Cranmoor and member of the County board for many years, Mr. Bennett contributed generously of his time and wisdom to local legislative affairs. He was one to hear out all sides of a question and earned the respect of all, as he voiced a conclusion dictated by what he conscientiously thought would be best for the people as a whole. As a result, Mr. Bennett's friends are legion and his works are deathless.

An account of Mr. Bennett was published in CRANBERRIES last June, he and Mrs. Bennett having prior to that celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. Mr. Bennett, known as "Dad" Bennett, was Wisconsin's "Grand Old Man" of the cranberry industry.

To mention the highlights of his career, his father and he started with an original 40 acres of wild land in what is now Cranmoor, near Wisconsin Rapids. This was increased approximately a total of 800, of which 68 were in vines. Aside from the "home marsh" he had a quarter interest in the Elm Lake Cranberry Company marshes, also in Cranmoor, and was president and manager of that enterprise.

A. C. Bennett died in 1919 and A. E. took his son Ermon (CRANBERRIES, August 1943) into partnership in 1926, following the death of an elder son, the firm becoming A. E. Bennett & Son. Later he acquired acreage for a marsh at Rice Lake, where he maintained a summer home, and

(Continued on Page 11)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

Total Country Crop 634,000 Bbls., Oct. Gov't Report

October Government estimates place the total cranberry crop as 634,000 bbls., a change of but 10,100 bbls. from the original August estimate, this change being a drop of 10,000 in Wisconsin, where the very late conditions of the summer season developed only a light set and small berries. Massachusetts remains unchanged with 470,000; New Jersey still was given 45,000; Wisconsin 70,000 instead of 80,000, Washington 36,400 and Oregon, 12,700.

"Final pattern" in Jersey was called uncertain, due to losses from rot and soft berries; the 45,000 figure is but 51 per cent of the 10-year average. On the Pacific harvesting had scarcely begun when the report was being tabulated. Concerning Massachusetts, the report gave berries as moderately large in size, with quality and keeping prospects average or better. Worm damage was the lightest in the past ten years.

DEMAND "FURIOUS"

Demand for berries was never so brisk and all shippers were behind in meeting customers' orders. The 1945 crop will be cleaned up in short order, with not many berries left for Christmas trade, at least that was the outlook at end of October unless fruit was being held after it left the growing areas, and there would be no point in holding for higher prices with ceilings set.

The last week in October saw 447 cars shipped by rail from Massachusetts, according to New Haven road records, as compared to 155 for corresponding date last year. J. J. Beaton Distributing Agency, Wareham, had "enough orders to take care of next year's crop". In the last week in October an order had been received by

(Continued on Page 21)

Processed Ceiling \$16.02 Base

The ceiling price on cranberries for canning has been announced by Chester Bowles, OPA administrator, effective October 24, and is based on a \$3.00 a barrel differential between the cost to the grower of disposing of his crop fresh or for canning. The \$3.00 figure is allowed on the cost of shipping boxes, sorting, handling, and any other labor charges.

The ceiling of fresh cranberries, first period, basing point, Ware-

ham, Massachusetts (other areas slightly higher, as last year, allowing for freight to provide the same retail in markets everywhere), was \$18.80 a barrel, rising to \$20.60 at end of season, with the all-season average to be \$19.60 gross. Taking the \$3.00 differential into consideration, OPA named \$16.02 as the base price for figuring canning prices, as has been previously indicated. Last year's processing base was \$22.38.

Cranberry Industry Committee To Hold November N. Y. Meeting

The Cranberry Industry Committee of eight is to meet in New York during November. With harvest season out of the way, members can begin again to concentrate on matters brought to the fore by the Booz, Allen & Hamilton Survey.

The action of the committee at the "informal" meeting at Hotel Comodore, New York, at which directors of ACE and CCI present, both meeting in that city at that time, was a resolution. It follows:

"RESOLVED: that the Cranberry Growers Industry Committee is authorized to invite Mr. John B. Quarles and Mr. Karl D. Loos to act as counsel to prepare and submit a set-up for an association of cooperatives for the marketing of all products of the cranberry industry, and in connection herewith the Planning Committee of the New England Cranberry Sales

Company is invited to attend and present their views, and that any other interested cranberry grower is invited to do the same."

The New England Cranberry Sales Company, at its regular meeting August 17th, voted that a plan for an "association of co-operatives", as outlined by Manager A. D. Benson, be submitted to the Industry Committee and to the other two state companies for consideration, and that the New England association "approved" it to this extent. Working on this plan with Mr. Benson were Ruel S. Gibbs, chairman, L. B. R. Barker, both former presidents, and E. L. Bartholomew. This plan was outlined in major detail in the September issue of CRANBERRIES.

Date for the November meeting had not been set, as this was written.

Henry F. Bain, Respected Scientist In Cranberries

Tremendously Interested in Long-Range Value of Cross-Breeding Program—Now Privately Engaged in Wisconsin

By CLARENCE J. HALL

The quiet, slow voice of Henry F. Bain, Tennessee born, former United States Department of Agriculture pathologist and now in private cranberry employ in Wisconsin, is one of the mightiest in the cranberry industry. The thoughts and conclusions of this man, written or spoken, are accorded the highest respect. He has engaged in cranberry research work in Oregon and Washington State, at Washington, D. C., in Wisconsin, in New Jersey, and now again in Wisconsin. Less known in Massachusetts—except by reputation and because of his papers—he is recognized as one of the top scientific workers in the cranberry world.

He has been a leader in the cranberry hybrid program. His scientific papers have appeared in various publications. A list of them appears below.*

Mr. Bain was born in Knoxville, the son of Professor Samuel M. Bain, head of the department of botany at the University of Tennessee for more than 25 years until his death. He started his higher education "aiming at forestry". In this aim he feels he was undoubtedly influenced by the environment in which he lived as a boy, mountainous and forested, and by his own interest in an out-of-door life. He started in a course of engineering and received his degree in arts at Tennessee. He then entered Brown University at Providence, R. I., and took a post-graduate course in 1916 in plant pathology, receiving his master's degree in 1917.

Wounded, World War I

Then came World War I, and he was drafted for service as a private, "not even first class", he says, being assigned to the infantry, 37th Division. Drafted to fill

an unfilled quota from Rhode Island, he was quickly sent overseas. He served actively, and in the Battle of the Argonne was wounded severely by shrapnel and was hospitalized for a year, being released in September, 1919.

Deciding to enter Government agricultural employ, he started with the Federal Horticultural Board (now the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine). After two or three years he was transferred to what was then the Office of Fruit Disease Investigations, where he was associated with Dr. Neil E. Stevens and Dr. C. L. Shear. In this work he was given his first contact with cranberries.

He was sent to the West Coast to study plant diseases, chiefly at the request of Oregon cranberry growers in Clatsop County, among those being the most influential in getting him there, the late John S.

Dellinger of Warrenton, who was then starting to grow cranberries. This was in 1922-25. He was there four years, making his chief headquarters at the Dellinger marsh. Although his work was mostly in Oregon, it extended across the Columbia river into the cranberry area of Washington, at and around Long Beach and Ilwaco. This region was then the principal cranberry center of the Pacific Northwest.

His work there was entirely on plant diseases and fungus rots. D. J. Crowley at about that time also started his work on cranberries, establishing the Washington State Cranberry Laboratory at Long Beach, and the two frequently worked together. The name of Bain, since that time, is always spoken with respect in these states, and it is not long in any conversation with any of the older growers before there will be reference to the work he did while in that region more than 20 years ago.

Following this he left Federal employ and transferred to Wisconsin, where he was with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. He arrived in the spring of 1926 and remained there nearly four seasons. His headquarters was at Wisconsin Rapids and he was engaged principally in the extension service type of cranberry work. However, he had specific authorization by the state to engage in cranberry studies of experimental value. He was succeeded by the late Laurence M. Rogers. Permitted to recommend an assistant for Mr. Rogers, he selected Vernon Goldsworthy, then at University of Wisconsin, who later wrote his master's thesis upon "Cranberry False B'ossom".

Leaving Wisconsin state full-time employment, he again became associated with Federal work and entered the re-organized Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases. His headquarters was at Beltsville, Maryland, just outside Washington, and his work was principally confined to cranberries. Summers, until 1937, he spent back in Wisconsin on further cranberry studies. This work also brought

1926—Cranberry Disease Investigations on the Pacific Coast. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 1434.

1927-1929—Storage Rots of Cranberries in the 1926, 1927, 1928 Crop. Junior author with N. E. Stevens. *Phytopathology* 17:1927, 18:1928, 19:1929.

1929—Cranberry Industry in Wisconsin. Wis. Dept. Agr. Bul. 96.

1929—Life History and Pathological Aspects of *Godronia cassandrae* Peck (*Fusicoccum putrefaciens* Shear) on Cranberry. Junior author with C. L. Shear. *Phytopathology* 19.

1931. Fungus Diseases of the Cultivated Cranberry. Junior author with C. L. Shear and N. E. Stevens. U. S. Dept. Agr. Technical Bulletin 258.

1933—Cross Pollinating the Cranberry. Proc. Wisconsin State Cranberry Grow. Assoc. 47th Annual Meeting.

1937—Production of Synthetic Mycor-

rhiza in the Cultivated Cranberry. *Journ. Agricultural Research* 55.

1940—Origin of Adventitious Shoots in Decapitated Cranberry Seedlings. *Botanical Gazette* 101.

1941. Periclinal and Total Polyploidy in Cranberries induced by Colchicine. Junior author with Haig Dermen. *Amer. Soc. Horticultural Science* 38.

1942—Harvesting and Handling Cultivated Cranberries. With H. F. Bergman and R. B. Wilcox. U. S. Dept. Agr. *Farmers Bul.* 1882.

1944—A General Cytohistological Study of Colchicine Polyploidy in Cranberry. Junior author with Haig Dermen. *Amer. Journal of Botany* 31.

1944—Sectorial Polyploidy and Phylotaxy in the Cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon* Ait.) With Haig Dermen. *Amer. Journal of Botany* 1944.

him in close contact with cranberries in New Jersey, and in 1943 he spent the entire summer there.

A most important contribution of Mr. Bain to the cranberry industry has been his work in connection with the cranberry cross-breeding project. This was begun in 1929, a combined operation by the USDA and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, with Mr. Bain, Dr. H. F. Bergman and R. B. Wilcox representing the former and the late Charles S. Beckwith the state. From the nursery plantings at Whitesbog, New Jersey, material was extended to Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

Mr. Bain wrote a valued article upon this vital project—having as its purpose cranberries with more desirable horticultural characteristics (and more resistant to false blossom)—for CRANBERRIES, March, 1940, and again was kind enough to prepare a “progress report” which appeared in the issue of June, 1943. Dr. F. B. Chandler (CRANBERRIES, December 1944) has now been assigned by Dr. W. W. Aldrich, heading the Fruit Production Section of the USDA Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases division, to carry this major work to a conclusion, and Dr. Chandler is at Pemberton, engaged in this.

He once again severed his connection with the USDA at the end of 1943, going to his present work in Wisconsin where he is employed in scientific cranberry work by Cranberry Lake Development Company (A. H. Hedler); Biron Cranberry Company (Guy C. Nash); and by Charles L. Lewis at the Badger and Midwest Cranberry Company marshes. Although actually privately employed by the three companies, his work is of value to all Wisconsin growers, as it is agreed that results of his researches may be placed at disposal of others. He also is continuing his interest in the cross-breeding project, as the hybrids growing in Wisconsin are on the marsh of Mr. Nash, who had set aside a portion of his acres at Biron for this purpose. In his work, Messrs. Nash, Hedler and Lewis gave him very free scope to experiment, even though some

of the research will not be of any value to them immediately.

The hybrids on the Biron marsh remain the property of the Federal Government, and in his experiments Mr. Nash has the active co-operation of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co. The project, however, is definitely in Mr. Bain's hands. He plans to extend this cross-breeding work, using the seedlings with the consent of the USDA.

Cross-Breeding a Long Range Program

Mr. Bain has great faith in the coming value of this cross-breeding program. But if growers expect any immediate revolutionary changes due to new varieties, they seem due for disappointment. This is absolutely a long range program, “years long”, he says. The program has, however, made much progress, and a point has been reached where future possibilities and even probabilities may be outlined.

“I am entirely satisfied we can develop varieties of cranberries which will be the kind of cranberries growers want, even for specific purposes. I think we are at the stage now where we definitely know how to proceed to eventually get almost any kind of berry wanted.

“I think we know how to go about breeding to obtain flavor, color, size, weight or shape of berry. That is, we could develop a berry which would be most suited to canning purposes, or a berry to be sold on the fresh market. For instance, in canning we would want a round and weighty berry, as at least two of the desired characteristics. For this berry, specifically for canning purposes, we might use as parents the Centennial and McFarlin or McFarlin and Prolific varieties. Vose's Pride as a parent gives great vine vigor and many of its seedlings have berries with high gloss and may be expected to produce useful varieties for “savannah” soils of New Jersey. We could definitely set about to develop a variety which has a heavy yield, and we could work toward a berry which

possesses long keeping qualities.”

Mr. Bain squelches any idea a grower may get that varieties bred for specific purposes will be available shortly in commercial volume. Even though it is now known how to go about producing berries with qualities definitely desired, getting these berries into production in quantity is another matter. The developing part of the process is long, he points out, and it will take even longer for the new varieties to be generally accepted, planted and matured. It will take time before a new variety can be positively recommended for a specific purpose, and then most growers will probably want to see these new varieties given the test of time—over a period of years—before they will rip out present varieties and replant, or plant the new varieties extensively on new bog.

He points to the slow acceptance of the Searles variety in Wisconsin as a proof of this. The Searles was developed more than 50 years ago and its good qualities were then apparent. Yet it is only in the past two decades that Wisconsin growers have come to plant Searles in sufficient acreage to really influence the Wisconsin crop. The Early Black was not generally accepted in Massachusetts immediately after its development.

Sold on Wisconsin's Cranberry Future

Mr. Bain for the present is definitely settled in Wisconsin and is thoroughly convinced on the sound future of Wisconsin cranberry growing. His family is at Wisconsin Rapids with him. Mrs. Bain, whom he married in 1921, as does Mr. Bain, considers herself as “from Tennessee”. Yet actually she was born in Brazil, the daughter of a missionary, and her earlier years were spent there, but her antecedents are Tennessee.

The Bains have two sons, Richard and Robert, who are attending school at Wisconsin Rapids High, while an older son, Staff Sergeant Henry F. Bain, Jr., who was a tail gunner in a bomber in the Pacific, was killed in action over Mindoro

(Continued on Page 10)

Province of Quebec, Canada, Has Maturing Cranberry Bog

Wild Berries Gathered by Early Settlers, But at "Ferme Experimentale" Are Cultivated Massachusetts Vines.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Cultivated cranberries, to the quantity of 200-250 barrels, were expected to be harvested from about 12 acres in bearing in the Province of Quebec, Canada, this fall. Not a large quantity, to be sure, but they were produced on vines which came from the United States (Massachusetts) and the harvesting of this first full crop marks something new in cultivated crops for this province of Canada and an extension of the cranberry industry.

To delve a little into history, is to find that wild cranberries are by no means new for Quebec, and that the "wild" cranberry has always been picked and consumed there. This harvesting has presumably been going on since the time of the first settlers. In fact, it is a matter of record that wild cranberries were served in Quebec in the middle of the 18th century.

This is established through the writings of Peter Kalm, published in 1770. Peter Kalm was the son of a Finnish c'ergyman (Finland then being a part of Sweden) and he was sent to the New World by the Swedish Academy of Science in 1748. Kalm first went to New Jersey and then travelled in North America for about four years, including a visit to Canada, returning to write "Peter Kalm's Travels in America." Of foods served at Quebec he wrote:

"... fruits and sweetmeats are served, which are of many different kinds, viz.: walnuts from France or Canada, either ripe or pickled, almonds, raisins, several kinds of berries which are ripe in the summer season, such as currants, red and black, and cranberries which are preserved in treacle."

To get back to the story of this Province of Quebec cultivated cranberry bog, the story began

when Edgar Larocque, a wholesale dealer in fruits and vegetables in Drummondville, became interested in the possibilities of cranberry cultivation. Mr. Larocque not only sells, but himself grows much of the produce, having, for instance, ten acres of potatoes. Mr. Larocque in years past had imported cranberries from the United States for resale and he has also hired pickers to go out in the natural swamps and pick the wild berries, which he has sold on the Montreal market. But on the cultivated, imported berries he has to pay an import tax and freight rates for the long haulage. With cranberries growing naturally about he wondered why he himself could not grow cultivated cranberries right in Canada in his own vicinity.

Cranberries have probably never been cultivated in that part of Canada, and to obtain some cultural information Mr. Larocque got in touch with the agricultural department of his province and also made a trip to the heart of the cranberry country, which meant Southeastern Massachusetts, and specifically the Massachusetts State Experiment Station at East Wareham, and in particular, Dr. Henry J. Franklin.

This was several years ago and he did obtain information, cranberry bulletins, and ordered some vines from the Lowell Cranberry Company in Middlesex County, where vines are free from any taint of false blossom. He bought both Early Blacks and Howes. He cleared land and then made bog, working with a caterpillar tractor and a bulldozer. He selected a particular site after a long, long search for suitable land with a suitable water supply.

Land suitable to cranberries was not too difficult a problem, but the water supply was another story.

At the town of Lemieux, outside Drummondville, he finally found just what he wanted. Here was a pond and brook, which when dammed provided nearly 100 acres of reservoir, and this pond is backed up by a swamp which it keeps full. The peat was rich and black, about six to eight feet deep. The soil at Lemieux was also good for garden produce, which was another asset.

An area of about five acres was first cleared and a reservoir built up. The bog was diked and ditched and spread with about three inches of sand, as is done on the Cape. Three other bogs have since been added, bringing the total acreage now under cranberry cultivation up to 20.

As the project went on, Mr. Larocque felt the need for more capital and obtained it by forming a company of about half a dozen stockholders. The company operates under the name of "Les Producteurs de Quebec, Limitee," or in English, "Quebec Producers, Limited," and the farm address is "Ferme Experimental," Lemieux, the business office at Drummondville.

In the fall of 1943, Mr. Larocque's son, Charles, made a visit to the Massachusetts cranberry area, conferred with Dr. Franklin, and made a tour of some of the bogs through Carver and Plymouth. He was considerably discouraged by the contrast in grass and weeds between his Canadian property and the fine bogs of Carver. In the spring of '44 he took the water off and, as he says, "it looked very bad and we did not know if we should keep on with it, so we decided to try to get an expert from Cape Cod." Through the late John J. Beaton of Wareham, young Mr. Larocque met L. B. Handy of Wareham, who accepted an invitation to go up and visit and help with advice. During the same summer Mr. Handy went up with Herbert Dustin and Robert Pierce, growers of West Wareham, and Larocque followed the advice given.

This summer young Larocque again visited the Cape, and in August Dr. Franklin, Dr. Neil E. Stevens, with Messrs. Handy and

Dustin, made a trip to Drummondsville, and the Larocques were given further expert Cape Cod cranberry advice. In a letter to this magazine, Charles Larocque writes: "We had a lot of sound advice, which we have endeavored to follow the best we can, and we owe a lot to these gentlemen because the bog started to look better from the day we had their valued advice."

Dr. Franklin did criticize the water supply, as he found it was inadequate for complete frost control in that far northern region. Now a dike 3000 feet long is being built which will triple the capacity of the lake.

Lemieux is in Nicolet County, about half way between Montreal and Quebec, some fifteen miles in a straight line south of the St. Lawrence river. The region around is made up chiefly of small farms. Wild cranberries, and particularly blueberries grow in quantity. There is some lumbering, and Mr. Larocque, besides his farming and produce business, operates a saw mill. There are red deer and other game, including bear. The population is predominantly French Canadian. This is country where the snow lies continuously on the ground all winter from mid-November until spring, and the low blueberry bushes only bear where they are covered by snow during the coldest of the months. The temperature gets down to 45 below zero.

With this bitter winter temperature cranberry bog sanding is a simple matter, as heavy ice is provided practically all winter. The sand is hauled out on the frozen bog by sleds drawn by tractor and spread directly from the sleds. The one drawback to the sanding program at Lemieux is that sand has to be hauled a considerable distance. But labor is cheaper in the Province than in the cranberry areas of the States.

How the growing of cranberries in this latitude will work out is still a matter to be decided.

The Larocques do feel certain that if cranberries can be grown in the Quebec climate there is great demand and ready market for all they can produce. If they



can produce there at a cost which compares favorably with cranberries grown in the United States

they can sell them at decided advantage, without import tax and long haulage charges.

CRANBERRY SCOOPS and SCREENINGS

First Government order for fresh cranberries shipped was that of a car of Eatmor fruit sent rolling out of Middleboro, Mass., on October 10th to California, its final destination Pearl Harbor. This was for Army, Navy and other Government personnel Thanksgiving dinner. The car sent held a fine lot of late Howes from the Carver bog of Smith-Hammond Company.

Look for an illustrated article upon Massachusetts cranberries, pictures taken in and around Middleboro in Parade magazine about Thanksgiving. Also Fortune magazine, that ultra in publications, is considering the possibilities of a write-up on the cranberry industry. At least a representative has been around the cranberry area of Massachusetts and photos have been taken at the Atwood bog, South Carver.

If Massachusetts growers think they finished picking late this year, let them give a thought to "Joe" Palmer of New Jersey, who doesn't expect to be through until about the middle of November. That has been his experience the past two or three years. Answer to his being so late is lack of pickers, and the reason he can't get

more is because in his particular area at New Gretna local workers can fatten up their pocketbooks more at the present high wages made in clamming and getting other shellfish. Cranberry picking can't compete when a couple of men can take in enough shellfish to net \$150 in one day.

Dr. Fred B. Chandler of Pemberton, New Jersey, was a brief visitor at the State Experiment Station at East Wareham, conferring with Dr. Franklin on October 15th.

Dr. Clarke, who is an instructor at the New Jersey State College at Rutgers, and Mr. Alexson, foreman of the Guy C. Myers cranberry property at Long Beach, Washington, were in Massachusetts, where on October 23 they visited packing houses. Accompanied by "Joe" Kelley they inspected the West Wareham packing house of New England Cranberry Sales Company, the Atwood greenhouse at South Carver, the huge J. J. Beaton packing house at South Wareham, and that of L. B. R. Barker at Buzzards Bay.

Edward Crabbe, prominent New Jersey grower (Double Trouble Co.) has resigned as commodore of the Toms River Yacht Club, third oldest in the country. Mr. Crabbe has served as president of this important yachting group for the past 17 years.



Easy On the Sugar Barrel

(Editor's Note—The following is a news release sent out by Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York, advertising agency co-operating with American Cranberry Exchange in the Eatmor advertising campaign this fall, accompanied by the above photograph showing fresh cranberries, in bulk and packaged in cellophane, displayed in the market with syrup as a suggested substitute for sugar.)

To help retail merchants sell cranberries this sugar-short year, the Eatmor Cranberry Growers are stressing sugar-saving in all advertising copy scheduled to appear in magazine and newspaper supplements and trade journals this fall.

The popular consumer favorites, ten-minute Cranberry Sauce and Cranberry-Orange Relish, can be made with half sugar and half corn syrup, while old-fashioned cranberry pie takes up a new flavor life when sweetened with citrus marmalade and no sugar!

Retailers can pick up sales by

displaying fresh cranberries with related items like corn syrup, thrifty citrus marmalades—so prevalent on the market—fruit jellies, jams, pancake syrups, etc. Merchants can promote quick turn-overs by suggesting to customers to make their favorite fresh cranberry sauces the thrifty sugar-saving way.

TEN-MINUTE CRANBERRY SAUCE

- 1 cup corn syrup* (dark or white)
- 1 cup sugar
- 1½ cups water
- 4 cups fresh cranberries

Boil corn syrup, sugar and water together 5 minutes. Add cranberries and boil, without stirring, until all the skins pop open—about 5 minutes. Remove from heat and allow the sauce to remain in saucepan until cool. Makes 1 quart sauce.

*Or use 1 cup maple syrup or ½ cup honey.

CRANBERRY-ORANGE RELISH

- 4 cups fresh cranberries
- 2 oranges
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup corn syrup* (dark or white)

Put cranberries through food chopper. Quarter whole oranges, remove seeds and put through chopper. Add sugar and syrup and mix well. Chill in refrigerator a few hours before serving. Makes 1½ quarts relish. This sauce will keep well in the refrigerator for several weeks. For extra zip, add ½ lemon, with seeds removed; put through

food chopper with cranberries and oranges.

*Or use 1 cup maple syrup or ½ cup honey.

NO-SUGAR CRANBERRY FRUIT PIE

- 2 cups orange marmalade
- 2 apples, peeled and sliced
- 3 cups fresh cranberries
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 2 tablespoons cold water
- 1 baked pie shell (9 inch)
- 2 egg whites
- 3 tablespoons corn syrup

Heat marmalade; add apple slices and cook gently for 3-4 minutes. Add cranberries; continue cooking until cranberry skins pop open—about 10 minutes. Blend cornstarch and water to a smooth paste; add to cranberry mixture; cook, stirring constantly, until filling is slightly thickened and clear. Cool; pour into baked pie shell. Beat egg whites stiff, gradually adding corn syrup while beating. Pipe meringue in ring around edge of pie; bake in slow oven (325°F.) until golden—about 15 minutes.

Henry F. Bain

(Continued from Page 7)

Island, in the Philippines, June 18, 1945.

Mr. Bain, as does every thorough scientific worker, takes a long-range view of his labors. He likes to think of his work in the cross-breeding program as "the most important thing I am doing". He feels that Messrs. Nash, Lewis and Hedler, in giving him free scope to pursue scientific research from which they may reap no benefit, or, at least, not immediate, should have the respect of fellow growers for their unselfish spirit. They, in fact, are willing he should do anything he cares to with a considerable portion of his time, which he hopes will result in the eventual benefit of the industry. He himself "hopes he is making a long-time contribution to the accumulating fund of scientific knowledge in the cranberry field."

The efforts of a researcher in science require industry, keen interest in what he is doing, and limitless patience. That Mr. Bain—quiet, unhurried, stubborn in his determinations when need be—is making a valuable contribution to the cranberry industry is proven by the respect which fellow scientific workers accord his results. That his efforts are having desirable results in present-day cranberry growing is shown by the esteem in which all growers who know him and his work most thoroughly held him as a man and a scientific worker.

A. E. Bennett

(Continued from Page 4)

this is now the Walker and Bennett marsh, in which a daughter and son-in-law are partners.

When he began cranberry growing much of his experience was with the wild berries. However, he and his father were leaders in development, and developed the Bennett Jumbos, a large-size Wisconsin variety. They added equipment as it was developed, and raised cranberries scientifically, as knowledge was acquired. He was among the first to scalp a marsh and plant vines. He was one of the greatest in developing Wood County in cranberry growing and some years raised as many as 4,300 barrels at the home marsh.

Always a cooperator, he led affairs of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, becoming a director in October, 1913, previous to that having been treasurer. Until his health began to fail a year or so ago, he was a director of the American Cranberry Exchange, the position now being held by Bernard Brazeau.

He was an important factor in the setting off of Cranmoor as an independent township from Port Edwards in 1903. He had been a member of the county board since 1903, and each year was re-elected chairman without opposition. He served School District No. 6 as treasurer since its formation.

His fraternal affiliations included membership in the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Masonic organizations of Wisconsin Rapids and the Woodsmen of the World.

Arthur E. Bennet twas born in Victor, Ontario county, New York, August 11, 1862, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Asa C. Bennett. In 1868 the family moved to Iowa, then to Kansas, and in 1873 to Appleton, Wisconsin. There A. E. was educated, graduating from Appleton High school and attending Lawrence Academy, now Lawrence College, for two years.

Five years after forming partnership with his father, he married Fannie June Clinton at Clintonville, Wisconsin, on April 14, 1885. He became acquainted with her at Lawrence. The Bennetts

had six children: Mrs. Oscar Potter, Warrens; Mrs. S. G. Corey, Wisconsin Rapids; Mrs. Merle Walker, Rice Lake; Ermon E. Bennett, Cranmoor; a son, Emory, died in 1920, and a son, Raymond, in 1915. There are 16 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren.

The funeral was held Monday, October 29th, at Baker Memorial chapel, Wisconsin Rapids, with the Rev. A. W. Triggs officiating. Burial was at Forest Hill cemetery, Wisconsin Rapids.

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THANKSGIVING

1945

Our last three Thanksgivings have been celebrated in war—during the mightiest of all wars, which we are determined, if we are sensible men and wish our civilization to survive, to make sure was the last war. Truly we have much to be thankful for this Thanksgiving of 1945.

So frightful are the prospects of another war that this Thanksgiving we are to observe what must be the first of an era in which full-scale warfare between major nations, at least, became a thing of the past. The next war could slaughter major portions of an entire nation before the nation attacked even knew it was at war.

With the newest and most “efficient” types of bombers, able to devastate whole cities, with rocket projectiles to be sent their electrically-controlled way thousands of miles to any given target, with the atomic bomb, the terrific powers of which we do not even begin to comprehend yet, it would seem mankind could manage to make certain another war does not ever come to be. This first Thanksgiving after World War II must be the first in a new era, without war.

Buy a Victory Bond, Oct. 29 to Dec. 8.

This is the 41st in a series of messages, sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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MORE HARVEST LABOR OR PICKING MACHINES NECESSARY

THE extreme acuteness of harvest labor shortage in Massachusetts this fall has set growers to thinking about the harvest labor problem of the next few years. It had been a hope, if not an expectation, all through the war that labor would be more plentiful when peace came. That feeling hasn't been proven true. There has been just the reverse of an ample supply of help rushing back to this seasonal type of cranberry work now that many Government jobs have gone with war's end. In fact, there seems little inclination end. If this is to be the future outlook, new labor sources are imperative—or better still, the perfection of a picking machine of some type, or more than one.

THE JERSEY SITUATION

NEW JERSEY and the West Coast (considering Oregon and Washington as a unit) are "fighting it out for the cellar", to express the situation in sporting language. This is not bad from the viewpoint of our western division of cranberry growing, which is fighting its way up, and the West Coast has the best wishes of the industry in its upward climb in amount of cranberries raised. But the drop in Jersey is bad from the Jersey angle and bad for the industry as a whole.

The industry does not want to see Jersey slipping lower and lower. It needs a strong Jersey. The industry would be weaker if this state, which has led all areas in production and for many years was a close second to Massachusetts, permits herself to stay in the present slump—or slides even lower.

The industry needs to be aware of the difficulties under which New Jersey is laboring, and to lend any encouragement possible. An unfortunate combination of circumstances has come about to cause present conditions. Among them can be named false blossom; there is too much acreage in condition which is anything but first class, and this very over-extension of land put to cranberry use is a dreadful handicap in efforts to bring it back. Some growers of generations now gone built cheaply on the theory that if a bog did not prove satisfactory a new bog could cheaply be put in and the old one harvested for

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New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Station,
Pemberton, New Jersey

what it could produce, or be abandoned. Present-day costs of all bog operations— insect control, weed control, sanding, harvesting, make such a plan unsuccessful. Jersey bogs are injured more by scooping than those in Massachusetts.

A number of growers are convinced the only answer is letting some acreage go and putting what labor and money is available into a program of concentration upon the best acreage. They are doing this. Even this is not as simple as it sounds with the layout of many of the properties. Considerable progress has already been made along this line, but it will be a few years (and more growers will probably have to follow this same light) before Jersey production may be expected to go greatly. It would be a harsh fact to face, both for Jersey and the industry, if present low Jersey crops, or even smaller ones, permanently become Jersey "normal", even though that term may be the correct one to apply at present.



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

THE 1945 CRANBERRY QUEEN

Cranberry Queen Is Chosen At Wareham Legion Festival

Patricia Jefferson, High School Senior, Daughter of Grower, Is Enthroned; 800 Attend Affair, Which May Be Annual Now.

Cranberry Queen of 1945, crowned at the harvest festival November 2d, sponsored by Wareham (Mass.) Post 220, American Legion and Auxiliary, with the co-operation of Massachusetts cranberry growers, is Miss Patricia Jefferson, daughter of Ward A. Jefferson, cranberry grower of Rochester-West Wareham area, and Mrs. Jefferson. Miss Jeffer-

son, 18, and a senior at Wareham High school, received 22,555 votes, and a close runner-up was Miss Pearl Atkins, 22, daughter of Mrs. Del'a Morrissey, Onset, who received 1,200 less.

The selection was announced by Wareham Selectman Alton H. Worrall before 800 attending the affair at Memorial Town Hall. The Queen, after the announcement that she was the winner, was escorted to the throne, robed, seated and crowned, and then she reviewed a grand march. A necklace of cranberries was an added touch to the placing of the crown on her head. In addition to the honor of being chosen Queen, the

Queen was presented with a \$25.00 war bond. This was a popularity contest. Winner of the essay for High school pupils upon the subject, "Wareham and the Cranberry Industry", was Ernest B. Hamilton, son of the Rev. Wilfred D. Hamilton, pastor of East Wareham and Onset Methodist churches, and Mrs. Hamilton. His very interesting prize-winning paper is on page 17 of this issue. He received a cash award from the Legion.

Seven aspirants were in the contest for the title of "Cranberry Queen", only one other having any affiliations with the cranberry industry, the contest being open to any girl in the Southeastern Massachusetts cranberry area.

The harvest festival and dance was a notable affair, beginning with a concert, then dancing, greetings by Selectman Worrall, who is also a veteran of World War I, closing of the polls for the Queen contest, and amateur hour of entertainment, with the crowning, the highlight of the evening, at 10.30. Then came the grand march, directed by Howard ("Stubby") Smith. Grand March was led by Commander Henry Hawes of the post, with Mrs. Hawes, then came Mrs. Ralph Elliott, president of the Auxiliary, and Mr. Elliott; the Queen, and other contestants with their escorts. Contestants were in evening gowns, the general attendance having been given the privilege of appearing in harvest costumes, if desired. The hall was appropriately decorated. Decorations of auditorium, featuring cranberries, were outstanding. A huge canvas of a cranberry bog scene, painted by George Wing, former Wareham artist, was made the background of the stage, the painting being borrowed from the main office of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. The stage display included wheelbarrows, rakes, banks of autumn leaves. Decorations of real cranberry vines and berries were used as streamers on the window draperies.

This affair of harvest festival and dance, with election and crowning of Cranberry Queen, voting being on the basis of ad-

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mission ticket, advertising coupons and coupons in Wareham Courier, was highly successful, and it is expected to make it an annual event.

John E. Maddigan was general chairman, assisted by Commander Hawes and President Doris Elliot. Committee on arrangements was Francis Butler, chairman, Mary Gaffney, Grace Collins, Lillian Keyes; tickets, Clifford Collins, chairman, Lillian Cudworth, Helen Round; programs, Henry Hawes, chairman, Mary Adams, Charles Coyne, Myron Baxter, Dexter Round, Dr. Walter Lyle, Ralph Elliot, Laurence Sherman, Clarence Hewitt, Howard Griffith, Lester Boynton, John Chandler; refreshments, Louis Anthony, chairman, Jean Anthony, Florence Smith, Gladys Griffith; posters, Clarence Hewitt, chairman, Laura Hawes; decorations, Marjorie Riley, chairman, Norma Fraser, Dorothy Klocker, Barbara Barnes, Jeldina Melloni, Eleanor Lee; nominations, Myron Baxter, chairman, Lester Boynton, Clifford Collins, Carleton Hammond.

Growers Cranberry Co. Sends Wire to The President

An emergency meeting of directors of Growers Cranberry Company of New Jersey was called October 17 at Pemberton, as the shortness of the crop of that state became an established fact. With ceiling prices set lower than last year and the quantity of berries so short it was deemed some action was necessary to obtain relief for the growers if possible, with the result that the following telegram was sent to President Truman:

Camden, N. J., Oct. 17.

My dear Mr. President:

At the meeting of the directors of the Growers Cranberry Co., a New Jersey Cranberry Cooperative held on the above date, it was unanimously voted to appeal to our highest authority for aid. The cranberry growers of New Jersey have one-half of the ten year average production of the state. In the face of this disastrous crop situation we respectfully request that you give us all the aid possible in getting last year's ceiling price re-established. We shall have 25 per cent less ber-

ries than last year and the present ceiling price is about 25 per cent less than last year, which creates severe hardship on the growers of our state, due primarily to greatly increased unit cost in production.

Theodore H. Budd, Pres.
The Growers Cranberry Co., Inc.

Telegrams were sent to the other two state companies requesting similar action be taken if it was felt justified, but the crop was not short in Massachusetts, and the crop as a whole was about a normal one.

WISCONSIN SEASON IS FINISHED

Wisconsin has finished harvesting and by the first of November was almost completely shipped out, the state crop being, in Goldworthy's estimate, about 75,000. Berries were of good color and quality, but much smaller in size than usual, due to the abnormally cold and late spring and summer. Growers got through the harvest season in good shape, but would have been in serious difficulties if it had not been for the POWs, which had been housed at

Wisconsin Rapids airport since last spring. They have now gone and the temporary barracks established there dismantled.

In Wisconsin considerable attention is paid to appearance of the fall bud, and this is very reavy, and, given normal conditions, should have a crop of "better than 125,000" next year, Goldsworthy estimates. Vines were going into the winter in very good shape, and everyone had plenty of water for winter flooding.

END OF HARVEST TIPS TO MASSACHUSETTS GROWERS

J. Richard Beattie, Associate County Agent of Plymouth County (Mass.), after consultation with Dr. Franklin, issued the following "tips" to area growers at the end of October:

¶Fall Clean Up Flood—A fall clean-up flood should be put on right after harvest, whether it is time to treat the Girdler or not. The water should be high enough to clear all the vines and make sure that none of the fallen leaves lodge on the higher places on the bog. If the bogs are not cleaned up in this way, fallen leaves will lodge under the vines, where they

are harmful to the growth of the vines and favor injury by frost and infestation by the cranberry girdler.

¶Raking—Any raking of the vines that is done should be carried out lightly and carefully under the immediate supervision of an experienced man. Raking and sanding of dry bogs should be put off until early spring. When these operations are carried out on dry bogs in the fall they tend to increase the danger of winter killing.

¶Sanding—Because of the general increase of the prevalence of the cranberry girdler it is especially desirable at this time to give as much attention to resanding as possible. For the information of cranberry growers, the Triple A payment for sanding will be continued this year at the same rate as last season, namely \$5.00 per acre where at least ½ inch of sand is distributed over the bog.

"PENN SALT" BOOKLET AVAILABLE

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Penn., announces that copies of their new pocket-sized booklet, "Pennsalt Industrial Chemicals and Specialties", are available for distribution upon request.

This descriptive booklet lists the

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WAREHAM, MASS.

Wareham and the Cranberry Industry

(Prize Winning Essay)

by

ERNEST B. HAMILTON, Class of 1946, W. H. S.

All our lives we, in Wareham, have taken for granted the part cranberries play in our town. I venture that everyone here in Wareham has at some time or other eaten cranberry sauce; yet to say that everyone in Wareham knows what the cranberry means to the town is another matter. It would seem fitting at this time—when the cranberry harvest has just ended and the peak of cranberry sales for the year, Thanksgiving and Christmas time, is upon us—to trace a little the growth of the cranberry industry and look into what that little red berry means to Wareham.

Way back before the Pilgrims came to this section of the country, when the Indian was still supreme, cranberries were growing wild in the marshes of southeastern Massachusetts. The Indians recognized their value for eating, but, more than that, claimed that the juice as a drink had medicinal value for "clearing their whoop." When the Pilgrims came to this Cape Cod area, the Indians showed the settlers how well cranberries went along with the turkey and other game they had at their meals. A long time passed during which the wild berries were used locally for sauce, but no attempt was made at cultivation. Then in 1816, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, Henry Hall, having noticed that the wild vines were sturdier and produced bigger and better berries where sand from the dunes had blown around



them, transplanted a few cranberry vines to his garden, piled sand around them, and nursed them. It was soon evident that his observations were correct when his few cultivated vines bore big, juicy, red berries. Still the people of Cape Cod didn't pay much attention to the cranberry as an industry. The wild ones were plentiful enough and good enough for their uses; and glass-blowing, fishing, and salt-making were all the industries they thought they needed. As time passed and the old industries failed them, the Cape Codders turned to the cranberry and found in it a stable and very profitable business.

In southeastern Massachusetts, within a seventy mile radius of Carver, three-fourths of the world's cranberries are grown. The cranberry is New England's largest export crop, and the industry employs five thousand workers annually. Cranberries are worth every year seven millions of dollars to our town and the rest of southeastern Massachusetts.

The first cultivated cranberry bogs in Wareham were built before the Civil War. Prince Burgess, James Williams, Samuel Besse, and Bradford Bartlett were some of the first growers. The first bog was taxed in Wareham in 1861. Frederick A. Stewart owned it, and his bog was rated as worth twenty dollars for its five acres. Nowadays five acres of cranberry plantation would be valued at ten thousand dollars. The acreage of bogs in Wareham has increased until it is now well up toward the two thousand mark. Only Carver raises more of these little red berries than Wareham.

Our town for many reasons is recognized as the cranberry center of the world. We have in East Wareham the State Bog and experimental station from which the weather data and frost warnings for all Massachusetts go out. At the State Bog is the world's foremost cranberry scientist, Dr. Henry J. Franklin. Dr. Franklin and the other scientists and workers of the cranberry experiment station try out cultural insecticides, study into the scientific principles of raising cranberries, and give the benefit of their findings to the growers. Growers from the other cranberry states come to Wareham to the State Bog to benefit from the expert advice of Dr. Franklin.

Two cranberry co-operatives

operate in Wareham—the New England Cranberry Sales Co., the fresh fruit co-operative; and Cranberry Canners, Inc., the canned fruit co-operative. The fresh fruit co-operative has a packing house in West Wareham and ships berries from Tremont. Cranberry Canners, at Onset, uses thousands of barrels of fresh cranberries yearly for that sauce and juice which we all like so well. These co-operatives, with their particular branches of business in the different cities and towns throughout the country, market the biggest part of the cranberry crop.

Wareham is also a center for the processing and distribution of cranberries. Tremont is the largest cranberry shipping point in the world. The New England Cranberry Sales Co. and the growers of Rochester and Carver, along with Wareham growers, by shipping great quantities of their berries from there, make it so. Every year four hundred carloads are sent out from Tremont.

Every August the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association holds its annual meeting in Wareham. The national cranberry magazine, CRANBERRIES, is published here in the Courier building and is edited by Clarence J. Hall of Wareham.

A. D. Makepeace Co. operates

its bogs from here and runs a dehydration plant for "Crannies" in Wareham. From one carload only of "Crannies" last Thanksgiving 4,603,000 servicemen all over the world were provided with cranberries by the Makepeace dehydration plant. Last August, A. D. Makepeace Co. was presented the achievement "A" award by the United States Department of Agriculture for outstanding accomplishment in food processing. The Makepeace Co. started dehydration of cranberries in 1909—and the records say this company was the first to employ dehydration of cranberries for commercial purposes. On a Makepeace bog this year there was a planting of two thousand seedlings of hybrid cranberries. This is significant because it is part of a government project going on in other states to develop a truly cultivated berry. Prior to this, all cranberries have been just "descendants" of wild cranberries. A. D. Makepeace of the Makepeace Co. was responsible for the enlargement and development of the cranberry industry to big business. Wankinquoah Bog of the Makepeace Co. is the second largest bog in a single piece in the world.

J. J. Beaton Co. of Wareham is the largest independent grower and distributor of cranberries.

Beaton's screenhouse is one of the largest in the world—perhaps the largest. The Beaton Co., along with one or two other Wareham concerns, is now packing fresh berries in one pound cellophane bags. Nowhere else is this being done.

Ellis D. Atwood of South Carver is the largest grower of cranberries as an individual in Massachusetts, and his fame is far spread through the magnificent Christmas-New Year "Peacedale" displays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood, to which before the war visitors from most states of the union and foreign countries were registered in the guest book.

One could go on giving facts about how much cranberries mean to Wareham and Wareham to cranberries. The cranberry industry is up and coming. It is a business with a future. With wide advertising to introduce cranberry products to more people everywhere, who can set a limit to its expansion? An unimpeachable source says that there is "abundant room in Massachusetts for such further development of the cranberry industry as a wider use of cranberries may promote." Keep on your toes, Wareham; keep your place of leadership in this unique and profitable big business of cranberries.

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MIDDLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

"The Fresh Cranberry Cooperative"

**PETITION TO RETAIN
BERGMAN WINTERS IN
MASS. IS COMPLETED**

The petition to USDA to have Dr. H. F. Bergman stationed in Massachusetts, which was circulated by George E. Short, president of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association, has been completed with signatures and forwarded to Washington. Signatures on the paper represent much of the acreage in Massachusetts.

Dr. and Mrs. Bergman have already closed their camp at East Wareham and gone to Washington, but their return is being petitioned. The need of his further work upon studies in flooding water and oxygen deficiency troubles caused by flooding is being stressed, as it is felt this is a vital need of the Massachusetts growers. Dr. Bergman was formerly stationed at Mass. State College, Amherst, winters, from which point he was able to continue his tests during the winter months.

**JERSEY PROPERTIES
CHANGE HANDS**

Bogs owned by the E. H. Durrell estate around Belleplaine in New Jersey have been purchased by Morris April and son, Leon, of Bridgeton, New Jersey. Mr. Morris, Sr., is a produce dealer, and his son, Leon, will have direct charge of the bogs. The Rev. E. H. Durrell was one of the real pioneers and a leader in Jersey growing, having started in 1866-67. He was president of the American Cranberry Growers Association from 1901 until 1925.

Acreage purchased was about 225, although this did not include all the Durrell holdings. The young Mr. April plans to improve these old properties and is one more younger man added to the ranks of the Jersey growers.

The bogs of the late J. C. Shaner at Rigley, about 30 acres, have been purchased from Mr. Shaner's widow by Maurice Aaron of Mays Landing.

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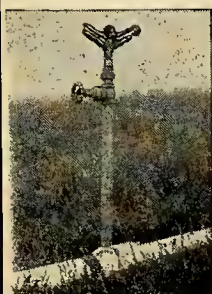
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RECOMMENDATIONS

Associate County Agent J. Richard Beattie has issued a series of "tips" to Massachusetts growers. These include a fall "clean-up" flood right after harvest, the water to be high enough to clear all the vines and make sure none of the fallen leaves lodge on the higher places on the bog. If fallen leaves are not cleared in this way they will lodge under the vines where they are harmful to growth of the vine and favor injury by frost and infestation by the cranberry girdler. Raking and sanding of dry bogs should be put off until early spring. These are recommendations of Dr. Franklin.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

"Mel" Beaton for private consumption, for berries to be flown to the West Coast from East Boston airport and from there to be sent by Clipper air freight to the Philippines and to Pearl Harbor. Orders were being pro-rated.

¶Again Crop About 470,000—

That the Massachusetts crop will run just about 470,000 barrels, as the original Government estimate and the later October one, is the opinion of Dr. H. J. Franklin, Manager Benson, N. E. Sales and others who keep close track. A questionnaire to member growers sent out by Mr. Benson, by the week of October 22nd, with harvesting complete except for a few isolated instances, showed that the growers who replied concurred. Blacks, which were estimated to make up about 50 per cent of the crop, according to these figures ran about five per cent over, Howes 10 per cent under, and the few odd varieties about 5 per cent over, estimates which make the total practically as predicted. This check would provide a good cross-section of all growers.

¶Size, Quality, Fairly Good—

The size is not unusually large, count running mostly from 110 to 120 to the cup, with the average perhaps 115, while only a few ran less than 100. This shows a medium large berry, but they were more uniform in size than is often the case, with fewer smaller ones, so a good definition might be "uniform medium-large". The start toward unusual size which was so widely "advertised" at season beginning just did not develop—although the start was undoubtedly there, the finish was not. The lack of timely rainfall, particularly in August, was probably the answer. Regarding quality, the prophecy of Dr. Neil E. Stevens at the annual August

meeting, that if 100 be taken as perfect, the 1945 crop would rate about 70, was not far off the beam. It may be described as "fair to good, or fairly good."

¶Was Long, Hard Harvest—It was certainly one of the most difficult seasons, with many days of too much moisture to get in any picking or a full day. But the major cause of the delay in getting the berries off was in the acute harvest labor shortage. The shortage was probably the worst ever known. Pickers simply did not want to return to the bogs for this work as war jobs closed down. Should it be possible to obtain Jamaicans for another year, many growers feel that this "outside" help would be welcome again, even though the war is over. Harvest finished all of two weeks later than normal, despite the exceptionally early start, taking the crop as a whole. It was not a "happy" harvest season.

¶Small Bogs Up—It seemed to be a notable fact not readily explained that many of the very small bogs came in with heavy crops, bogs which had not produced much or any for a few years past. There was an impression that the small bogs of the larger growers came through unusually well—that is, bogs of limited areas had notable crops.

¶Some Good Crops—Largest individual crop in Massachusetts was that of L. B. R. Barker, with about 10,000 barrels. Atwood, who had a peak production last year, had about 7,000. One of the best records was that of Frank Crandon of Acushnet, who averaged better than 100 barrels to the acre.

¶Frost Loss Not Heavy—Frost injury was light, N. E. Sales estimating it as roughly two per cent or so this fall. Dr. Franklin, on his frost chart, has down a two per cent loss for the morning of October 4. That that night was to bring a killer was evident on the morning of the 3rd. Growers who had water and most of those with sizeable crops still out, took steps early. The minimum generally reached was 19. At least three bogs reported 16, Summit Cranberry Company at Greene, R. I., L. B. Handy in Foxboro, and Carl Illig in Assonet, and this was precisely the minimum forecast by Dr. Franklin. The worst frost loss of the year occurred on June 1, for which Dr. Franklin has recorded 5 per cent, and that was the same night on which Jersey suffered loss of 18 per cent, as calculated by Boster. This makes the Massachusetts year frost loss on the light side.

¶Barnstable County—Production in Barnstable County this year was not up to hopes, taking the Cape as a whole. Cropping was heavy on the upper Cape around Cataumet and Marstons Mills, but fell off badly around Harwich and below. That was the experience of the A. D. Makepeace Company, which has considerable holdings on the Cape; and while the company estimated production was achieved, it was due to the upper Cape bogs, and not those in Harwich. There is no good "normal" on which to base Cape production, as the two counties are not separated in the Government estimate, but the Cape produced an estimated 100,000 barrels in the "big year" of 1937, and 87,000 was the average shown in the last survey of acreage, that in 1934. Then there were 4,000 acres and now but 3500. A guess at this year's production might be 50,000 or something better. County Agent Tomlinson believes one of the causes of the short production on lower Cape was due to a period of foggy weather in July and again in September which caused some rot. At any rate, prospects after these foggy spells definitely were lowered.

NEW JERSEY

Frosts took a further toll from the production in October, particularly on October 3, when there was a severe freeze. Many bogs had been harvested, but there was heavy damage on those which still had berries nad for which there was no water protection. There was enough injury to reduce production as a whole. Temperatures fell to 17-19. Frost occurred on October 9, with temperatures of 22, and again on the 13th with 21; and still again on the 14th and 15th with temperatures of 17 and 19 respectively, but by then picking was largely over for those who could not flood. There was another lighter warning on the 16th.

There was plenty of rot apparent this year, but it was generally considered that loss was definitely reduced by the use of Fermate by many growers. Dr. R. B. Wilcox, who has made most intensive studies upon the advantages of this control as compared to other methods, is certain rot would have taken a greater loss had there not been considerable use of Fermate, and Mr. Doehlert, director of the Pemberton Station, also fees Fermate helped the situation this past season. Dr. Wilcox is continuing his study in comparative amounts of control obtained with the new material.

WASHINGTON

¶**Downward Revision?**—With the cranberry harvest half completed, D. J. Crowley was forced to lean to the opinion that that estimate which placed the crop about the same as last year (36,400) may be nearer right than a higher estimate. Berries were turning out small or at least much smaller than average, and for that reason, primarily, he was certain a downward revision will be made.

¶**Harvest Slow**—September, according to the North Head Weather Bureau, was one of the warmest months of the year, it has developed, and that there was really no summer weather. There was rain first week in September and then very dry until mid-October. General harvest did not start until the first of October and slow progress was being made, due largely to the scarcity of labor. Labor was tighter than ever, and growers were fearful they would not get the crop off before heavy frosts occurred.

OREGON

¶**Short of Help**—Harvest in the Bandon area was started on most of the bogs the first week in October. Altogether too few pickers were available to assure the successful conclusion of the harvest early. Practically every grower was decidedly short of help.

¶**All Harvest Methods Being Used**—At the Kranick Marsh a number of methods of harvesting were to be put into effect, these including water raking, scooping, and machine picking, with the choice berries reserved for hand picking. Hooker and the Fish bogs were to be machine picked and water raked. Boak, Baker, Wilson, Neilson and Bieske were scheduled to be hand picked.

¶**Deer Damage**—Deer are causing much cranberry depredation on bogs in the Bandon area. "Ed" Barnekoff reports that from this cause he has lost one-half of his crop from a bog of an acre and a quarter. He had protected the bog with a six-strand barb-wire fence, but that was no insurmountable hindrance to the deer, as patches of hide were found, showing where the animals had forced their way through. H. E. Boak and Son, whose bog is protected by what they thought was an adequate barb-wire fence, have found that their crop will total only 250 boxes as compared with 600 last year. They found that besides eating the berries the deer caused much damage by knocking berries off and by lying down on the vines at night.

Picking Machine Problem Getting Nearer Solution

Picking machines which do the job with somewhere near 100 per cent satisfaction are definitely the need of the hour of the cranberry industry. And this imperative need is not being let go by the board. West Coast, with suction machines of two or three types, notably one developed by A. V. Anderson of Grayland, has gone a long way toward mechanical harvest of the crop, but still their problem is not solved to perfection, although approximately 125 suction machines worked at Grayland this fall. Wisconsin has its machine which was designed for either dry or wet raking, with the wet method preferred, but the East crop was still picked by manual labor, either scooping or by hand.

A vacuum machine of the Anderson type was shipped from the West Coast to CCI in Massachusetts and it was set up and tried out on Bog No. 1 of United Cape Cod Cranberry Company at Bryantville, on the afternoon of October 23. About 20 growers, including Dr. H. J. Franklin, were present for the demonstration. Agreement seemed pretty unanimous that this machine has considerable possibilities for Eastern picking. Although held promising it admittedly will require some changes, but it was proved beyond a doubt it gets berries off the vines, and that is the main consideration. Opinions were expressed after the demonstration that more suction power would be desirable and there should be arrangements so that one man can handle more than a single suction nozzle to cut down the labor cost of its operation.

Anton Lenari of Kingston has built a suction picker which is quite similar to West Coast pickers. This was given trials this fall, and showed good promise. It is planned to build a new model during the winter with improvements, which the trials showed could be made to advantage.

A machine which has been developing for two or three years by Frank Crandon of Acushnet, will-known grower, assisted by Herbert Leonard of Acushnet, a man of mechanical skill, was demonstrated on the Manomet Bog of United Cape Cod Cranberry on October 13. This demonstration by the designers was witnessed by Dr. Franklin, Ferris C. Waite, Olin Sinclair and M. L. Urann of Cranberry Cannery and Chester Everson, manager of the bog.

This picker, while having promising features, also needs more work to get rid of some undesirable factors which were shown in the trial runs.

This is a machine which operates on the principle of a hand-swung scoop, only the scooping action is in reverse, the teeth going down into the vines rather than being pulled up through them. The berries are swept back and then lifted onto a belt which conveys them to the side of the machine and empties them in a box. While the teeth lift the berries, a series of knives cut long runners. The scoop is 26 inches wide.

The picker weighs about 800 pounds and has an aluminum frame and aluminum teeth, and operates on four rubber tires, the operator riding on a seat. Power is by a 2½ h. p. air-cooled engine at the rear, which balances the machine and throws most of the weight to the rear on vines which have already been picked. The teeth are in five sets which revolve forward, down and back.

As each box is filled with berries, it is dropped onto the bog and another empty comes into position. A conveyor at the side of the machine holds five empties, and as the filled boxes are dropped, workers place fresh boxes into the conveyor. The machine travels at a speed of about 60 feet a minute.

From all these experiments of this year and the past few, it would seem certain a satisfactory picker or pickers will come along to largely supplement or replace harvesting by manual labor.

E. D. Atwood Cranberry Railroad

In not far distant time now, the "Bogger" of the Cranberry Branch Railroad will be tootin' around the bend on the Ellis D. Atwood property at South Carver, Mass. For, delayed by the war in his project to install the narrow-gauge railroad equipment which he bought in Maine, Mr. Atwood now sees the light turning green and is starting to go ahead.

As a first step he has hired Linwood W. Moody of Union, Maine, who is recognized as an authority upon narrow-gauge railroads. As another step, the work of bulldozing out nearly six miles of main-line around the bog is underway and not far from completion.

Mr. Moody has been a railroad man all his life, starting when he was sixteen, has been employed on lines in Maine, and for a short time was on the New Haven Cape Cod run. He is also a photographer and has written for several railroad hobby magazines and before the war had a railroad publication of his own started. Mr. Atwood's plans are not crystalized as yet, but the line will be used principally for practical bog work, hauling workers from point to point, sand, berries, etc., and also as a scenic ride for visitors over a

piece of Cape Cod cranberry property.

In a mimeographed pamphlet, Vol. 1, No. 1, issued for the fun of it for Atwood employes, Mr. Moody, who often writes humorously, has to say the following, all of which may not be the literal truth:

Probably no other event since Captain Standish made his pass by proxy to the immortal Priscilla has been of such importance to Plymouth County as the new network of steel rails that promises soon to entwine the bogs of Ellis D. Atwood in South Carver.

Its proponents expect the Cranberry Branch railroad to revolutionize the cranberry industry, while those opposed wag their frosty locks and voice opinions such as their forefathers frothed when the stagecoach replaced the saddlebag and split skirt. However, when sleek diesel trains streak swiftly across bog and meadow, doing many times the work in half the time required by obsolete and cumbersome methods now in use, these same shaggy pates will nod approvingly—we hope!

Anyhow, never has it been said that these railed couriers were stopped or slowed by rain, snow, fog, or Barkeepers' conventions from performing their appointed destiny, or something like that. The C. B. R. R. hereby gives you a sly wink, and hits the ball.

Inquiries are being made by the C. B. R. R. for some 400 tons of 45-pound relay rail and fastenings. Also a weather-eye is on the lookout for possible gasoline or diesel locomotives of the industrial type that might be useful in main-line service as well as on the bogs.

At present a few yard tracks and a third of a mile of main track is in use, powered by two gasoline locomotives of conventional design, plus two converted Model T track autos formerly owned by the Sandy River & Range'y Lakes R. R. up in Franklin County, Maine. Grading is in progress at several points, preparatory to track laying as soon as market and weather conditions permit. Should Dame Fortune spread her wrinkled puss into a grin it could be possible to have a mile or so of line in operation before snow flies; whereas if the old harridan wears the same scowl that is traditional with her the inauguration of actual service may be postponed until spring, or, worse luck, perhaps until cranberries grow on apple trees.

However, many and startling innovations and revolutionizing improvements are on the drawing-board, and perhaps an announcement may soon be made that will cause brave men to gird their loins for fright, while the little woman clutches Junior to her breast and lopes into Rhode Island rather than accept the inevitable.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,
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REQUIRED BY THE

ACTS OF CONGRESS OF
AUGUST 24, 1912, and MARCH 3, 1933
OF CRANBERRIES, published monthly
at Wareham, Massachusetts, for Sep-
tember 1945, State of Massachusetts,
County of Plymouth.

Before me, a notary public, in and for
the State and county aforesaid, person-
ally appeared Clarence J. Hall, who, hav-
ing been duly sworn according to law,
deposes and says that he is the pub-
lisher of the magazine, "Cranberries",
and that the following is, to the best of
his knowledge and belief, a true state-
ment of the ownership, management,
etc., of the aforesaid publication for the
date shown in the above caption, re-
quired by the Act of August 24, 1912,
as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933,
embodied in section 537, Postal Laws
and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the name and address of the
publisher, editor, managing editor, and
business manager is:

Publisher, Clarence J. Hall, Wareham,
Mass.; editor, Clarence J. Hall, Ware-
ham, Mass.; managing editor, Clarence J.
Hall, Wareham, Mass.; business man-
ager, Clarence J. Hall, Wareham, Mass.
Owner, Clarence J. Hall, Wareham,
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2. That the known bondholders,
mortgagees, and other security holders
owning or holding 1 per cent or more
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other known securities are: None.

CLARENCE J. HALL, Publisher.
Sworn to and subscribed before me
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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



**CAPE COD
NEW JERSEY
WISCONSIN
OREGON
WASHINGTON**



Airborne Fresh Cape Cod Cranberries Landing In California. (Page 14)

Vote of Confidence

We regard the patronage of our many growers as a vote of confidence in the fact that they can count on us for service of finest possible quality, at lowest possible cost. Our best efforts are devoted to keeping faith with that confidence.

GROWERS CRANBERRY COMPANY, INC.

PEMBERTON, NEW JERSEY

Merry



Christmas

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To all, in 1946, good health, prosperity and good cheer.

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Ellis D. Atwood's Locomotive At His South Carver Bogs

Transportation of Narrow Gauge Equipment from Maine Progressing Rapidly Now.

The locomotive for the narrow-gauge railroad that Ellis D. Atwood is to use in cranberry operation stands now by the side of his bog at South Carver, Mass. (looking a trifle forlorn and definitely inanimate in the photograph). But already at various times stray groups have arrived to look at it. One Sunday recently as many as a hundred came to look it over, and it will be a very different story when the first real steam locomotive to belong to the cranberry industry is chugging around the bog-side and across the dikes. This, it is believed, is the first time an entire railroad "system" will be serving cranberry growing, for although there is undoubtedly a

"hobby" slant to the project, Mr. Atwood intends to really put the system to cranberry work. Nearly six miles of narrow-gauge line is under construction.

The engine was hauled over the road by low trailer tractor truck, similar to those used in moving tractors or heavy equipment from near Bridgeton, Maine, the railroad equipment being a part of that of the historic old Bridgeton & Saco R. R. It is a Forney type, built in 1913 by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and has a "2-4-4" driving wheel arrangement; that is, there are four 35" driving wheels. It weighs 66,500 pounds, burns soft coal, carrying a ton and a half in the tender and 1,000 gallons of water in the tank.

Other equipment already at the Atwood property now or scheduled to arrive soon includes a tank car, 15 flat cars, about 28 to 30 feet

long, two cabooses, two passenger cars and one parlor car.

Of the passenger cars, Linwood W. Moody of Union, Me., an authority on narrow-gauge railroads, who has been engaged by Mr. Atwood to operate the lines, writes: "the coaches are just like those of the New Haven trains, only different. These coaches are forty feet long, seven feet wide, and seat approximately 30 souls. Seats are of conventional type, excepting only one person can shoe-horn into one. Lighting is the very latest type kerosene ceiling lamp of the lateral sway, foul-smoking variety, and if the conductor punches your nose instead of your ticket you may rest assured that poor visibility and not boorishness is the reason. These cars were built way back when you were a kid. They were last used in 1941 to carry camp girls from summer schools just before the line was abandoned in Maine.

"The item of super-duper interest, however, will be the former Sandy River parlor car 'Rangeley,' which name may or may not be changed to Cranberry.' This car, built in 1901, by Jackson & Sharpe Co., Wilmington, Delaware, is the only 2-foot gauge parlor car in North America and perhaps in the world. It is really a sight for sore eyes. The 'Rangeley' is finished in expensive inlaid woods, dotted with crystal mirrors and padded leather roof in vivid hues. The individual swivel seats invite the lamest back and ensure maximum comfort and pleasure while you are riding on our lines".

If the foregoing sounds like a travel prospectus in humorous vein, that is what it is, for Mr. Atwood does expect to take visitors around his 200-acre bog on this line, as well as using the flat cars and other equipment for carting sand and berries, transporting harvest crews from bog to bog, and other needs expected to develop. Admittedly, plans are still in the nebulous state, but it all sounds interesting (doesn't it?) and equipment is arriving and construction of the rail system well in progress.

Mr. Atwood has for years been an avid railroad "fan," one of

(Continued on Page 14)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

BERRY DEMAND COULD NOT BE FILLED

Demand for cranberries was always far ahead of berries ready for shipment this fall, and the crop was cleaned up just as fast as it could be gotten ready. New England Cranberry Sales, Beaton Distributing Agency, and others handling the Cape Cod crop say several times the amount of berries produced could have been readily disposed of, and, in fact, "frantic" calls for more cranberries continued late into November, long after all berries had been either shipped or sold. N. E. Sa'es expected to be still shipping a few berries the first few days of December, but everything had been pro-rated and sold, so the Cape could be said to be clean of berries long before November was over, and this quick clean-up was general everywhere. Demand was avid for both fresh and processed fruit. Just how the crop was divided between fresh and processed may not be determined yet, but CCI November "Cooperative News" said that co-op expected to process 18,500,000 pounds, and it has been reliably estimated that if 640,000 barrels is the total crop around 300,000 barrels may be the amount of berries processed in all forms, including frozen.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶Bogs Look All Right—Growers, by and large, are preparing to "batten down" their bogs for the winter, with a feeling that final figures will show a Massachusetts crop of about the 470,000 barrels, previously estimated, and that, considering the state as a whole, the year has been a satisfactory one, with excellent recovery from the winterkill of '43-'44 that helped out production so drastically last fall. Most bogs which normally have sufficient winter flowage will have it this year; all dry bogs will not. Heavy rains in November helped considerably, but water in

DR. BERGMAN PETITION CONSIDERED

President George E. Short of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association has received a letter from J. H. Magness, Head Horticulturist in Charge, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, USDA, Beltsville, Md., favorable in aspect toward more winter service by Dr. Bergman in Massachusetts. This letter is in reply to petitions instituted by Mr. Short in behalf of the growers to have Dr. Bergman continue winter oxygen and other studies in the Massachusetts cranberry areas, rather than being assigned to laboratory work at Beltsville, where he is now engaged. Letter of Dr. Magness, quoted in part, follows:

"We agree with you and with the petitioners that there is urgent need of obtaining additional evidence on the factors influencing injury to cranberries during the winter flood. We feel that the development of methods of reducing this injury is one of the very important problems in cranberry production. We believe it will be possible for Dr. Bergman to spend some time on the Cape this winter to obtain additional information on the oxygen content of flood waters under different conditions of ice cover, vine vigor, water depth, etc. We expect it will be possible for him to spend at least the month of January in connection with that work. It is possible that in future winters he

can devote even more time to the problem of winter flooding and oxygen supply.

"When I visited the Cape in 1943 and discussed cranberry problems with Dr. Franklin and Dr. Bergman, Dr. Franklin indicated that he considered the problem of field rots of cranberry as of very great importance among your cranberry production problems. Therefore, during the summers of 1944 and 1945 we asked Dr. Bergman to study the incidence of rots in the bogs and particularly to conduct careful spray tests with some of the newer promising fungicide materials. This has been done and, as you know, the results have been quite outstanding so far as improved control of rots is concerned. We hope that Dr. Bergman can complete his reports on this work during the next several weeks here at Beltsville.

"The winter flood injury problem is also serious in the New Jersey cranberry area. Growers there have also requested the services of Dr. Bergman in studying this problem. He has made some trips to the area and we believe it is very desirable for him to prepare a report for the New Jersey growers. We hope, however, that this work can be done in time so that he can spend at least some weeks in the Cape Cod area this winter."

general is still low. Some ponds and reservoirs are about normal; many are still sub-normal. General supply is better, however, than in the past two or three years. There should be no general serious winterkilling. Vines look healthy. Considerable sanding has been done. In other words, at beginning of winter, the outlook for next year in Massachusetts looks all right except for indications, in

the opinion of Dr. Franklin, that girdler may come more into the picture than desirable. Dr. Franklin's opinion at this time might be fairly stated as that '46 prospects are average, or maybe better.

¶Pows Stay Till Dec. 31—An extension of service for German POWs to assist such growers as have been able to obtain labor

(Continued on Page 23)

Utilization of Idle Lands Around the Cranberry Bogs

Holly Cultivation Could Make Profitable "Side" Crop and Aid in Preservation of Native Tree in Massachusetts and New Jersey.

By WILFRED WHEELER

It might seem almost an impertinence on my part to even suggest to the cranberry growers that there is another crop which they might cultivate in connection with their present profession. But several reasons tempt me to do so.

First of these is that I have an ardent desire to protect our beautiful native holly from extinction, and secondly that many cranberry growers are right in the area where holly grows naturally. Also they own or control much of the best holly land. In this way, they are, as a group, better fitted to handle such a holly proposition than others do who have no experience or the equipment to grow anything. Thirdly, there is in my opinion a very definite future in growing holly for the Christmas market, thus increasing cash income, so I am not asking anyone to do something for nothing. Not alone is holly a Christmas or seasonal business, but there is an ever-growing demand for holly trees, especially northern grown, hardy ones so that for years to come it will be impossible to supply the necessary trees from northern nurseries. Therefore, the trees that the cranberry grower may plant and care for about his bogs will continue to increase in value and help to supply the demand for this beautiful ornamental tree.

There is very often idle upland about a cranberry bog that is not used for any special purpose, both on Cape Cod and the cranberry sections of New Jersey. These lands are likely to have wild holly trees that have been neglected by the owner of the land through the years or, far too often, partly ruined by persons who have trespassed, and, without thought, torn or mutilated the holly trees in their anxiety to procure the decorative, berried branches. Such land the cranberry grower could at once begin to turn to his advantage by a definite system of holly culture.

The first step in helping the native trees is that of cleaning up about these trees, removal of the brush, vines and competing trees. Pruning and fertilizing, too, are essential to getting these hollies into early production. Having these wild trees is a comparatively easy way to getting started into growing holly, for when given good care they will start bearing in a short time and soon repay the first cost of clearing about them. Trees smothered in brush are of necessity slow growing, but these same trees given a chance will grow from one to two feet a year and produce heavy crops of larger and better colored fruits.

Having cleaned up the wild trees in your woods, the second step is the planting of new ones and this should be done with a carefully laid out plan looking toward a per-

manent holly orchard which promises a very definite return on capital invested. The holly market of the future will depend on commercially grown holly just as it now depends on that cut from the wild trees that are rapidly disappearing. On the Pacific coast a variety of English holly is being grown commercially and very profitable returns are reported for the crop. There are some places in the east where this type of holly can be grown and no doubt more hardy strains will be developed, but for the present eastern growers will have to depend on our own native variety *Ilex Opata*.

Fortunately during the past twenty or more years there has been an awakened interest in the holly, not alone in protecting the tree from extinction but with a view to its commercial possibility,

Mr. Wheeler Long Interested in Horticulture

Wilfrid Wheeler was born and brought up on the ancestral Wheeler Farm in Concord, Massachusetts, and has always kept close to the Agricultural and Horticultural interests of Barnstable county and Massachusetts. Joining the Mass. Horticultural Society in 1896, he has acted as trustee and served on many important committees, being particularly active in the exhibitions of the society.

He attended Brown University and the Bussey Institution of Harvard University which was then connected with the Arnold Arboretum.

Appointed as delegate from the Mass. Horticultural Society to the State Board of Agriculture he was elected as secretary of the board and served for seven years in this capacity. When the board was dissolved he was appointed as the first Commissioner of Agriculture.

Always much interested in Cape Cod he settled there in 1921 and has been actively engaged in many agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

Now living at Ashumet Farm, Falmouth, he writes:

"My first interest in the native holly came from a gift of several small plants which I set out in the woods near my home; these trees have now grown some 15 feet in height and each year give us much pleasure in their brilliant fruit and shiny leaves. From this my interest spread to that of better protection for the trees remaining in this most northerly range for the holly, for I realized that unless something was done soon, vandals, fires, and land-clearing operations would spell the doom of the native trees, in southern New England at least. So in addition to asking people to protect their trees and suggesting that they plant new ones I have made selections of the best holly trees over a wide area in southern New England, keeping only those that have some outstanding characteristic such as fine foliage, large and well-colored berries, and a good-shaped tree. From these selections new trees are propagated so that these better types may be preserved."

and there have been many selections made from the better types of our native trees. So no doubt there will soon be on the market new strains of holly that will represent the very best selection in color, size of fruit, foliage, and type of tree.

' These selections will be grown in preference to the ordinary wild tree, but this should not deter owners of wild trees from improving them so that these will come into bearing while the newer varieties are being developed.

In many places there are large numbers of small trees growing close together. These may be thinned and planted where they can grow into good trees. But it should be known that the holly is male and female in separate trees. That is, fruit is only borne by the female tree and if young trees from the wood are planted the proportion of male to female will be about 50-50, so a lot of room is taken up by useless trees as it is not necessary to have as many male trees in a holly planting. One male tree to 25 females is sufficient. This proportion should be greater in the open where there is more chance of the pollen to be carried away by the wind.

In placing new holly trees for an orchard, several factors should be kept in mind such as air drainage, soils, exposure, and ease of access to the location. Air drainage is important, for late frosts may get the blooms when an early spring has advanced the normal time of blooming. Holly usually blossoms in early June, but weather conditions may occasionally bring the blooming period into May. Hillside or sloping land are best for planting holly, and if possible choose a southeastern or southwestern exposure. If well protected by high trees a slope to the northeast is all right, and flat land can be used if it is well above the bog level.

The character of the soil for holly planting is important. While poor soils can be built up time is lost in this way and hollies do not come into bearing as quickly as on good soil. Land that will grow oak is ideal, as this soil seems to have about the right amount of acidity. Preparation of the land for the holly orchard may be of two kinds: removal of all trees and brush and plowing, or the partial clearing of trees, brush, etc. It is particularly advisable to get rid of all briars and poison ivy, both of which may be removed

HOLLY
TREE
IN
NEW
JERSEY

Courtesy
Elizabeth C.
White



with a chemical spray.

Where the land is all cleared and plowed trees may be set as in an apple orchard and given clean cultivation for a few years. If one has the machinery for cultivation this is probably the easiest way to handle a lot of trees; on the other hand, the trees can be set in especially prepared holes irregularly to fit the land, where each tree will be a unit by itself, but this means mowing brush at least once a year and it is not as easy to care for the orchard as under clean cultivation. A clean culture orchard may be seeded to grass in a few years, but there is, however, some danger from fires if the grass is not cut. In either case, space the trees about 25 feet apart and this will allow ample room for development. The question of shade or open sun is not important, as holly does well under either condition provided that shade is not too dense and that other trees do not overhang the hollies. Under natural conditions in shade the leaves of hollies are usually darker than of those in the sun, but the reason for this is that the trees in the sun are usually more influenced by drought and

are more apt to be in a semi-starved condition, owing to the absence of decaying leaves and branches.

Whatever method is used, open culture or partial shade, soil preparation is the important matter. Holes should be prepared considering the size of the tree, but never less than four feet across and at least two feet deep. The writer well recalls Prof. Sargent's instructions when he was Director of the Arnold Arboretum, which was, never put a ten dollar tree in a fifty cent hole, but rather the reverse, and he always insisted that permanent trees be planted in holes that had been prepared twenty feet across. Probably this latter was an exaggeration, but the fine trees in the Arboretum are today a monument to his painstaking care for good soil preparation.

As a rule the soil from the hole should not be used in setting the new tree, with the exception of the top sod and this can be put in the bottom of the hole. About most cranberry bogs are deposits of native peat and this is an excellent medium to use in connection with other material; peat dug at

least a year in advance of its use is better, as it will more easily mix with other ingredients. When the hole is dug fill it with oak leaves, dry or partly decayed, and tramp them down. This will make about six inches of oak leaf in the bottom of the hole. Water them if possible, then fill the hole with a mixture of peat, top soil from oak woods, oak leaf mold and well rotted either cow or hen manure. Proportions should be as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ top soil from oak woods, $\frac{1}{4}$ peat, and the other $\frac{1}{4}$ made up of manure and well rotted oak leaves. Cotton seed meal is an excellent fertilizer, but do not use anything that contains lime. It is best to prepare the holes in the fall or winter, leaving them slightly open so that the winter rains may thoroughly wet the contents. In the spring thoroughly mix everything above the oak leaves; do not disturb these.

If you are moving trees from the woods to a new location early spring is the best time to do this. Often this may be done in late February or March or any time up to when growth starts. Trees should be dug carefully, retaining all of the soil that is possible, wrapped in burlap, and taken to the new location. In the case of large trees it is well to dig about

them a year in advance of setting so that the roots may make a new growth to brace them against the shock of the transplanting. Very large trees may be moved in this way without injury. Watering at this time is one of the most important steps in transplanting the holly tree. Apparently the newly-set tree can absorb great quantities of water. In fact, water is very necessary the first year if there is little rain.

After trees are set they should be mulched with such materials as sawdust, shavings, old cranberry tops or oak leaves. It is advisable to use a material that will not burn readily in case of fire in the woods. Mulches are one of the most important steps in holly culture and it is advisable to spread the mulch well out from the tree. A good mulch keeps down weeds and holds the roots cool and moist.

When purchasing hollies to plant in the north it is well to remember that the coast of Massachusetts is about the northern limit of our native trees and that plants originating south of New Jersey are apt to be tender in southern New England. It is very important that you know the source and variety of the trees that are going to be planted in the north, for while some southern hollies

may stand our milder winters, the test will come when the thermometer goes well below zero. There are many grafted holly plants being sold which are growing on very questionably hardy roots, also there are several so-called hybrids offered which are of doubtful hardiness.

It is well to buy trees of medium size, from 2 to 4 feet, as the problem of shipping and handling larger trees is serious and medium sized trees may be handled bare roots if planted in the early spring. The writer, however, does not advocate the use of bare root trees if others can be secured.

After the holly tree has become established it will have to be fed in order to keep it growing and producing large crops of large and well-colored berries. The first preparation of the soil when manure is used should be enough plant food for the first year, but the next season some form of fertilizer should be used. If one can get it there is nothing better than a mulch of well-rotted cow or hen manure mixed with shavings, or sawdust is all right. Commercial fertilizers may be used, but care should be used not to get too much nitrogen in the mixture. An analysis of about the following would be all right, 5-4-3, as the trees need potash and a low nitrogen content. All fertilizers should be applied in April and manure may be put on any time in the winter when the ground is frozen. Keep all fertilizer out as far as the branches spread.

Under good fertilization hollies should make a growth of from one to two feet a season, and this will be ample to make the gathering of fine sprays of berries possible.

Pruning should consist largely in shaping the tree and in gathering the berries branches. All of this work will come in the winter and at a season when the work on the cranberry bog is at the minimum. The writer knows of a tree that has been pruned for over twenty years only by gathering the sprays of berries at Christmas and this tree has continued to give an annual crop of from \$15.00 to \$25.00.

It would seem that as this busi-



In selecting wild trees to be moved to a permanent place it is well to know the sex of the tree, and this can be done by observing the blooms in early June. The accompanying diagram shows clearly how to determine the difference between the male and female trees. The holly at the left shows the male flowers borne in clusters of three or sometimes more, while the holly at the right shows the female tree having single flower stems; rarely a female tree will have multiple flowers.



CUT COURTESY MASS. HORT. SOC.

Two excellent types of native holly selected on Cape Cod for extensive propagation. Left—Compact bunches of berries very useful for wreath making. Right—Loose, more open, splendid for an ornamental tree and for spray cutting.

ness of holly growing develops its sales could be handled much the same as cranberries are now sold, with definite brands and established gradings. The northern market is practically unsupplied with good native holly and that which is cut in southern states is mostly sold in nearby cities. Old methods of poor cutting and no storage facilities will be changed so that holly will reach the consumer in perfect condition and this in itself will make for increased demand.

The writer is sometimes asked: "What about the future of holly as a Christmas decoration?" and his reply is: "That as long as there is a Christian religion holly will be used at its great festival, for holly and Christmas are almost synonymous. There are so many legends connected with the life of the Master and holly that the tree has become a very vital part of the Christmas festivities. One of these legends says that holly sprang up in the footsteps of Christ where he walked the earth, its thorny leaves and red berries symbolizing his later sufferings. Often the holly has been referred to as the "Holy Tree", and the name holly is

probably a corruption of the older use. Song and story have kept alive the legends, so that today the holly is enshrined in the hearts of all Christendom.

There should be a bright future for the holly farmer, and the person with a vision may look forward to promise as hopeful as had the early cranberry pioneer who saw beyond the horizon and who built up a business that has developed our waste lands and made one of our wild fruits world famous.

Then also there should be the satisfaction of helping to save from extinction one of America's best trees, of becoming better acquainted with a beautiful broad-leaved evergreen, and in preserving and cherishing a wonderful and symbolic decorative material.

So. Rhode Island County Agent Calls Cranberry Meeting

Dr. H. J. Franklin, at the request of John T. Hannah, county agent, Southern Rhode Island, told interested persons of the region some facts about cranberry culture at a meeting November 15th, following

a tour of Rhode Island's only large bog, that of the Summit Cranberry Company, near Coventry and Greene. About 60 were present and many questions asked as to the possibility of growing cranberries in southern "Little Rhody".

County Agent Hannah, in calling the meeting and in getting Dr. Frankin to come over from the Massachusetts State Bog at East Wareham, had felt that cranberries could be a profitable crop for lands of little value in that region of Rhode Island. Summit Cranberry Company bog has been producing crops for a great many years.

That Helicopter Again

It will be recalled that early in the war M. L. Urann discussed the possibilities of helicopters in cranberry work, and now that it is postwar he plans to meet with a representative of a helicopter concern in New York, this being George Soule, representative of the Pitcairn Company of Philadelphia, when a dusting demonstration next spring will be discussed. Discussion had been planned for December, but circumstances may now postpone it until January.

WISCONSIN ANNUAL MEETING DECEMBER 10

Winter meeting of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, which is the annual meeting, is scheduled for December 10, when crop figures for season just past and other reports will be given and election of officers held, including election of a president to succeed the late A. E. Bennett. As an innovation this year, the annual dinner is to be held at the "Golden Gate" Inn, Wisconsin Rapids, and a professional entertainment will be included.

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What About Future For the Cape Cod Cranberry Industry?

Barnstable County Agent Tomlinson Sees Need for Greater "Civic Pride" and Interest of More Young Men.

(Editor's Note: The following is from a recent radio address by Bertram Tomlinson).

Good afternoon, folks. Today, I want to discuss our Cape Cod cranberry industry and will try to review very briefly its early history, the trend of the industry during the past hundred years, and give you my own frank opinion in regard to future prospects. Perhaps I should explain at the start that when I speak of our Cape Cod cranberry industry I am referring primarily to the cranberry industry of Barnstable county rather than the entire region usually included in the term "Cape Cod cranberry industry". The chief reason I have for confining my remarks to Barnstable County only is the fact that my official duties and responsibilities are also confined to Barnstable county.

Our Cape cranberry industry, as you all know, ranks first in importance of all our agricultural enterprise. I firmly believe that every Cape Cod citizen, regardless of occupation, should have sufficient pride in this industry to learn and remember the important facts about it so he may tell others not so well informed. In fact, I'd like to see a more general civic pride in the fact that we have within the borders of the county a unique fruit industry that has an important value in the economic prosperity and development of the county. In short, I would like to see Cape citizens cranberry-conscious in the same manner as the citizens of Aroostook County, Maine, are potato-conscious. You know, in Aroostook County it doesn't make any difference whether you talk to a potato-grower, a banker, a garage man or storekeeper—they can all tell you approximately the thousands of acres devoted to the potato crop, and the value of the crop, as well as what it means to the business life of the county. The same thing is true of many other agricultural areas that have established a reputation for the production of some special commodity such as hogs, beef cattle, corn, wheat, apples, etc. This civic pride does much to give the industry a high standing in the minds of its people and serves to interest young people in that industry so that high production and high efficiency may be maintained or increased in years to come.

It has been my observation that in this respect there is much opportunity for improvement on Cape Cod. In fact, I have been surprised at times to see how little some of our cranberry growers themselves know concerning the economic facts of this industry. It is my contention that not only cranberry growers but every citizen should have a fairly accurate idea as to our cranberry acreage, the average annual crop value, and some knowledge about the interesting history which brought forth the industry that we now take for granted.

Offhand, I can think of no agricultural crop that has such an interesting history as that of our Cape Cod cranberries. So instead of taking cranberry growing for granted, let's turn back the pages of history and see what we can discover. We learn that cranberries are native to this region, and at the time the white man first came to settle he found the Indian had already learned to make valuable use of this native fruit. The unripe berries were roasted and the Indians used them as a poultice, believing they would draw the poison from wounds caused by poisoned arrows. The Indian squaws also made a jelly of the ripened berries, and there seems to be no question but what they valued this fruit very highly, for in 1677, the white man had also learned their value and ten barrels of wild cranberries were sent to England as a present to King Charles II. We also learn that because of the abundance of these wild cranberries they were the favorite food of the long-legged cranes which were very numerous at that time, and authorities agree that the origin of the word "cranberry" is from the berry of the crane—the cranberry.

While this fruit was native to Cape Cod and was used by the Indians and the early settlers, no outstanding development towards its culture was made until the year 1816 when Henry Hall of Dennis actually began to cultivate the cranberry. Like many other notable happenings, this venture of Mr. Hall's was the result of an accidental discovery. It happened that he owned a piece of lowland on which wild cranberries grew, and adjoining this was a big knoll, a low, round hill partly cov-

ered with small trees. After the trees were cut down, this knoll was subject to erosion by the wind and water, and he observed that the sand was blown or washed down among the wild cranberry vines in the swamp.

Apparently, Mr. Hall was a good observer, and he learned that instead of injuring the cranberries the layer of sand actually improved them by stimulating better vine growth and the vines had larger berries. This accidental discovery was the origin of the fundamental idea of covering peat bogs with sand to stimulate better production. Later, Mr. Hall took advantage of this discovery, according to A. W. Tabell, in his book entitled "Cape Cod Ahoy", "by clearing his swamp in shipshape fashion, by setting out vines in a sanded topsoil, and by nursing his venture with such care as to win unexpected results". Other citizens of Dennis began to put these findings to use and there developed up to the time of the Civil War a gradual expansion of the cultivation of cranberries. An industrial depression occurred in the area directly after the Civil War, primarily because iron steamships were replacing our wooden sailing ships, and second, because of shipping goods by rail rather than by sea, and third, because of the decline of our fisheries. This situation caused some Cape people to migrate elsewhere in search of employment, but many sea captains owned considerable areas of swamp land, and they began to build cranberry bogs. In fact, some of these men had attained such skill that their services were in demand in Plymouth County, and some even went as far as New Jersey to build bogs for others.

And so it came about that there was a rapid expansion in the cranberry acreage of Barnstable County. Our peak acreage was reached as long ago as 1905, when the records show that there were nearly four thousand, seven hundred acres of bog in Barnstable County alone.

Naturally, this concentration of planting was accompanied by many new agricultural problems that proved very baffling to these pioneer producers, and shortly afterwards the state of Massachusetts recognized the situation by the establishment of a cranberry experiment station at East Wareham in 1910. Dr. Henry J. Franklin was employed to headup this station and is still serving very efficiently in that capacity.

During this period of rapid expansion of the cranberry acreage, it was only natural that mistakes in judgment occurred, and it developed that many acres of bogs were built in locations which did not

prove satisfactory. Many of these unfavorable locations were located on or adjacent to salt-water marsh and in times when high course tides were driven inland by high winds these bogs were killed out and became worthless.

From the maximum acreage of 4,700 in 1905, the acreage has steadily declined to 3,500, as shown by a very comprehensive survey conducted in 1934. Since then there has been no substantial change either way.

This loss of 1,200 acres of cranberry bogs was not at all due to the selection of improper location. Perhaps half of that loss may be more directly attributed as coming about through the change in ownership. For example, many small bogs that were once productive were inherited by sons or daughters of cranberry growers who had long since left Cape Cod. Such bogs were harvested whenever Nature was generous enough to bless them with a crop, but in many cases, little or no maintenance work was done. The drainage ditches became filled up, and gradually weed growth, trees and other swamp growth occupied the area.

Despite this great shrinkage in bog area, cranberry growing is still Number 1 agricultural industry of Cape Cod, and the favorable prices that have generally pre-

vailed during the past 20 years have served to place a high valuation on such property. In fact, it is generally recognized that a good cranberry bog with flowage and sanding privileges is one of the best investments anyone could have at the present time. There are, of course, many factors which have brought this situation about, such as the scientific knowledge acquired which makes it possible for growers to provide effective control measures to combat insect and disease pests, discoveries that have helped growers manage their bogs in such a way as to keep down weed growth, and also, the great progress made in the cooperative marketing of the crop. Perhaps the greatest protection of all, however, to this cranberry industry is the natural limitations on its growth imposed by the laws of Nature. During the 129 years that the industry has been in the process of development, the production of cranberries has been confined largely to Southeastern Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, the states of Washington and Oregon, and in normal times Massachusetts produces about two-thirds of the nation's crop. While it is still possible for some expansion of this industry in other parts of the country, there is no immediate prospect of its being overdone, due to the rather exact-

ing soil, sand, water and climatic conditions required.

With this heavy, hasty review of the cranberry history to date, what does the future hold forth in the way of further developments in Barnstable County? Will our acreage stabilize at 3,500 or must we look forward to a steady decline? Well, folks, I do not claim to be a prophet as to what may take place in the future, but certain trends are noticeable which do not appear too favorable. One of these trends is the general lack of interest and enthusiasm by cranberry growers themselves. For example, in 1924, the records

(Continued on Page 14)

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IT WAS A GOOD CROP AND PRICES WERE HIGH

THE 1945 cranberry crop of the country is being cleaned up with results known to every grower, and taking the industry as a whole it must be recorded as a satisfactory year—not for every individual, nor for every area, but as a unit. Ceiling prices were not set as high as many within the industry wished for or thought should have been applied, but at the prices established demand was “terrific.” The crop would beyond a doubt have been easily disposed of at higher figures, so eager was the market for cranberries this year. However, if final “historical” figure for U. S. production is set at around 640,000 barrels and the grower should have received up towards \$19.00 average for his berries, fresh and processed, it is easy to figure that the industry emerged from the final year of the late war pretty well off.

This year's crop was not a “big” one, as hasty headline writers may have led the public to believe, only probably slightly above normal. The “million-barrel” crop may or may not be just around the corner (or several corners), but the industry is in position to produce very substantial crops of cranberries. Outlook, as far as can be seen ahead at this writing, for next year is good, for both Massachusetts and Wisconsin; West Coast harvestable acreage and production is “upping,” even though Jersey trend is sharply down. Immediate postwar years are predicted to see enormous food production in most commodities. The war with technological advancements will give the consumer foods through new methods, both fresh and processed, new packaging and methods of transportation. The cranberry industry has grown in experience and acquired knowledge through the war. It will not be the same pre-war conditions the industry will face in the coming years, but radically different ones.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. and Mrs. Marcus L. Urann, who on November 18th quietly observed their 50th wedding anniversary at their home, receiving many congratulatory cards, and best wishes of many friends.

CRANBERRIES - WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

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Acting Chief,
New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Station,
Pemberton, New Jersey

TRANS-CONTINENTAL

WE are interested in that proposal of CCI for West Coast members to get together with Eastern growers at the annual CCI meeting at Hanson, Massachusetts in June, with stop-over in Wisconsin and a detour to New Jersey. There was also mention of an excursion of Eastern growers to the West. There are some fine folks on the West Coast and some fine folks on the East and in between, and they should get together once in a while—now that the war is over. If cranberry pilgrimages from West to East and East to West, with as long a stop-over as possible in vital Wisconsin, do come about, it would be mighty nice for all concerned, and even better if not limited to those of a single cooperative and to include independents as well. It should be “one world” of cranberries.

Tomlinson

(Continued from Page 11)

showed that there were 1313 growers of cranberries, owning and operating 4,331 acres of bogs, or 3.3 acres per grower. Ten years later, the number of growers was reduced to 655, operating on'y 3,500 acres of bogs, or an average of 5.3 acres per grower. Thus, in the short space of ten years, 658 or just 50% of the growers went out of business. Another trend which is quite noticeable is that very few young people seem to have elected cranberry growing as a vocation, and if this continues to be the case our present bogs will continue to be sold for merging with larger operating units or they will go out of production altogether. Of the two factors named, I consider the lack of interest by young people by far the more serious. No industry can remain static—it must either forge ahead and develop prosperously, or it must decline.

Some of you may be wondering if I have an explanation as to why more young people are not becoming cranberry growers. Well, I do have an opinion on the matter, and here it is. I have observed no strong sense of civic pride throughout the county in regard to the cranberry industry. Therefore, the young people are not exposed to the idea of regarding cranberry growing as a desirable vocation. Sometimes I fear they are too interested primarily in looking for jobs requiring less manual effort, and too, perhaps there are still those who are foolish enough to believe that if a boy is bright and gets along well with his school work, farming or any branch of it is not for him. Regardless of what opinion one may have in regard to scholastic ability, I maintain that to be successful, the modern farmer, and this includes cranberry growers, needs as much education and as much training as any vocation that can be mentioned, and so, folks, in conclusion, I would like to say that the future of our Cape Cod cranberry industry is entirely dependent on whether our young people are going to acquire an interest in taking over the ownership and operation of these valuable properties in the years ahead.



LEAVING EAST BOSTON AIRPORT

Cape Cod Cranberries Are Flown To the Pacific Coast

"Flying Tiger Line" Takes Load of Cellophane-Wrapped Fresh Berries Trans-Continent.

Cranberries in their fresh form have joined the air cavalcade to market, along with other "up-to-date", airborne produce. The last week in October (as reported last month) J. J. Beaton Company of Wareham, Massachusetts, received an order for berries to be sent by air to West Coast, where they were loaded on Clipper plane for further air transport to Pearl Harbor and the Philippines. A. D. Makepeace Co., also of Wareham, sent an airload of cellophaned cranberries from East Boston Airport to Long Beach, California, the flight leaving East Coast in the late afternoon of November 13th, arriving at the Pacific Coast before 6.30 the next afternoon.

The shipment consisted of 300 cases of fresh berries in pound cellophane packages, 246 packages to the case, or more than 7,000 pounds of Cape Cod cranberries. They were sent on order, F. O. F. of Von's Grocery Company, 3576

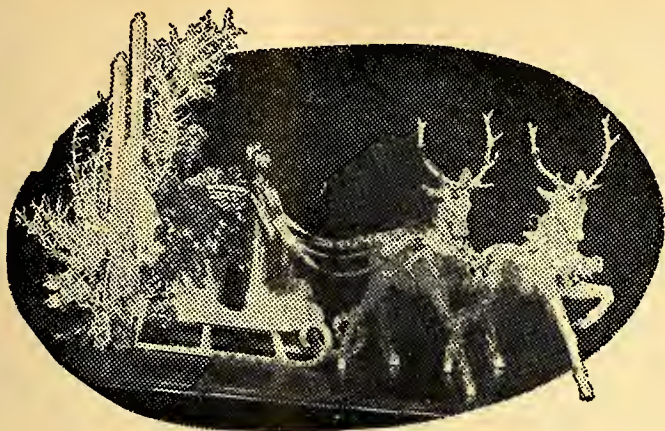
Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, and were flown via National Skyways Corporation, or the famous "Flying Tiger Line." This is the outfit of ex-war pilots, members of the group, upon their entry into civilian air transport, having received much accord.

Air transport of bulk cranberries may not become a general postwar practice, as it has with the shippers of certain more perishable fruits and vegetables, but it cannot be said the cranberry industry lagged long in taking at least a flyer into the newest mode of transport.

Atwood Railroad

(Continued from Page 4)

many thousands interested in railroads and many especially in the narrow gauge, now vanishing from use. His plan to preserve one of the most historic, even though in a new setting, is developing interest among fans all over the country. This interest of the "Bogger" railroad, plus the lure of cranberries, should make "Atwood's Cranberry Acres" a much-visited place in the near future.



Christmas Peace and Joy To All

Peter A. LeSage

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YARMOUTH

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"Joe" Darlington Is Host To Ocean-Burlington Co. Growers

Sanding Demonstration and Study Conducted at His North Branch, New Jersey Bog, in Cooperation with Doehlert and County Agents.

County Agents Daniel Kensler of Burlington County, and Herbert Bidlack of Ocean County, in cooperation with C. A. Doehlert of the Research Laboratory, Pemberton, last month, conducted an interesting sanding demonstration on the bogs of Joseph W. Darlington at North Branch. "Joe" Darlington has personally taken over the North Branch tract which is located on the fringe of the large Whitesbog property. During the past two years he has been getting results with heavy sanding on old deep vines, which are encouraging to New Jersey growers. Burlington and Ocean Counties are the two largest producing cranberry counties in New Jersey and it happens that the North Branch bogs lie in both counties.

About forty growers were pres-

ent. Several items of special interest were: the Ford-Ferguson sand loader; the use of portable wooden trackways which make it possible to drive a truck from the sand pit right out upon the bog; the strong recovery of girdler injured vines sanded a year ago and some as recently as last spring; and an exhibit of some of Darlington's mechanical equipment.

In New Jersey suitable sand is seldom found at the bank of the bog and usually has to be trucked for a considerable distance, frequently as much as a mile or two. The use of plank tracks is not new, having been described by Stirling Otis in 1933 at an Association meeting, and used on the Otis Brothers' bogs. "Joe" has developed the plank trackways so that he can use dump trucks loaded with about a ton and a half of sand. Two men spread from the truck and three from the ground. A low-priced sand loader is, of course of special interest to small growers.

Opinion pointed out at the meeting that the good results being obtained were not merely due

to the sanding operation but also to the fact that Darlington spends a great deal of time on his bogs watching the growth of the vines. He takes special care during wet spells to get rid of surplus water. Although these bogs are not thoroughly graded and leveled he manages to get them wet down during dry weather by making use of brakes in his ditches and also filling his marginal ditch. During the first year after sanding, he finds that he can use more water than he would use of bearing bogs for irrigation. In this way he gets a strong new growth much more promptly. These are mud bottom bogs planted chiefly to Howes.

Some aircraft landing plank were on display. These planks are 10 feet long and 15 inches wide. They are made of steel or of aluminum and perforated with 2½ inch holes. When laid end to end these plank are not quite equal to carrying the heavy dump trucks. Although they have not been tried out with light weight "touring car" trucks, they would probably prove to be strong enough for that purpose. Steel planks can be obtained through the services of the American Cranberry Exchange. There seems to be no supply of surplus aluminum planks. Naturally, the idea of metal planks is attractive because it eliminates loss by splitting and snapping.



MEXICAN NATIONALS ON PARRISH BOG

Long Beach Added "South of Border" Help to Harvest

Once was the time when "native" Cape Codders, Jerseyites, settlers of Wisconsin, Oregon and Washington, with native Indian Indian help, harvested the commercial cranberry crop of the country.

With the advent of World War II, the fall scene changed dramatically from the former pretty much domestic picture, even though Cape Verdeans, who settled in Southeastern Massachusetts, had become the principal Cape harvesters, and also to some extent in New Jersey, together with Italian immigrants.

"Imported" labor has borne a

considerable brunt of this work since the war, Jamaicans, Bahamans, Kentuckians, and German prisoners of war having learned to harvest this American berry, native to certain colder areas of the country, and for the past two seasons Mexican Nationals have scooped cranberries on the Long Beach Peninsula, Washington. The group shown in the photograph are working on the bogs of Rolla Parrish, a major grower of the West Coast.

Mr. Parrish (CRANBERRIES, Nov. 1944) had 20 of these workers this year from October first. He has a total of about 90 acres, mostly old plantings of the "false boom" in that area of 25 years or so ago, which he is bringing back into productive bog. He had a splendid crop this fall on about 30 of these.

The Mexicans are working only on Mr. Parrish's bogs, as he is the largest Peninsula grower, and it was felt that if the imported help was used on Mr. Parrish's bogs the other growers' needs could be filled by local labor. Ralph

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A MERRY CHRISTMAS and
PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

Plenty of Berries and a Good Price

HAYDEN SEPARATOR MANUFACTURING CO.

E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

E. Roffler, Pacific County Agent, who has become greatly interested in the growing cranberry industry in that county, forming the northern border of the Columbia river, was instrumental in the labor procurement.

It may be noted the Mexicans are scooping from a standing position, which is typical of scooping in that area, as it is in New Jersey, in sharp contrast to scooping while kneeling, as is the prevailing custom in Massachusetts, and that they are using the type of scoop which is also much favored in Jersey, rather than Massachusetts.

"The Story of Sabadilla"

"The Story of Sabadilla", is an interesting booklet published by McConnon & Company of Winona, Minnesota, answering the question, "What is Sabadilla" and explaining its uses.

"Sabadilla is a weed which grows on a lily-like plant. It is a native plant of the countries surrounding the Caribbean Sea. It grows wild in those areas and there has been no attempt up to the present to cultivate it commercially there. The seed head resembles barley and is very hard. The principal active ingredients are alkaloids. Many years ago German and Finnish farmers found that Sabadilla seed, when ground, was effective for killing lice on their cattle and through the years ever since have purchased seed, chiefly from their druggists, and ground it for this practical pur-

pose. German and Finnish farmers in the United States continue to this day to use sabadilla for this purpose."

The bulletin continues that it was not until recent years that sabadilla was considered for use as a commercial insecticide and it was found to be very "erratic." "It remained for Dr. T. C. Allen and his associates of the University of Wisconsin to develop an activating process which would make all sabadilla insecticides uniformly effective. He applied for patents on the process assigned to the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (McConnon and Company operate under a license from the Foundation)." The booklet states that sabadilla is not toxic to man and animals, but that it causes sneezing, and therefore operators mixing dusts with sabadilla and possibly those applying sabadilla dusts in the field should wear a simple mask to remove dust particles from the air breathed in.

Regarding cranberries, bulletin reports: "Sabadilla insecticides gave excellent control of the bluntnosed leafhopper and the fireworm on cranberries on Cape Cod. This work was conducted by Dr. Franklin and others. Dusts containing 20 per cent of activated sabadilla were found to give excellent control in large-scale field tests and commercial use. Talc or pyrophyllite should be used as the diluent, because sulphur is injurious to cranberries."

As for the future of sabadilla, the booklet states new uses for activated sabadilla are being developed constantly by the United States Department of Agriculture, many of the state experimental stations, as well as some commercial companies who are carrying

on research and experimentation in cooperation with universities and by themselves.

"It is certain that many new important uses will be found for activated sabadilla as an insecticide. This toxic has already found its place for controlling many of the 'hard to kill' insects and shows great promise in much broader fields. It will be well for those interested in insecticides, either for manufacture or actual use, to keep their eyes on the old-time Finnish 'louse killer'".

Cranberry Poem

Following is a poem written and read by Theodore W. Brazeau of Central Cranberry Company and prominent Wisconsin attorney, before a recent meeting of Wisconsin growers:

TOAST TO THE CRANBERRY— AMERICA'S BERRY

Graceful in form
With color sublime,
Nestled in moss
'Neath green trailing vine;
God put you there
In that old Eastern moor,
A welcome to Pilgrim
On freedom's new shore;
Yours was the glory
On bleak, barren coast
To be to these strangers
A colorful host,
Given by God to this
Nation alone;
This is your birthplace
And this is your home.



ARMY BARRACKS NOW WAREHOUSE

Buying, through re-negotiation half of the Army barracks buildings at the Tri-City Airport, Wisconsin Rapids, and moving these to his bog at Biron, William F. Huffman obtained an economical and well-arranged warehouse. The barracks were built in five-foot sections and so were easily transported. At the marsh they were re-assembled in the form of a big "T", with the sections long and narrow, giving excellent cross ventilation and good lighting for storage and sorting space.

CRANBERRY SCOOPS and SCREENINGS

"Parade", the picture supplement appearing in Sunday newspapers of the country, on November 25th (and presumably noted by many cranberry growers), carried nearly four pages of photographs and story concerning the cranberry industry, as was mentioned last

month. "Berries of the Bog" was the heading and it showed three boys and three girls, pupils at Middleboro (Massachusetts) High school, spending a day picking cranberries on a bog at Middleboro. The boys and girls were shown leaving the High school on bikes, arriving at the bog, starting to work; the boys scooping, and the girls by hand; carrying berries ashore with a wheelbarrow, and then preparing a turkey dinner

with cranberry sauce. This "cranberry outing" was arranged by representatives of "Parade" in cooperation with A. D. Benson and Miss Sue A. Pitman of New England Cranberry Sales Co. A turkey-baking scene was taken in the kitchen of Mr. Benson's old New England house at Lakeville. The article carried some information about Cape Cod's cranberry industry; that three-quarters of the crop is grown in Southeastern Massachusetts and would bring the growers "close to \$10,000,000 this year." "Parade Quick Quiz" revealed that cranberries were also grown in Wisconsin and New Jersey (West Coast was omitted); that Pilgrim Fathers found cranberries growing when they came to America, and that corn and tobacco were other strictly American contributions to the food of the world.

Supply outlook for agricultural insecticides is essentially unchanged, November issues of A. I. F. News, publication of Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association reports. "Uncertain-



Glad Tidings and Christmas Greetings

May we all look hopefully
to a bright postwar future

NEW ENGLAND CRANBERRY SALES CO.
MIDDLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS
"The Fresh Cranberry Cooperative"

ties such as manpower, containers and transportation mean that while production and distribution facilities are ample, they still may not function at pre-war speed". This need for time emphasizes the importance of early spray schedules.

In a Thanksgiving broadcast Frank Sinatra, telling from what parts of the country come various products, referred to cranberries, mentioning them as "up around Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan." Can this reference from the idol of the Bobby Soxers mean that Wisconsin is beginning to replace Cape Cod in popular acceptance as the home of the cranberry? However, to offset this "slight" to Eastern pride, N. Y. Times of Nov. 25th, in an article upon produce transactions in the Washington Street produce district of New York City, spoke of Cape Cod cranberries rolling through the night via New Haven R. R. locomotive bound for the big city market. That ties the score 1-1.

We are sorry to learn that

Charles L. Lewis is confined to his home at Shell Lake, Wisconsin, as the result of an auto accident, in which his son "Chuck" also received cuts and scratches. Mr. Lewis suffered a fractured right shoulderblade which will keep him inactive for a time.

Miss Elizabeth C. White, who is making progress from illness at her home at Whitesbog, New Jersey, has the best wishes of the industry.

Various of the younger cranberry members of the cranberry industry who have been in service are returning to their peacetime work. Among these in Massachusetts are Maurice Makepeace, who was in the Navy and has returned to the A. D. Makepeace Company at Wareham. Also Marcus M. Urann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Urann, back after three years in the Army, most of which time "Marky" spent in England as a meteorologist of the 8th Air Force.

Reorganization and revival of

interest in Ocean County (New Jersey) Cranberry Club may be one step to stress the importance of sound all-around cranberry practices to help bring up Jersey production.

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Christmas Greetings!

To all, the very best of wishes for a Merry peacetime Christmas and happy holiday season.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our friends and those we have been privileged to serve, and to say we hope we may be extended your patronage to continue to serve cranberry growers throughout the coming years.

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Second Test of Hybrids in Spring

Final arrangements will be made soon to conduct the second test of the cranberry seedlings developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Tentative arrangements have been made by Dr. F. B. Chandler, in charge of the project, with the J. J. Beaton Company, and the A. D. Makepeace Company in Massachusetts and Theodore H. Budd and Cutts Brothers in New Jersey. Runners from each seedling of the hybrids will be set in all locations in late April or early May.

Survey

Meeting of the Cranberry Industry Survey Committee of eight which was proposed for last month, was postponed until December 17 and 18 in New York, where hotel accommodations had been reserved. This was scheduled to be an executive meeting, Attorneys Loos and Quarles having accepted assignments to draw up papers for some form of consolidation, perhaps along the line of an association of cooperatives between American Cranberry Exchange and the three state companies and Cranberry Cannerys, if such consolidation or association is decided upon.

As this issue goes to press, there was some thought that the meeting might be further postponed because of the confinement of Charles L. Lewis of Wisconsin, committee member, from an automobile accident, making it impossible for him to attend. J. C. Makepeace, secretary of the association, said he believed the meeting would be held. Notices to members had been sent out.

New Jersey

Latest unofficial estimates of the New Jersey crop have placed it "around" 48,000 barrels. There was more field and storage rot than for several years past, this, in the opinion of Dr. Wilcox, USDA., being a development of the unusual abundance of rain during bloom and early growth.



Christmas Greetings

and every good wish
for the New Year
to our many friends
and customers
on the Cape

The Rogers & Hubbard Co.
PORTLAND, CONN.



AT THIS PEACETIME CHRISTMAS

We wish to express sincere greetings and best wishes to all in the Cranberry Industry.

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Merry Christmas

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May the holiday season
be rich in blessings

Theodore H. Budd
Pemberton
New Jersey



All the best wishes for
Real Christmas cheer
And the happiest kind of
A bright New Year.

Badger Cranberry Co.
Midwest Cranberry Co.
CHARLES L. LEWIS
Shell Lake, Wis.



Best wishes to you
and yours for a very
Merry Christmas and
a Happy New Year

George E. Short
Island Creek,
Mass.



"Peace On Earth,
Good Will Toward Men"

Since our last greeting to you, longed for Peace has become a reality. We rejoice in the thought that our dear ones will be returning to us and that fear and deprivation are fast becoming a dim memory.

We pray that this war has taught us a lesson, and that nations, as well as individuals, will have seen the futility of greed and will turn to a more unselfish way of living to promote a world of Peace, Plenty and Prosperity.

With this in mind, we extend to you, one and all, our sincerest wishes for a Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year.

ELTHEA E. and ELLIS D. ATWOOD.
South Carver, Massachusetts

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

from this limited pool, with after-harvest work, has been obtained by County Agent (Barnstable) Tomlinson until year end. Original contract for this help was to have it end October 31. The extension of this order, involving 150 workers, is giving opportunity for more sanding, raking, and other work. This deal was executed through a direct contract with CCI, Ferris Waite in charge. This labor last spring and summer,

thought not necessary by many, has proven of great value to those growers who have been so assisted and thus relieved the general labor tightness to that extent. Service of all the available POWS has long since been spoken for.

WISCONSIN

¶75-80,000 Bbls.—At end of harvest and clean-up of crop best estimates available are that production will have run between 75,000 to 80,000 barrels. This can be based upon the fact that Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company members will have produced about 70,000, while independents will have probably cropped 5,000 barrels, and better.

¶46 Prospects Fine—Concurring in a previously-expressed opinion of Vernon Goldworthy, that as Wisconsin vines went under for the winter covering, next year's crop prospects are excellent, is H. F. Bain. Current outlook for 1946 is very good. While production as a whole was lower, not all producers had smaller crops. Among those having more than last year were Albert Hedler, Guy Nosh and the two Charles L. Lewis companies; in fact, these four units contributed more than a quarter of the total state production.

WASHINGTON

¶More and Better Acreage—Washington's constant'y increasing production (this year estimated at 36,400 bbls.) is due not alone to "booming" Grayland, but the Ilwaco-Long Beach Peninsula area

in Pacific county has increased its harvestable acreage this year over last by about 33 per cent through rejuvenating old, woody bogs, according to an estimate of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Seattle. A recent release from this Crop Reporting Service set total state acreage for harvest at 700. Release further says, that about 260 additional acres planted at Grayland will come into bearing in 1946.

¶Grayland's Biggest Crop—In spite of various fall troubles, Grayland growers were hoping the harvest would reach 110,000 quarters, the largest ever produced. This was the opinion as harvest was nearing completion after the middle of November.

¶Rains Delayed—October was fine until about the 20th and then came rains; after that date few dry berries were brought in from the fields. There was continual rain or heavy showers every hour or



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Wm. Richards, Veg-Acre Farm, Forest-dale, Mass.

Frank E. Shepard, Shepard Farms, Woodbury, Conn.

Ideal Equipment Co., 540 Grand Ave., Port Washington, Wis.

Manufactured by Chicago Metal Mfg. Co., Chicago 32, Ill.

so, and only a bright day now and then. It was difficult to dry the berries to run them through the separators. In the midst of the rain there were a couple of days of low temperatures and some frost damage occurred on one night.

OREGON

No definite late estimate was available as this goes to press, but Crop Reporting Service of Portland, November first issue, gave production as expected to be 12,000 barrels. Berries sized smaller than last year, but showed good quality. Coos area was turning out a little below earlier expectations. In the important Coos (Bandon) area excessive May rains caused an irregular set in some instances. In Clatsop County early May frosts did damage, and further injury resulted from a frost on night of July 6th.

Final determinations for the states of Washington and Oregon, taking these as a unit, may show that this year the West Coast has exceeded Jersey in production.

Fog-making machines, originally devised for the Navy's wartime use in hiding operations from enemy

eyes, are being intensively tested as a possible means for economical application of insecticides over

crop areas. Tests have been made in New Jersey with truck-mounted equipment using DDT.

Best Wishes

War or peace, a brave new world is in the making. Justice, freedom, and unity prevail and we may all look hopefully to the future. With gratitude for your continued friendship, we wish you and yours a joyous holiday season.



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PLYMOUTH

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JOYOUS CHRISTMAS

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MIN-OT FOOD PACKERS, INC.

BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY

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Cooperation has helped the cranberry industry to grow during periods of prosperity and through two wars and two major depressions. By increased cooperation, we can maintain our gains . . . insure the stability of our industry . . . and face the future with confidence.

*BEST WISHES FOR A MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!*



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WASHINGTON



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January, 1946

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PEMBERTON, NEW JERSEY

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Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

Renewed Resolutions for the New Year

At the beginning of this new year, we at Cranberry Canners, Inc. review the objectives of your cranberry canning cooperative and re-dedicate ourselves to their fulfillment.

Resolved:

- To provide a profitable market, through processing, for cranberries which because of tender quality or surplus quantity cannot be sold profitably as raw fruit.
- To stop growers' losses through shrinkage.
- To insure the sale of the total crop every year at a profit to the grower.
- To avoid the losses of large crops or tender crops by widening the market for cranberries to include all people and all seasons.
- To produce a ready-to-serve cranberry sauce so high in quality and so low in cost that it is within the purse-strings of every consumer; and by so doing, to insure a market for even the largest cranberry crop at a profit to growers.
- To discover, through research, ways to turn wastes into profits.
- To increase the growers' income by developing labor-saving machinery and equipment and more economical methods of operation which processing makes possible and which reduce the cost of growing, sorting, and packing.
- To save the grower money by pooling purchases of supplies and materials universally used on all cranberry bogs.
- To be alert to the needs of a changing world and to protect the growers' interests by anticipating trends and preparing to meet them so that cranberries may always be available to consumers in the form in which they want them.
- To make these advantages available to all cranberry growers through a cooperative owned and operated by growers in which each member shares, according to his patronage, the benefits of the cooperative.

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"The road will reach all important contours of the bogs, the whole 1800 acre cranberry empire—the sandpit from which 10,000 yards of sand is hauled each year, the pumping station which regulates the amount of water in the 300-acre reservoir, most of the forty bog units, and the swamps and timberlands.

"Last, but not least, you don't realize the great advertising value it will have for the cranberry industry as a whole. Every year hundreds of visitors will call at this show-place of the Cape, and while many of their impressions are vivid enough, their memories

(Continued on Page 19)

CRANBERRY SCOOPS and SCREENINGS

The latest "Choo Choo" notes of the Ellis D. Atwood cranberry railroad line (which incidentally is still looking for a suitable name), contain the information that there are now fifteen flat cars, four box cars, a tank car, two cabooses, two coaches, and, quoting Linwood Moody, superintendent of the line, "that super-showpiece of the parlor car, all sitting here behind the screenhouse at South Carver, with little No. 7 (the locomotive pictured in last month's issue) crying

her eyes out because she's all alone way out beyond the machine-shop." There are also a couple of track autos, all this rolling stock waiting for the completion of the roadbed and the laying of the track over the six mile route around the bogs.

"There's been more or less speculation, locally as well as in the newspapers, regarding the status of this nameless little railroad," writes Mr. Moody. "Some well-meaning folks are inclined to regard it as a hobby, like the 0-gauge layout in the Jones' cellar. We hasten to correct this misinformation. It isn't.

"There's no denying that Pres-

FOR SALE

IN NEW JERSEY

**Large Cranberry and
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Write to Box "A", c/o Cranberries
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Root Grub Campaign Urged As Necessity In Massachusetts

Plymouth County Cranberry Committee, Russell Makepeace, Chairman, Meets and Makes Tentative Program For 1946 Objectives and Schedule of Club Meetings.

The meeting of the Plymouth County Cranberry Committee, which for the past few years has met with Dr. Franklin at the state bog at year's end to suggest a constructive program for the following year, was held December 10. Such a program, concerning goals to try for and of club meetings to be held, has been completed by J. Richard Beattie, associate county agent, who called the meeting. This program which follows is, however, tentative and subject to change as conditions may require.

Emphasis is to be laid particularly upon a plan to control root grub, the damage of which is increasing in Massachusetts. In fact, the menace of this pest is becoming so great that a campaign similar in method and scope to that used against false blossom may be in the making. Girdler was considered as another pest which needs more attention. Education of cranberry growers, particularly of the younger men, was felt desirable, this education to include study of the cranberry plant itself and its growth and functions, and also some instructions upon profits in production and marketing, such as older growers have obtained through experience. Necessity of looking ahead for a labor supply was brought up by County Agent Joe T. Brown. The feeling was that the labor situation has been definitely changed by the war and that sources and conditions which applied before 1941 cannot be the same in postwar. "Imported" labor and increased use of mechanical equipment will bulk large in the post-war picture.

Members of the committee are: Russell Makepeace (chairman), Marion; Chester A. Vose, Marion; Melville Beaton, Wareham; Raymond Morse, West Wareham; Carl Urann, Wareham; Homer Gibbs, West Wareham; Ellis Atwood, Carver; George Short, Island Creek; A. D. Benson, Middleboro;

Blizzard Blasted Barnstable Meeting, Now Set Jan. 3

A meeting of the Barnstable County Cranberry Committee had been called by County Agent Bertram Tomlinson for the evening of December 10th, but as that was the night of a severe blizzard the session was postponed, and has been called for January 3rd at the Extension Service office, Barnstable. Barnstable's committee consists of officers and directors of the two Cape clubs, these being: Upper Cape, John Shields, Robert S. Handy, William Foster, Jesse Murray, Ma'colm Ryder, James Freeman, Nathan Nye, Seth Collins; Lower Cape, G. Everett Howes, Marshall Siebermann, Calvin Eldredge, Carroll Doane, Maurice Lee, Elnathan Eldredge, George Bearse, Nathan Crowell, and ex-officio, Dr. Franklin and Agent Tomlinson.

George Crowell, Plymouth; Harrison F. Goddard, Plymouth; K. G. Garside, Duxbury; Dr. H. J. Franklin, State Bog, Wareham; Joseph Kelley, Wareham.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Assist in an educational campaign to combat the serious root grub condition in the county.
2. Keep growers informed of timely information pertaining to their industry.
3. Revise the insect control chart
4. Revise the weed control chart.
5. Continue to seek a solution for the cranberry labor problem.
6. Continue the "insect reminder card program" started in 1945
7. Perfect the radio frost warning system.

METHODS

1. Arrange a winter series of monthly educational meetings for the Cranberry Clubs and cooperate closely with Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association.
2. Keep in close contact with Dr. Franklin, Dr. Chandler and Joseph Kelley at the Experiment Station in order to acquaint growers promptly with timely information by means of circular letters, news releases, county-wide meetings, both winter and summer.
3. Devote one series of winter club meetings to cranberry root grub problem.
4. Hold special Cranberry Committee meeting to revise insect and weed control charts.
5. Work out a system with the radio stations and weather bureau whereby each will understand its responsibility so that timely radio frost warnings will be broadcast based on Dr. Franklin's frost warnings.
6. Get cranberry labor orders in early in order to determine labor program necessary to meet the situation.

OUTLINE

FOR SPECIAL PROJECT Control of Cranberry Root Grub

1. Bring results of the cranberry root grub survey to attention of Cranberry Commodity committee.
2. Secure approval of above committee for a real drive to combat this pest similar to False Blossom Disease campaign.
4. Appointment of small technical committee to go to work on this problem after securing cooperation of various interested groups (a) Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association (b) Cranberry Clubs.
5. Get sign-up of growers interested in campaign.
6. Prepare news releases for Cranberry Magazine, circular letters, etc., showing financial losses and necessity for the campaign.

(Continued on Page 23)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

PRESENT PROSPECTS

Quoting Dr. H. J. Franklin, PRESENT PROSPECTS for the 1946 crop are:

Massachusetts: "An average crop of berries, rather smaller than normal, but of good keeping quality. This is based largely upon the amount of sunshine (at Boston) during 1945."

Wisconsin: "A good crop, and one that may be a really large one."

U. S. CROP REPORT, DEC.

Year-end U. S. Crop report on cranberries, released by New England Crop Reporting Service Dec. 28, gives the total production as 649,000 bbls., 76 percent larger than the exceptionally light crop of 369,700 harvested in 1944, and three percent above the ten-year average production of 631,660 bbls.

Massachusetts growers are given a total of 470,000 bbls., as compared to 153,000 last year, the '45 berries being called of "about average quality, with shrinkage in storage less than usual. Sizes were slightly bigger than normal and color good."

New Jersey was given 49,000 bbls., the lowest overage. Weather conditions were called extremely unfavorable.

The Wisconsin crop was somewhat larger than expected earlier in the season, Wisconsin being accorded 81,000 bbls.

Washington is given 36,400 bbls. and Oregon, 12,600.

Unless these figures for New Jersey and for the West Coast are revised in the final "historic" re-

Assistant To M. L. Urann, President of CCI Is Selected

An assistant to M. L. Urann, president of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., as recommended by the Booz, Allen & Hamilton Survey and as desired by Mr. Urann for some time, has been obtained in Keith Work of Berkeley, California, he having been named to the position at a conference of directors of CCI, following the meeting of the Cranberry Industrial Survey Committee of Eight in New York, December 17 and 18. The selection of Mr. Work as the man to assist Mr. Urann in heading up direction of the processing cooperative was made only after a search for the "right" man extending over a period of months.

One of the requirements for the position, as recommended, was that the assistant be a younger man. Mr. Work is 38. His career, fol-

lowing college training which majored in economics, has been in cooperative work exclusively, rather than corporation activities. He is considered as thoroughly versed in cooperative management, cooperative background, history and cooperative objectives. Full details of his career to date are not available as this issue is printed, but he has been associated with Dr. Raymond Miller, now president and General Counsel of the American Institute of Cooperatives (who made a notable address before New England Cranberry Sales Company in September) and has been associated with avocado and walnut cooperatives in California. He was recently honorably discharged from the U. S. Navy. He is expected to take up his post at CCI headquarters at Hanson, Mass. about February 1.

port for the year, Jersey and the Coast are exactly tied in production in this past year.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶Snow Covers Cape at Christmas—Year ended with ample supplies of water for winter flooding, due to unusually heavy rains in November and early December and heavy snows much earlier than usual. Cape Cod, for the first time in a number of years, had a thoroughly "white Christmas", a howling blizzard of December 18 and 19 having piled up an accumulation

of 11 inches as recorded at State Bog, East Wareham, although part of this was due to a previous fall of a week or so ago.

¶Plenty Winter Water—Every bog which has winter water protection was flooded this year, or had water available to put on as the snow melted. Some growers with water available did not flood until the last few days of December, on the sound theory that snow is a better winter covering than water. Those who had put on water earlier were giving serious

(Continued on Page 21)

The Budds of New Jersey, Real Cranberry Growers

Now, Headed by Theodore H., in Fourth Generation of
Cultivation of the Berry a 17th Century Budd Wrote
About.

by
CLARENCE J. HALL

The Budds of New Jersey are top bracket in the cranberry industry.

Measured from span of years engaged, from concentration and intensity of effort, or from success achieved, the Budd family has earned this record. Theodore H. Budd of Pemberton, now president of the Growers Cranberry Company, Inc. Jersey unit of the American Cranberry Exchange, has been the able head of the Budd interests for many years. Last spring when "Ted" Budd was elected to the presidency of Growers Cranberry he was but the third chosen to lead this co-op in the fifty years of its existence; he has been a director of the Exchange for the past 22 years, is a member of the Cranberry Industry Committee of eight selected to consider the Booz, Allen & Hamilton survey, and has long been a guiding influence in Jersey and general cranberry affairs.

The third generation in Budd cranberry growing, Theodore H. is now about to relinquish some of his responsibilities to his son, "Ted" Junior, recently honorably discharged from the U. S. Navy. This, of course, is a step in extending the family interest and activity into the fourth generation and so into the future.

The first Budd to cultivate cranberries, Theodore Budd, grandfather of Theodore H., took up cranberry culture just before the Civil War, and was one of the real "pioneers" of the earlier industry. The former's son, and father of Theodore H., Clifford Edman Budd, took up the torch about 1879, and Theodore H., himself, has carried on since 1909, when Clifford's health became poor. In addition to "Ted" Junior of the fourth generation being enthusiastic about cranberries, it is also in contemplation that another son of Theodore, Donald, still in U. S. Navy, intends to become associated with his father and brother as well, although possibly more closely with the cultivation of blueberries than of cranberries.

Theodore H. Budd, as is well known, besides operating the Budd bogs, is the leading grower of cultivated blueberries, with plantings on the Budd property at "Retreat", near Pemberton and in North Carolina. He was among the first

to go extensively into cultivation of the blues, and so helped lead this new industry to its present important proportions. He has 60 acres of bushes at "Retreat," two sections (20 and 40 acres, respectively) on unprofitable bog diverted to this use, and the remainder of the 60 on new ground. His blueberry fields in the South, near Beaufort, comprise the same acreage. In 1944 Budd production in "Tru-Blu Berries," the co-op trade name, was over ½ million pints, making him largest grower. It is this end of the Budd business into which Donald will be active, while "Ted" Junior handles the cranberry production.

With Theodore H. of the third generation in cranberry culture, and his sons to be the fourth, it is possible to trace a connection—even though but a passing one—between Budds and Jersey cranberries back further than the first Theodore. Carried to its most extreme, this "interest" may be taken back into the 17th century, when the nation was just beginning.

Thomas Budd and Cranberries in 17th Century

Thomas Budd, ancestral immigrant of a branch of the Budd family, settled at what is now Burlington, and wrote one of the earliest volumes about America,

published in 1685. In this the American pioneer Budd mentioned cranberries. Thomas Budd was a Quaker, coming to America some time before 1678. He speedily became a man of importance in the Province of West Jersey, and his book was a major document of the day, describing conditions in the New World. The title of this small volume was "Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in America," and while dwelling at length upon government he also described natural conditions in his region. He wrote:

"Fruits that grow natural in the Country are Strawberries, Cramberries, Huckleberries, Blackberries, Medlers, Grapes, Plums, Hickory Nuts, Mulberries, Hasselnuts, etc."

The spelling as "cramberries" is to be noted, but in that day even the well educated spelled more or less to their own liking, including their own names, often in different ways in the same writing. The word "Cramberries," was also used by another early writer of the region. This writer was Gabriel Thomas, who penned "An Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and Country of Pennsylvania and of West Jersey in American," which was published in London, 1698. Gabriel Thomas wrote:

"...Next, I shall proceed to instance in the several sorts Wild Fruits, as Grapes, Hurtleberries, Mulberries (white and black), Raspberries, Strawberries, Cramberries, Plumbs, of Several Sorts". Mahlon Stacy, in a letter dated 26th May 1689, to a brother in Yorkshire, England, from the "Falls of the Delaware," (Trenton) referred to the berry, however, as we do today, "cranberry." It is these three references to cranberries in that early day which give proof that cranberries in the wild state were noted in Jersey and presumably made use of by the first settlers.

Theodore Began in 1859

This reference to cranberries by Thomas Budd of the 1600's was but a passing one. The real beginning in cranberries for the Budds was brought about when Theodore Budd (born Nov. 7, 1833,



THEODORE BUDD

CLIFFORD E. BUDD

THEODORE H. BUDD

THEODORE H. BUDD, JR.

died 1913) began growing cranberries at the age of 26, when the culture of that native berry was pretty much of an unknown quantity in Jersey. In a letter dated March 27, 1870, appearing in J. J. White's "Cranberry Culture," the first edition published in that year, he wrote:

"At the time I commenced to cultivate the cranberry it was a new business in this neighborhood. I had to gain knowledge by experience, which is by far the best way to acquire it."

In an address presented at the 27th annual meeting, January 27, 1897, of the American Cranberry Growers Association, (he was then vice president), which was notable Jersey cranberry history of the earliest days, Theodore Budd gave the date of his beginning to grow cranberries, saying: "I caught the fever (cranberry fever) in the spring of 1859, and it was a bad case with me from the start.... I commenced to put in cranberry vines in 1859—sold my first berries, 350 bushels, in 1862 to Selser Bros. (Philadelphia) for \$4.50 a bushel."

This statement by Budd, himself, places the date of his beginning as one of the real pioneers of Jersey, and places it much more exactly than it is now possible to place many others of the earlier cultivations.

From then on Mr. Budd was one of those who did the most to advance cranberry growing in that state and the nation as a whole. He was a leader in the new industry, a man who put a lot into cranberry growing. In the 1897 address, he tells, among other things,

of how the first cranberry meeting held in New Jersey was called by an announcement over his signature in the county newspapers. That gathering of pioneer growers was at Colkitt's Hotel, Vincentown, in 1864, and the group included William R. Braddock, reputed to be the second grower in New Jersey, and James Fenwick, who laid a cornerstone of the White interests in cranberries. This meeting of long ago, called by Mr. Budd, was very possibly the first formal gathering of cranberry growers anywhere. An annual gathering was held each year after that until in 1869 another growers' organization was started, under the name of the "New Jersey Cranberry Growers Union." At Pemberton, April 25, 1873, the two groups consolidated to form the New Jersey Cranberry Growers Association. A decade later this name was changed to the American Cranberry Growers Association, because of membership in other states. In 1864 not even the Cape Cod organization, which preceded the present Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association, had been organized.

Theodore Budd was one of the signers of the original charter of the Growers Cranberry Company. He was a large grower and in 1904 he invited all members of the co-op to Green's Hotel at Philadelphia for dinner, it being an unwritten "rule" in former days that the largest producer each year provide a dinner. In the following year the host was A. D. Makepeace, at Boothby's Hotel, the father of the present head of the Makepeace company, then be-

ing a member of the Jersey organization.

The bogs which Theodore built, beginning in 1859, were located at what was called "Sheep Pen Hill," which is about five miles east of "Retreat." At his death they became the property of the daughter of Isaac Budd, a son.

Theodore a Famous Jersey Host

Theodore Budd was known as a generous, congenial man—and he was famous for the "open-house" dinners at his Pemberton home. He would inform a few neighbors that he was planning a dinner for a certain day, the occasion being anything, or nothing at all, and these few would pass along the word to all who would like to come. These dinners were held in the great hall of the handsome early American homestead, "Ranccocas Acres," which Theodore H. with Mrs. Budd, occupy today. The house, built by Alibone Budd, a relative, in 1760, was extensively remodeled in 1826 and again in 1915.

Theodore H. can recall, when he was a small boy, the events of these famous dinners, when terrapin was the main dish. He remembers that the great hall—running across the house from side to side, an unusually long and wide hall for even such an early house—was filled three times in a single evening with dinner guests, despite the fact that at least 25 could be seated on either side of the long tables at each of the sittings. This custom of "open-house" was also that of a few of the other Jersey men of that day and that neighborhood.

Clifford Edman Able Grower in Own Right

Clifford E. Budd, born Feb. 6, 1861, taking up cranberry growing about 1879, built most of the bogs at "Retreat," in all about 400 acres. His brother, Isaac, developed about 100 acres adjoining. The "Retreat" planting, together with the 100 acres adjacent and Theodore's farm at Sheep Pen Hill, comprised the holdings of Theodore Budd & Sons, which, in a good year, produced as many as 35,000 barrels of cranberries.

Clifford was an able grower in his own right, further developing the interest begun by his father and passing it on to his son. He became a recognized authority upon cranberry culture. He was a director of the Exchange and of the Growers Cranberry Company for many years. Passing on in 1914 he did not have the long span of years to devote to cranberry growing that his father did, and during much of that time his father was still active, with the wide reputation of a pioneer and a highly successful member of the industry.

Theodore H. Budd Took Over

Theodore H. Budd, born Sept. 23, 1889, dates his personal cranberry experience from 1907 when he was a youth of 18. His intentions had always been to be a grower, following his father and grandfather. However, in that year, 1907, he was attending Penn Charter, Philadelphia, a prep school, with the intention of going to college. Then illness of his father changed these plans. Upon his graduation from prep school in 1909 he assisted his father for a couple of years and then, as the latter's health did not improve, he took over the management completely. At his death Theodore H. Budd became sole owner of his father's plant at "Retreat." Five years later he purchased the adjoining 100 acres belonging to Isaac Budd.

The Budd holdings at "Retreat" originally were as much as 500 acres of bog, but were among those disastrously affected by the False Blossom disease when it swept over Jersey in the 20's with such virulence, the greater extent

of the damage in that state than elsewhere presumably being due, at least in part, to a much heavier population of bluntnosed leafhoppers. At the present time productive acreage is reduced to half, or a little more. Mr. Budd is among those who believe it is better to concentrate upon getting smaller acreage in first-class shape than trying to spread efforts over larger areas.

The bogs are planted chiefly to Early Blacks and Late Howes, with some McFarlins, Champions and Centennials. Bogs are flooded by gravity from Rancocas Creek and water is returned to the same stream. There is approximately an acre of reservoir for every acre of bog.

A commodious screenhouse, made of native cedar, is now also used for packing the Tru-Blueberries. Most screenhouses are most active in the fall, but that of Budd's is a busy place during the summer as well, with girls sorting and packing and shipping the cultivated blues. The screenhouse is equipped with moving belt for cranberry screening.

"Retreat" property in all consists of about 3000 acres, and on it are dwellings of fifteen tenants. All of these have artesian wells.

Foreman for Mr. Budd is Herbert Beebe, recognized as one of the best cranberry growers in New Jersey. Mr. Beebe began working for Clifford Edman just before Theodore went into cranberries and received his basic training in cranberries under Clifford. Mr. Beebe is a cranberry grower in his own name, having bog, and is one of the foremost blueberry growers also, packing as many as 8,000 crates a year. Mr. Budd is wholehearted in giving Beebe high praise for his work and achievements. As the two have worked together during all of Mr. Budd's cranberry career, it is with regret that Mr. Budd is facing the retirement, due to his health, of Beebe this year as active foreman. He is expected to remain, however, in an advisory capacity with "Ted" Junior.

A new addition to the property was built this year, this being a combined office and lodge. It will

have a business office, and a large room with open fireplace for gatherings, such as on frost nights, or meetings. There is a kitchen and also a shower room.

Production Formerly 10,000 Bbls.

Average production of the Budd properties was 10,000 barrels, a year from 1910 until 1928 when False Blossom and other difficulties began to pull this down. This year Mr. Budd produced about 4,000 bbls., or nearly a tenth of the total Jersey crop, but he has realized that drastic steps must be taken to bring the properties to a higher yearly average. This year he began a program of holding about 100 acres, or approximately a third, under water to rest the vines completely and to kill off girdler, weeds, and get rid of whatever is causing extensive injury to small root fibres. He has given consideration to the possibility this damage to the small fibres of the roots could be due to "root worm," which is a small mahogany beetle, but none of these have been detected, despite search for them. The cause may not be this at all, but Mr. Budd is determined it must be overcome, if possible.

A third of his acres will be held under next year and about another third the following year, so that three years from now the whole property will have been given this basic treatment, hoping to have it all in better shape then.

In this program he is sustained by his theory that it is better for a grower to sacrifice a part of his production now, even though prices are at their peak, than to have to do so a few years from now in a renovation plan then. He believes it inevitable that a postwar slump in prices will come, or at least there will be lower prices; and that will be the time when the grower will need all the production he can obtain. He was willing not to work for the highest possible cropping last fall, but began his renovation program in a period of high prices, hoping to have them in better production for any hard times that may be ahead.

Following Rigorous Course of Renovation

This was a hard course to de-



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

THE BUDD HOMESTEAD, PEMBERTON

cide to put into effect, with berries selling at the prices they have been. A firm believer in the value of sand, as these bogs have been rested for the year, he is to give them good coats of sand. He has sanded considerably already, and prefers to do it directly on the vines. Ice sanding is not the rule in Jersey, as winters are usually too mild, but when ice is available he makes use of it. Last year he got 60 acres sanded by this method. He holds it is better to do ice sanding than none at all. He is sanding more heavily (2 inches) than is ordinary Jersey custom in the past.

As rapidly as the bogs are in improved shape from the "water cure," and from present sandings, he plans to be able to stick to a regular resanding program for all acreage, at least once in every five years. Sand is supplied from a single pit, and it means a haul of a mile and a half to the bogs. His supply is of good quality, although most Jersey sand is finer than that preferred in Massachusetts or Wisconsin.

One method he is using to com-

bat the grass so common on Jersey bog is by using a grass clipper which is six feet wide and is carried by a man at each end, this being operated by an electric motor from power generated in a truck on shore and carried out to the moving clipper by a cable. This is a device developed by Isaac Harrison (CRANBERRIES, January, 1945).

In mowing around the shore and on dikes, Mr. Budd uses horses, which is a sight not seen on many, if any, Massachusetts bogs.

Dusts by Airplane

Making sharp contrast to this practice which, though efficient, smacks of an earlier day, is Mr. Budd's intensive use of airplanes for dusting. He was the first to make extensive use of this thoroughly modern method. No Massachusetts growers now dust by air, although experiments were conducted several years ago. Massachusetts bogs, with the more irregular shape and wooded "pockets" or bays, made the use more difficult. However, several larger growers of New Jersey

have found the use of airplanes sufficiently practical and economical to make it a regular practice.

This year he dusted 28 acres with Fermate for control of fungi; 200 acres with pyrethrum for blunt-nosed leafhopper; and 200 with arsenate of lead for blossom worm.

No one in Jersey with his position and background, is better qualified to observe the Jersey situation with judgment and to base a sound opinion upon the future than Mr. Budd. And Mr. Budd does not minimize the seriousness of the combination of difficulties with which Jersey is faced. He has experienced these difficulties and so knows of them first hand. He admits that Jersey has a tough road to hoe to get production up again to where it may be considered satisfactory. He considers

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that harvesting with the scoop, which was developed in Massachusetts, is a definite menace to Jersey cranberry growing, and in this belief he is not alone. In fact, he places this loss in berries and damage to the vines and future crops as perhaps No. 1 enemy. However, he is not calling the Jersey situation hopeless. On the contrary, he says:

"New Jersey Can Come Back"

"New Jersey will come back as a cranberry producing district. There will, I am afraid, be fewer growers and smaller acreage, but the growers who survive the present Jersey depression will be better growers—they will have to be—and the acres left in production will be better acres.

"Steps are being taken here in New Jersey which are bound to bring this about. Give us more help to work with, the inducement, and greater concentration on fewer acres, and a little time to see the results and our production per acre, and as a state, will rise.

"It is certain to be slow—everybody knows it takes time to rebuild bog—but ten years or less from now I believe we will definitely be back into the picture as a state. Given favorable growing conditions, I believe the present renovation programs which are being put in on some of our properties could give us a crop of 100,000 barrels again within five years."

Such an opinion, coming from Mr. Budd, should bear weight.

As a member of the "Committee of Eight," Mr. Budd believes that arrangements will be worked out for better understanding between

the two large marketing co-operatives. "I believe that the appointment of the New England Sales Co., of their Planning committee, and the committees recently appointed in New Jersey and Wisconsin is a big step toward a better understanding among growers. The committees will sit in on meetings of the Cranberry Industry Committee and submit additional plans, render advice, and enter into general discussion. Such a gathering is bound to reach a plan for consolidation of fresh and processed cranberries which will be acceptable to all interested parties."

From this time on, Mr. Budd is gratified he will have the welcome assistance of "Ted" Junior, and also that of Donald, in the Budd enterprise at "Retreat." "Ted" Junior entered U. S. military service immediately after Pearl Harbor, going into the Navy, and was assigned to the Lighter Than Air branch. He was at first stationed at nearby Lakehurst, and later transferred to Brazil in the LTA service, being in South America about a year. He was then returned to this country and was stationed in Florida until his discharge September 10th.

"Ted" is married to the former Dorothy Mcel of Philadelphia, and they have a daughter Dottie. They make their home in one of the apartments at the old Budd homestead. A third and younger son, Clifford Edman, 16 years old, carrying the name of his grandfather, is attending Hun School at Princeton. A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Budd, Peggy, is the wife of Dr. O. W. Suehs of Austin, Texas.

Mr. Budd takes an active part in affairs of his locality. He has been president of the Board of Education for more than 20 years and a member of the City Council of the village of Pemberton; president of the B. and L. Association, director of the People's National Bank and Trust Company, Pemberton, and recently each year has directed the local Red Cross drive and United War Fund efforts. He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia. As a hobby he enjoys an occasional game of golf.

The Budds, of pioneer New Jersey stock, having played leading roles in their South Jersey region since Colonial days, now entering the fourth generation as cranberry growers, have helped sustain the cranberry industry and have been sustained by it. They have made money from cultivating the cranberry in New Jersey—not every year, however—and they have put money back into cranberry growing. The Budds have proven themselves really deserving of the title "Cranberry Grower."

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PACKING HOUSE AT "RETREAT"

Blooming and Fruiting Habits of the Cranberry in Wisconsin

By HENRY F. BAIN

Cranberry growers and observers often comment on the seeming differences in appearance, denseness of upright stands, etc., of cranberry vines, even those of identical varieties, when grown in different parts of the country. Since the cranberry literature is almost devoid of data on growth and fruiting habits of this plant, some time was spent making field counts of some of these relations in three varieties grown on four marshes in different parts of Wisconsin. The results are summarized in table 1, and are presented in the hope that comparable counts from other states will appear in time. (See Table, p. 14)

The data in the table are recorded as having been made on "sections". For readers unfamiliar with the Wisconsin method of cranberry marsh construction it may be explained that these marshes are invariably subdivided by systems of dikes into independent units or sections usually about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 acres in size, rectangular in shape if contours permit, several times longer than wide, with ditches inside and next to the dikes and an additional central ditch dividing the section into two very long and narrow beds. Ten samples were counted on each section, five spaced approximately equal distances apart on each side of the central ditch. The sampled areas were selected by chance to the extent that a wire ring $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a square foot in area was thrown some distance ahead of the observer and the counts made inside the ring wherever it happened to fall. The counts were made between August 1 and August 15. The data taken consisted of total numbers of uprights, numbers of uprights that bloomed the present season, the numbers of blooming uprights that had 1, 2, 3, etc. blossoms, and the numbers of blooming uprights that set 0, 1, 2, etc. berries. To ensure uniformity in classification, every branch that had leaves was counted as an upright, regardless of its size or condition. The ten $\frac{1}{4}$ th-square-foot samples counted on each section were averaged and converted to read in terms of one-foot-square units in the table. In the small number of cases where insects had destroyed young berries, the berries were classified as having set, but were not included in the column "Total Number of Berries" nor in the percentages calculated from figures in that column.

Some of the sections were selected for special purposes. Searls A-1 and A-2 represented an attempt to measure possible effects of resanding on ice. A-2 was the first section resanded on marsh A the preceding winter (in December), whereas A-1, lying in the same tier, but separated from A-2 by 4 intervening sections, was not resanded. B-3 was a grassy young section not fully vined in. The two samples listed as representing "heavy Searls" were counted in small areas (several square rods at marsh A, one square rod at B) having extremely heavy yields, simply to determine fruiting relations in vines carrying abnormally large crops of fruit.

The results of the counts show very clearly that in Wisconsin only part of the uprights bloom in a given year, irrespective of variety. It is common knowledge among Wisconsin growers that the proportions of blooming uprights vary from year to year, so much so that "fruit bud set" is generally considered to have a direct bearing on the size of the ensuing crop. This idea is not accepted in other cranberry districts, where it is often said that there is always ample bloom for a crop if the berries set well. In the light of these differences in opinion, the figures in table 1 will bear careful analysis. The number of uprights per square foot was rarely found to be less than 400 and more often was near 500. Excluding the two "heavy yield" samples for the moment, from 12% to 32% of the total numbers of uprights bloomed in 1944, the actual numbers ranging from 71 to 138 uprights per square foot in the locations sampled. The numbers of berries set varied from 44 to 146 per square foot, in most samples correspond-

ing fairly closely to the numbers of uprights blooming. However, there was also a reasonably close correlation between total numbers of flowers and numbers of berries set, the percentage set ranging from 23 to 40, but except in the McFarlin variety, usually being not far from 33%. In the heavy-crop areas the percentage of flowers setting fruit increased somewhat (to 44% and 40% resp.), but the numbers of uprights blooming were almost double those in the normal-crop sections in one case and more than double in the other. Three points appear worth emphasizing here: first, that when the percentage of blooming uprights was low there was no compensating increase in the set of berries; second, for the normal-crop sections to have equalled the heavy-crop areas in production, every blossom would have had to set fruit; finally, that the extremely heavy yields in the two selected areas were due more to increase in numbers of blooming uprights than to increase in the percentage of flowers setting fruit.

The table contains a large amount of data useful chiefly for reference purposes, much of which will not be discussed in the text. However, evidence that apparently indicates lack of pollination in certain areas will be pointed out. The four columns, "0 Berries Set", "% of Blooming Uprights that Set Fruit", "% of Flowers that Set Fruit", and "Average Number Berries Set per Blooming Upright", taken collectively supply this evidence. A surprisingly large number of blooming uprights failed to set berries at every station sampled, but marshes B and D stand out above the other two in this respect. When weighted to correct for proportion of uprights blooming, as shown in the column "% Blooming Uprights that Set Fruit", the differences are more marked. The "Percentage Flowers that Set Fruit" column follows the same trend, but in diminished degree, and the differences are again conspicuous in the average numbers of berries set per blooming upright. Widespread lack of pollination, verified at the time by mic-

(Continued on Page 14)

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1946



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GREETINGS TO 1946

FOR cranberry growers, as for every other American industry, the outstanding event of 1945 was the ending of the war. No plans or action could be consummated without consideration of the war. Now it is postwar and the beginning of another year. Considering cranberry growing as a business, which it is, and also as a way of life, the question in mind, of course, is, "what are the future prospects of the business of cranberry growing as a means of making a living?"

Has the war made the business of growing and marketing cranberries a better or a worse business to be in? Judging by what the leaders of the industry say, by the plans most growers are making for the future, by the present top price paid for what bog happens to be in the market, the answer in the best general judgment must be that cranberry growing has certainly not been damaged as an occupation by the war but, on the contrary, prospects are better than ever.

Every grower is fully aware of the wartime demand for cranberries, so great that the crops could have been much larger and still have been marketed with profit. Everybody is aware of the great numbers of people in service who, through Government purchase of cranberries, both fresh and processed, ate cranberries for the first time and found they liked cranberries. It is assumed that many of these new cranberry eaters will continue the habit in the coming years. A good demand for postwar cranberries seems to have been built up, but few are silly enough to believe that the present sellers' market will continue into the peace and that satisfactory marketing of the crop will not again become a yearly problem.

The problem to be thought out at this time concerns retaining as much of the high wartime demand for cranberries as possible and, in particular, to know in what form and in what packaging there will be the greatest demand, and also to have this supply of good cranberries from both independent and cooperative sources ready to meet the competition of other fruits. The matter of cranberries in deep freeze is a new and important phase.

Within the cranberry industry, the outstanding development of 1945 is the plan

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for an "over-all" fresh and processed co-operative. The two major co-ops control approximately 70 percent of the fruit of the industry, as pointed out by the Survey. The co-ops having voted to take steps toward consolidation, the "struggles" to achieve a unity in this purpose are of vital concern to all with cranberry interests.

Also outstanding was the recovery of Massachusetts bogs from the winter killing of two years. The decline of Jersey production was regrettably confirmed in '45. Efforts to check this are encouraging. Wisconsin seems certain to be producing larger crops, while the West Coast has become an increasing factor.

In the happy solution of all these and other problems, CRANBERRIES expresses confidence, and extends to everyone the very best wishes for 1946, the first full year of postwar.

Bloomiog and Fruiting

(Continued from Page 11)

roscopic examination of flowers, had been noted during the blooming season, especially at marsh B. In this connection, a conspicuous shortage of nectar-gathering insects was noted during the 1944 blooming season on most Wisconsin marshes, the bumblebee population in particular being a most non-existent. Marsh A, which in the counts showed the best average setting in relation to total amount of bloom, was worked by honeybees from an undetermined source, and in the end had the best yield among the four marshes here reported, averaging close to 100 barrels of berries to the acre. The seeming anomaly of a heavy yield on a small area at marsh B was at least partially accounted for by the fact that these vines bloomed very late, after the remainder of the marsh was through blooming, and was located only a few feet from the upland; lateness of bloom being due to higher elevation at that end of the section and consequent late retention of frost under the vines.

While it would be pure speculation to assume that adequate pollination would have certainly resulted in increased yields, nevertheless it seems reasonable to consider that the percentage of blooming uprights failing to set fruit was abnormally high in all except the "heavy-yield" areas. For example, only 70.3% of the blooming uprights bore fruit in the average of the normal-crop samples, whereas better than 90% set fruit in the "heavy-crop" areas. An increase from 70% to 90% in the former group would have increased yields by almost 13%.

As to numbers of berries set per fruiting upright, the figures varied between 1.11 and 1.35 in the normal-crop samples, and were 1.64 and 1.56 in the heavy-crop areas. How near average these figures are cannot be known until more data of this sort are available.

The resanded section of Searls avnes (A-2) showed no measurable detrimental effects from the treatment, although leaf-drop of the oxygen-deficiency type occurred on several sections of Howes vines, both sanded and unsanded, on other parts of the marsh.

Variety	Marsh	Number Uprights Per Sq. Ft.			Number Blooming Uprights Having:							Total Number of Flowers	Number of Flowers Per Blooming Upright	Number Blooming Uprights Having:					Total Number of Berries	Total Number Uprights	% Blooming Uprights That Set Fruit	Ave. No. Berries Set Per Blooming Upright	Ave. No. Berries Set Per Fruiting Upright			
		Blooming	Not Blooming	Total	% Uprights Blooming	1 Flower	2 Flowers	3 Flowers	4 Flowers	5 Flowers	6 Flowers			0 Berries	1 Berry	2 Berries	3 Berries	4 Berries								
Searls	A-1	103.6	316.0	449.6	23	14	34.4	34	18.8	2.4	0	271.2	2.57	20	67.2	14.8	0.8	0.4	100.4	83.2	79.5	37.9	0.97	1.21		
Searls	A-2	115.2	356.8	482.0	24	13.2	29.2	37.2	24.8	10.8	0	341.2	2.90	26.2	69.6	25.6	3.6	0	120.4	88.8	80.5	36.1	1.04	1.35		
Searls	B-1	124.4	344.8	469.2	26.5	22.7	46.8	47.6	12.9	2.7	0	321.8	2.45	41.8	78.7	9.8	1.3	0	92.8	88.7	68.9	31.3	0.77	1.13		
Searls	B-2	124.0	317.0	444.4	28.0	16.8	31.2	51.2	19.6	2.8	0.4	331.6	2.68	42.0	63.2	17.6	1.2	0	101.2	82.0	62.7	28.8	0.78	1.21		
Searls	B-3	71.6	236.0	307.6	23.2	14.0	31.6	19.6	6.4	0	0	161.6	2.29	34.0	32.5	4.0	1.2	0	43.6	37.6	53.2	27.3	0.64	1.18		
Searls	C-1	88.0	509.0	597.0	14.5	15.6	30.0	28.4	12.0	2.0	0	218.8	2.48	18.8	63.2	14.8	0.8	0.4	84.0	69.2	80.8	40.2	0.99	1.23		
Searls	D-1	130.8	389.2	520.0	24.7	24.0	66.0	36.6	11.4	2.9	0	305.7	2.35	40.6	75.4	14.9	0	0	103.0	90.3	66.4	33.7	0.77	1.13		
Searls	Ave.	108.2	357.0	467.1	23.5	17.2	36.9	36.4	16.1	3.4	0.06	278.8	2.53	31.8	61.4	14.5	1.3	0.1	92.2	77.1	70.3	33.6	0.89	1.21		
Howes	A	129.2	435.6	564.0	22.8	10.4	24.0	39.2	40.4	14.4	0.6	414.8	3.35	22.8	70.0	32.0	3.6	0.8	146.0	106.4	83.1	34.5	1.12	1.35		
Howes	C	95.6	662.4	758.0	12.3	26.4	30.8	29.2	8.8	0.4	0	212.8	2.32	32.4	66.4	6.8	0	0	70.0	63.2	64.8	32.8	0.72	1.11		
Howes	Ave.	112.4	649.0	661.0	17.6	18.4	27.4	34.2	24.6	7.4	0.25	313.8	2.84	27.6	63.2	19.4	1.8	0.4	108.0	84.8	73.9	33.6	0.92	1.23		
McFarlin	A	134.8	230.0	364.8	34.8	10.4	20.4	32.0	36.6	27.2	9.2	490.8	3.61	42.4	71.2	17.6	3.2	0.4	116.8	92.4	68.8	23.1	0.83	1.21		
McFarlin	B	137.6	336.4	474.0	28.8	14.8	24.8	38.4	26.0	19.6	4.0	446.4	3.22	66.0	68.4	10.0	2.8	0.4	98.4	81.6	69.8	22.8	0.73	1.22		
McFarlin	Ave.	136.2	283.2	419.4	31.8	12.6	22.6	36.2	35.8	23.4	6.6	468.6	3.42	49.2	69.8	13.8	3.0	0.4	107.6	87.0	64.3	22.9	0.78	1.22		
Searls, heavy	A	200	328	528	38	8	36	60	44	48	4	700	3.60	12	84	72	24	8	308	188	94	44	1.54	1.64		
Searls, heavy	B	344	180	524	66	24	62	136	100	32	0	1120	3.25	32	188	112	12	0	448	312	91	40	1.30	1.56		

O. O. Potter Elected Head of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.

Succeeding Late A. E. Bennett Is Third President Since Organization—Huffman Re-elected Vice President

Oscar O. Potter of Warrens, of the Wisconsin pioneer cranberry-growing Potter family, was elected president of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company at the annual meeting December 10, filling the vacancy caused by the death of A. E. Bennett. Mr. Potter is but the third to hold this office since the inception of the company in 1906. William F. Huffman was re-elected vice president, Vernon Goldsworthy, secretary, and Guy C. Babcock, treasurer.

Directors named were: Dan Rezin, C. L. Lewis, Tony Jonjak and A. H. Hedler. For the first time, because of the increase in membership, voting was by the Australian ballot.

Selected to represent Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co. on the board of directors of American Cranberry Exchange were Goldsworthy, 3 years; Bernard C. Brazeau, 2 years; Craig Scott, 1 year. In connection with this representation in the Exchange a resolution was passed which petitions the Exchange to increase the number of directors to four, again this being due to increasing membership of the Wisconsin State Company and to increasing percentage of total Exchange production. If this petition is favorably acted upon William F. Thiele will become the fourth director.

As representatives of the Sales Company to Cranberry Cannery, Inc., there were chosen Guy Potter, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hedler.

Mr. Potter ((CRANBERRIES, Nov. 1943) is a son of the pioneer, M. O. Potter, and so brother of Guy of Warrens and Roy M. of Wisconsin Rapids. He is the eldest of the brothers and his marsh of about 30 acres is in Scott Township, Monroe County. He has been a director of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co. for a number of

years and was formerly a director of the Exchange. Mrs. Potter is the daughter of the late A. E. Bennett.

C. M. Chaney, in reporting on the disposal of the 1945 fresh fruit crop, said the Exchange could have sold a crop 100 percent larger, but

that dealers had accepted the enforced pro-rating with good grace. The Wisconsin crop in particular, he said, was sold faster and delivered quicker this year than in any previous year in the history of the Exchange. Stocks of fresh berries were depleted earlier than ever before, and in early December there were virtually no fresh berries in the market. E. C. McGrew also spoke on the marketing of the crop.



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Marcus M. Havey, superintendent of the North Chicago plant of CCI, and M. S. Anderson, mid-west sales manager, spoke of the processed fruit marketing. Mr. Havey said the demand was extremely gratifying and far exceeded the quantity that CCI was able to supply from the '45 crop. He pointed out to the Wisconsin growers that a cooler addition to the North Chicago plant permits the freezing of 18,000 barrels for later processing, making it possible for the cannery to handle larger Wisconsin shipments.

This meeting was held in the morning at the Elks Club hall.

Charles H. Lewis President of the Growers Association

Has Formerly Held That
Office—Dinner Dance at
Golden Gate Night Club
Follows Meetings, Dec. 10

In the afternoon, following the custom, members of Wisconsin

State Cranberry Growers Association held their annual meeting. In the election of officers Charles H. Lewis, son of Charles L. Lewis of Shell Lake, who is a former president, was elected to that office. Henry F. Duckart, Wisconsin Rapids, was elected vice president, and Goldsworthy secretary-treasurer.

There were talks by Dr. C. L. Farrar of the University of Wisconsin, he discussing bee pollination in cranberries; Alvin Pillar, Madison, just appointed state cranberry specialist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and E. L. Chambers, state entomologist. Messrs. Chaney and McGrew further discussed marketing methods and problems, while Mr. Duckart reviewed the POW's work in the Wisconsin cranberry industry.

In the evening the association was host to 175 persons for the annual banquet, dance and entertainment, this being held at the Golden Gate night club. Professional entertainment was provided, and the attendance was the largest ever at this annual dinner-dance.

J. Richard Beattie Resigns Plymouth County Service

The Massachusetts cranberry industry will regret the fact that the resignation of J. Richard Beattie, who has been with Plymouth County Agent Joseph T. Brown, first as associate, and full agent since last July, is announced. The resignation is to become effective February 1. Mr. Beattie leaves to accept a position with the Barrett Division of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, 40 Rector street, New York.

Mr. Beattie's new position carries the title of agronomist for the Northeast territory, which includes all New England, New York, New Jersey and Delaware. His work will combine research, experiment, and matters pertaining to public relations also.

"Dick" Beattie, who came to Plymouth County in July 1940, is a native of Lynn, Massachusetts, but when he was five his family moved to Guildhall, Vt., which gave him

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a youthful farm background. He attended prep school at Mt. Hermon and then attended and was graduated from the University of New Hampshire in agriculture with B. S. and M. S. degrees. Assisting in the starting of the root grub campaign now about to get under way was his final major work in the cranberry industry and it is his disappointment that he could not carry the project further. Reluctant to see Beattie no longer associated with the cranberry industry, CRANBERRIES is certain all who have come in contact with him have the same feeling, and wish him success in his new and broader field.

Cranberry Club For Growers of Long Beach Area

Southern Washington Group
Organizes, Electing Chas.
Nelson First President—
Second Meeting Jan. 18

An enthusiastic group of cranberry growers met at the Long Beach (Washington) Grange Hall Wednesday night, December 5th, to form a cranberry growers' club. The purpose of this club is to unite all growers into one organization for social and educational purposes and to foster the development of the cranberry industry. The name

of the new organization is the Long Beach Peninsula Cranberry Club.

The officers elected for the coming year are: Charles Nelson, Nahcotta, president; Leonard Morris, Long Beach, vice president; Robert Ostgard, Seaview, secretary; Mrs. Guido Funke, Ilwaco, treasurer.

It was decided by the group that membership in the club is open to all cranberry growers on the Peninsula. The annual dues will be five dollars per family. The next meeting will be held on January the 18th.

After the organization work was concluded, a talk on the spray program for 1946 was given by D. J. Crowley, superintendent of the Experiment Station. The group then adjourned to the Grange dining room where a sumptuous lunch was served by the ladies of the organization.

Jersey Blueberry Growers Attend 14th Open House Meeting

The 14th annual "Blueberry Open House" was held at Pemberton, New Jersey, December 14th, with about 75 growers in attendance. They heard and took part in discussions concerning latest information on: timing the fruit-

fly dusts; State regulations on migrant labor housing; the blueberry "stunt" situation in relation to insect vectors, eradication of diseased bushes, and inspection and certification. This latter subject was "chairmaned" by R. B. Wilcox. William B. Tomlinson, associate in research at the Pemberton Station, Carl S. Geiges, N. I. Dept. of Labor, Charles A. Doehlert, acting chief of the Pemberton station, and Paul B. Mott, N. J., State Department of Agriculture, were the speakers.

"Use of DDT against Japanese Beetle in Propagating Beds," was the subject of Walter E. Fleming, USDA, and Prof. J. Harold Clark, N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, spoke on the freezing of blueberries for market.

In spite of adverse weather conditions two very successful blueberry pruning demonstrations were held on December 6 and 1, these being at Pemberton and Hammononton respectively. The first meeting was under the direction of "Dan" Kensler, Burlington County Agent, and the second under Mr. Brockett, Atlantic County Agent. Charles Doehlert did the demonstration pruning. The standard varieties, Rubel, Rancocas, Concord, Jersey and Cabot, as well as the Pemberton, one of the newer varieties, were pruned during these meetings.

Group Meets To Discuss Knotty "Jersey Situation"

Representatives of Growers, USDA, State Research and County Agents Discuss Problems and Plan Second Meeting in January.

A meeting which may be the beginning of something very helpful for the "Jersey situation" was held December first at the Experiment Station, Pemberton, with a representative group of growers assembling with Federal, State research men and county agents. It began group thinking which, if followed up by interest of the growers with work by the research men and agents, could well develop into a program of action which could benefit every grower.

Included in the meeting were Dr. W. W. Aldrich, USDA, Drs. Clark, Pepper and Bear from Rutgers, Charles Doehlert, acting chief of the Pemberton station, his associate, William Tomlinson, Agents

Kensler of Burlington and Bidlack of Ocean counties, Joseph H. Palmer, president American Cranberry Growers' Association, and others. Dr. Clark presided. Representatives of all groups interested had been invited to attend. Session lasted three hours, in which time conditions were broadly discussed and notes taken, which were written up, each participant to receive a copy. A second meeting is to be held about the middle of January, the notes to form a basis for discussion for further action.

In view of the many very knotty problems in Jersey, it was recognized by the group that only a little start had been made and a hard job along the road of crop production recovery lies ahead. It was felt, however, that consideration of the problems by a unified group of growers, research and field men if carried through, can make progress.

joint suggestion to the Cranberry Industrial Committee of 8, this committee consisting of El'is D. Atwood, chairman, J. C. Makepeace, secretary, Massachusetts; Charles L. Lewis, Albert H. Hedler, Wisconsin; Isaac Harrison, Theodore H. Budd, New Jersey; and the executive heads of the two major cooperatives, M. L. Urann and Chester M. Chaney. Others present at the meeting included Carl B. Urann, Miss Ellen Stillman, H. Gordon Mann, Russell Makepeace, Ferris C. Waite, Harrison Goddard, Keith Work, E. C. McGrew and Miss McNally, Attorneys Quarles and Loos.

The deliberations and recommendations of this meeting were turned over to the attorneys for incorporation into legal phraseology for further consideration. The next meeting of the Committee will be held in New York on or about February 1.

There were no representatives from the West Coast present, although the Coast is intended for participation in any plan eventually arrived at. Mr. Lewis, whom it was feared would not be able to attend because of an automobile mishap, had recovered and was present. Chairman Atwood has expressed himself as satisfied that substantial progress is being made toward a "consolidation" of the two main cooperatives, fresh and processed, of the cranberry industry.

Committee of Eight Dec. Meeting

"Representatives of the cranberry industry considered at considerable length the desirability and the procedure for organizing a new National Cooperative: that tentative plans have been drawn that meet with the unanimous approval of those who participated in the discussion and that the details are now in process of being worked out, but no definite proposal is now available."

The foregoing is a statement made available following the meeting of the Cranberry Industrial Committee at the Hotel New Yorker, New York, December 17 and 18, this gathering being attended not only by members of the Committee of 8, but by committees from each of the three sales companies, representatives of CCI and the Exchange, and guests to a total of about 25.

Tentative proposals were dis-

cussed, including the proposition of an "association of cooperatives" this being the idea suggested by A. D. Benson, New England Cranberry Sales, this the so-called "Benson Plan," having been published in substantially complete detail in the September issue of CRANBERRIES. It was voted in September that this plan be laid before the Committee of 8, and for this purpose a committee consisting of Ruel S. Gibbs, chairman, L. B. R. Barker, E. L. Bartholomew and Mr. Benson, had been appointed. Wisconsin Sales had as delegates William F. Huffman, Bernard C. Brazeau and William Thiele; Growers Cranberry Company, James D. Holman, Franklin S. Chambers, F. Allison Scammell. These three committees held a joint meeting, each group having planned suggestions, and agreeing in the main, then presented their

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Assistant to CCI Sales Manager Has Been Appointed

Massachusetts Man, Former
Naval Officer, to Work
With H. Gordon Mann
From Hanson Office.

Richard B. Heath of Brookline, Massachusetts has been appointed assistant to H. Gordon Mann, sales manager of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. Mr. Heath will make his headquarters at the Hanson, Massachusetts, office and will help Mr. Mann in the direction of the sales of products.

Mr. Heath was recently honorably discharged as a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, having been commanding officer of an Aircraft Rescue ship, and participated in the North African, Tunisian, Sicilian and Italian campaigns. His most recent naval work was schedule officer at the Small Craft Training Station, San Pedro, California. He is the recipient of a commendation



for his work in this department.

Before military service he was assistant manager of the Property Management Corporation of Boston, this firm managing commercial and industrial real estate properties in the metropolitan and New York areas. He is a

graduate of St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and Harvard College, class of 1934.

Scoops

(Continued from Page 3)

will be sharpened still more by a ride on the only 2-foot gauge railroad left in North America and, if we are lucky, the only parlor-car of its kind in the whole cockeyed world.

"The several attractive way stations at which their train will stop will add to the recollections of a pleasant visit to cranberry land. If Barnum had hit the ball a generation later he and Mr. Atwood would have been just like that. So the narrow gauge is a 100 percent practicable part of the Atwood cranberry realm and will pay dividends into the treasury and into the industry at large."

A couple of issues ago I wrote about the cranberry bog near Drummondville, in the Province of Quebec, it may be recalled. I rather loosely referred to its "far

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northern latitude," when its latitude is actually no farther north than portions of Wisconsin, and now I learn of a cultivated bog which is still more northerly. Through the courtesy of E. L. Eaton, assistant blueberry and cranberry investigations, Experiment Station, Kentville, Nova Scotia, I am informed there is a bog on the north side of the St. Lawrence at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec. This is 100 miles north of the property of the Larocques at Drummondville and approximately in the latitude of Duluth. The owner is Napoleon Jacques and the property is set to Early Blacks. This is definitely in a short season area with low winter temperatures and heavy snow falls.

Also, through the kindness of Mr. Eaton, I learn that the Canadian Department of Agriculture has a small experimental area in New Brunswick and one in Nova Scotia planted with Early Blacks and Howes, and that a light crop of berries was gathered this year from American plants (imported from Lowell Cranberry Company, Massachusetts) and that the Blacks outyielded the Howes. The first of these plants were set in 1941 with Early Blacks, and the Howes set in 1942. Most of the Nova Scotia commercial plantings are set to native vines of mixed types, and 1945 may have been the largest crop yield in the cranberry history of Nova Scotia. (Some time in the future CRANBERRIES looks forward to publishing a comprehensive story about our Canadian cranberry-growing neighbors.)

Two with large interests within the cranberry industry are directors of a newly-organized Massachusetts Steamship Lines, Inc., of Boston, which is expected to operate the Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket line from New Bedford and Woods Hole. This line has been operated for the past 34 years by the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. These men are Ralph Hornblower, partner of Hornblower & Weeks, of Boston, who owns bog in Rochester and on Marthas Vineyard and is president of Cape Cod Company (cranberries); and George A. Crowell of

Plymouth, who is president and director of Crowell Cranberry Company, owning bog near Plymouth and vice president of Cape Cod Company and president of the Cranberry Credit Corporation. The company will also operate the Boston-Provincetown steamship line.

Dr. C. R. Fellers, after extended service in the U. S. Army, most recently with rank of major, has returned to civilian life. His latest military duties were in Australia, where he was identified with food laboratory work, improving methods of canning and preserving.

It is regrettable to learn that Ruel S. Gibbs of Wareham, Mass., has been in ill health and was obliged to undergo hospital treatment at the Tobey hospital there.

George E. Short, president of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association, has sold his property at Island Creek, Duxbury (CRANBERRIES, Sept. 1945) and purchased the "Vaughan" bog of Colburn Wood, near the Carver-Plymouth line in Carver. This is a bog of about 55 acres, more than doubling his previous holding. Mr. Short and family, who lived by the side of the Island Creek bog, have moved to 14 Cliff street, Plymouth.

Dr. Herbert F. Bergman is now in Massachusetts for the month of January, having been released from duties at Beltsville, Maryland, by the USDA for that period of the winter. He is continuing oxygen deficiency studies in flooding water and is to instruct growers in making these oxygen tests on their own flooded properties if they acquire the necessary apparatus. A number are to acquire this equipment, which includes an auger for boring through the ice, a pump to bring up the water, and Titrating apparatus, which, with glass tubes and chemicals, gives the rating when the bog water is added.

Dr. F. H. Chandler, who is to be the new assistant to Dr. Franklin at the State Bog, East Wareham, is expected to arrive there the middle of January.

Washington Report For Cranberries And Blueberries

By D. J. CROWLEY, Supt.

General Conditions

The official report issued for August, 1945 by the United States Weather Bureau at North Head, Washington is quoted below:

"Cool and dry weather prevailed throughout the month, concluding one of the coolest and the third driest summer of record. Only the summers of 1938 and 1883 had less rain and only five other summers were cooler. August, like July, was marked by more than double the normal number of foggy days for the three summer months, which far exceeds any previous record for excessive fog."

This cold, foggy weather was particularly favorable for the development of certain cranberry diseases. The Rosebloom disease caused by *Exobasidium oxycocci* and the Red Leaf Spot disease caused by *Exobasidium vaccinii* were much more prevalent than usual. There is no evidence to date, however, that these weather conditions were particularly favorable for the fungi which cause storage rots, as the keeping quality of the berries to date is better than average.

Harvesting of the crop did not begin until the first week in October. The labor shortage at harvest time was about the same as for 1944, and some growers will not have the crop in the warehouse before Thanksgiving. Most of the berries were harvested by suction picking machines or by water scooping.

Development Work

An acre of cranberry bog was planted to seedlings from 1943 crosses. The plants were set out five feet apart each way and have made a satisfactory growth. Approximately an acre and a half of ground was regraded and leveled and set out to blueberry seedlings from the crosses made in 1943. The cranberry and blueberry breeding work is a Division of Horticulture Cooperative Project.

Dormant Sprays

Dry lime sulphur and a light summer oil were used for control of San Jose Scale. Ten pounds of the dry lime sulphur and a gallon and a half of oil were used to make a hundred gallons of spray. The control obtained was equal to that in the plots sprayed with the liquid lime sulphur at standard dilutions or with 3 gallons of liquid lime sulphur and 1 gallon of a dormant oil. Some foliage injury, however, resulted where the light oil-lime-sulphur combination was used.

Summer Sprays

D. D. T.

(dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane)

Work with D. D. T. for control of cranberry insects was again carried on this summer. The season's work indicates that D. D. T. is an effective spray for control of the cranberry fireworm and the cranberry fruitworm. Commercial preparations of 20% D. D. T. in a light summer oil gave satisfactory control of the cranberry fireworm in dilutions as low as 3 pints in 100 gallons of water. A spray consisting of 3 pounds of 20% D. D. T. with a wetting agent gave slightly better control than the D. D. T.-oil combination, as its residual effect appeared to be more enduring than the former.

Observations indicate that while D. D. T. does not kill as rapidly as pyrethrum, many of the sprayed larva were dead in a few hours. Higher spray concentrations cause the worms to react more quickly. An effort was made to determine how often spray applications would have to be applied in order to prevent injury. This too is effected by the concentration of the D. D. T. spray mixture, and to some extent by weather conditions. This season's work indicates that spray applications three weeks apart give control comparable to that obtained with pyrethrum when applied weekly.

In an oil solution the D. D. T. spray killed fireworm and fruitworm moths, though not as readily as pyrethrum extract. Initial tests in 1945 indicate that a pyrethrum-D. D. T. spray containing one quart of the 20% pyrethrum concentrate and 3 pounds of the

20% D. D. T. spray powder is very effective for control of the fruitworm. The spray should be applied just before the cranberry reaches the full bloom stage. This eliminates the necessity of applying another spray during the blossom period. The powdered form of the D. D. T. appears to be safer at this stage of the crop since the D. D. T. in oil caused a trace of blossom injury. Although D. D. T. is toxic to bees, no unusual bee mortality was noted. The set of berries in the plots sprayed with D. D. T. or with the D. D. T. pyrethrum mixture was equal to that in the adjacent check plots.

(Continued in next issue)

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

thought to the matter of oxygen deficiency with the covering of slush ice topped by heavy snow.

NEW JERSEY

¶Year Ends With Snow—Heavy snow (5½ inches in the storm of December 19) blanketed the bogs as the year ended, providing some benefit to those who were short of water for winter flooding, and some concern among those already flooded as to how the snow would effect oxygen content of the water.

Jersey growers could scarcely be in cheerful mood as winter settled down, because of the poor showing as to quantity and quality of the 1945 crop. One ray of encouragement, after the extremely small production of last fall and of the past few years, was the hope that vines should have been rested sufficiently to support a bumper crop, where they are in good shape, and if conditions in 1946 should prove very favorable, although the rainfall conditions of last summer were scarcely favorable for heavy production in the next year's crop. Up to blossoming time last summer crop prospects had looked favorable, then came a series of unusually late frosts which in some instances were actual freezes, causing serious injury, especially on dry bogs; after the blooming season a series of heavy rains and floods set in, knocking many of the young berries off the vines and affecting the remainder rather seriously. Many bogs were flooded for a prolonged period, which caused rotting to become quite prevalent. Still another factor which contributed to the shortness of the crop was the two unusually dry seasons, 1943-44, droughts during these seasons resulting in very thin bog growth.



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Tomlinson Reviews Success of False Blossom Campaign

Extremely timely, in view of the proposed campaign against root grub in Massachusetts, is a concise review of "How False Blossom Disease Was Brought Under Control," written by Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agent, and issued by the Extension Service, Willard A. Munson, director, Massachusetts State College, this being special circular No. 132. In the foreword Mr. Munson says: "The achievement attained from the systematic campaign so well described by County Agent Tomlinson is evidence of the far-reaching benefits to be had when farmers cooperate and use the services of their county agent to solve difficult problems."

In his concluding paragraph Mr. Tomlinson takes note of the fact that the cranberry industry in Massachusetts is faced with new situations and problems—in Plymouth County the cranberry root grub is regarded as one of the most serious insect pests, threatening the industry, while in Barnstable County much needs to be done in the matter of bog renovation. "If growers agree to cooperate in programs designed to remedy existing problems, regardless of what they are, satisfactory results can be expected, provided productive programs are properly devised and executed."

The story told by County Agent Tomlinson is:

Wednesday, January 27, 1937, was a red letter day for the cranberry industry of Massachusetts, but in the rapid changes that have taken place how many growers actually remember this eventful day? On that day the directors of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association had a joint meeting with other cranberry committeemen representing both Plymouth and Barnstable Counties at Dr. Henry J. Franklin's office, East Wareham. Twenty-two men were in attendance, including the county agents of both counties. The primary purpose of this meeting was

to consider the urgent needs of the industry, and what plans should be made to cope with them.

Now, if you think back to 1937, you will recall that the false blossom disease was then the real threat facing the industry. Control measures had been pretty well worked out by Dr. Franklin and others, but the fact remained that very little was being done about the adoption of control measures, although there had been plenty of talk. The discussion at this meeting revolved about this dread disease for a full hour or so, and finally Mr. John C. Makepeace crystallized the opinion of all present by suggesting that it was time to do something other than just talk and asked that the Extension Service be requested to conduct a thorough, intensive three-year campaign to control false blossom disease. He also suggested that the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association give financial and moral support to such a program. These suggestions were duly made into formal motions and unanimously approved with a committee appointed to work with the Extension Service in planning this comprehensive, energetic three-year program.

The Campaign Is Planned

The committee immediately went to work and drew up a plan which was to involve a real campaign, wherein every cranberry grower would be asked to actually sign up on the dotted line, indicating his intention to follow out the control measures recommended by the Experiment Station. Other measures included the use of special printed circular letters depicting the bluntnosed leafhopper, the real culprit in spreading the disease, and the method of treatment.

Plans also included the holding of field meetings, demonstrations, the distribution of a special bulletin giving the latest detailed information regarding false blossom disease and control measures, the use of news articles, and the mak-

ing and showing of a special motion picture in color illustrating the whole story of the disease and proper measures of control. The plans also included the use of a slogan contest to stimulate thought and interest during the three-year period.

The Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association financed the purchase of film for the motion pictures and appropriated \$25.00 to be used in providing cash prizes in connection with the slogan contest. The many details of carrying on this campaign were left to the county agricultural agents in the two counties.

Growers Enroll

During the three-year campaign, signed enrollments were received from 204 growers in Barnstable County and 203 in Plymouth County, or a total of 407. This number was actually about one-third of all the growers on the mailing lists of both counties.

The acreage involved in the enrollment was 3,154 in Barnstable County (90% of total) and 6,705 in Plymouth County (73.5% of the total). According to the 1936 cranberry survey report, these two counties had 12,590 acres of cranberries, thus the campaign actually accounted for 9,859 acres or 78%.

Growers Report

The most difficult part of the campaign was to get data showing the results of our combined efforts to get growers to adopt approved practices in the control of false blossom. Unfortunately, not all of those enrolling took the time required to fill out the rather detailed forms needed and provided for securing the essential data.

Obviously, these actual records represent only a small portion of the control practices carried out, for in checking with the Agricultural Conservation Program records in Barnstable County, for example, it was found that 1800 acres of bog had been sanded during the three-year campaign, whereas only about half that acreage was reported by those enrolled.

A Three-Year Campaign

Other features of the campaign included the holding of field meetings, lectures, showing the movie

on false blossom disease control, and the slogan contest. The two cranberry clubs in Barnstable County, through their regular series of winter meetings, provided an excellent source of contact for presenting information and getting the support of the growers. In Plymouth County, the field meetings sponsored by the Extension Service and the regular meetings sponsored by the Cape Cod Cran-

berry Growers' Association provided the chief means of contacting growers regarding control measures.

Five Years Follow-Up

From 1940 through 1945 growers continued to hear about false blossom disease control. Pest control charts carried control information. Timely circular letters repeated the advice. The local press and special cranberry periodicals lent their support. Scheduling payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program encouraged widespread adoption of another important control measure. At meetings of cranberry growers and on innumerable bog visits, county agents and the staff of the Cranberry Experiment Station gave advice to growers. Distribution of the special bulletin on false blossom disease continued. The motion picture was shown whenever there was opportunity.

Unified Effort Brings Results

This brief summary of the three-year false blossom campaign and subsequent years of systematic follow-up was prepared for the purpose of calling the attention of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association and all other cranberry organizations to the fact that a practical demonstration has been

made in meeting a situation that at the time presented a serious threat to the industry. Through a well-organized program, with everyone taking part, a major problem was met and overcome. While false blossom disease still exists throughout our cranberry area, it is now regarded as a minor factor in the industry. Growers have learned what must be done and what can be done to keep this disease under control, and any bog which is allowed to remain with a heavy infestation of the disease certainly casts reflection on the ability of the owner.

Plymouth Program

(Continued from Page 4)

7. Set up demonstration for control of this pest and hold twilight meeting to properly identify this insect and to view result of control measures.
8. Set up a reasonable goal such as acreage to be treated for next five years.
9. Allow time for personal service work to growers.
10. Set up if possible a system to measure results of campaign.

TENTATIVE PLAN FOR WINTER MEETINGS

(Committee recommended January meeting to be held in afternoon, followed by supper).

1st Meetings:

Tuesday, January 29, Rochester
Thursday, January 31, Plymouth

Program:

Oxygen Deficiency, Dr. H. F. Bergman, Pathologist, East Wareham plus control of cranberry Fruit Rots

The Insecticide Situation for Cranberry Growers, Ferris Waite, Cranberry Cannery

Results of Root Grub Survey, J. Richard Beattie, County Agricultural Agent

2nd Meetings:



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Tuesday, February 26, Rochester
Thursday, Feb. 28, Plymouth

Program:

Fundamentals of Plant Growth,
Dr. Fred B. Chandler, Experiment
Station

Panel on short cut in production
methods:

Plymouth	Rochester
Joseph Kelley	Joseph Kelley
George Crowell	Gilbert Beaton
Francis Merritt	Frank Crandon
R. C. Everson	Robert Peirce

Agricultural Outlook—J. T. Brown,
Director, Plymouth County Ex-
tension Service

3rd Meeting:

March, Time and Place to be deter-
mined

Possibility of joint meeting of the
Cape Cod Cranberry Growers'
Association and Cranberry Clubs

4th Meetings

Tuesday, April 23, Rochester
Thursday, April 25, Plymouth

Program:

The 1946 Insect Chart—Dr. H. J.
Franklin, Experiment Station
(including discussion of D.D.T.)

Cranberry Labor Problem—J. T.
Brown, Director Plymouth Coun-
ty Extension Service

Outlook for Cranberries—Clyde C.
McGrew, American Cranberry
Exchange



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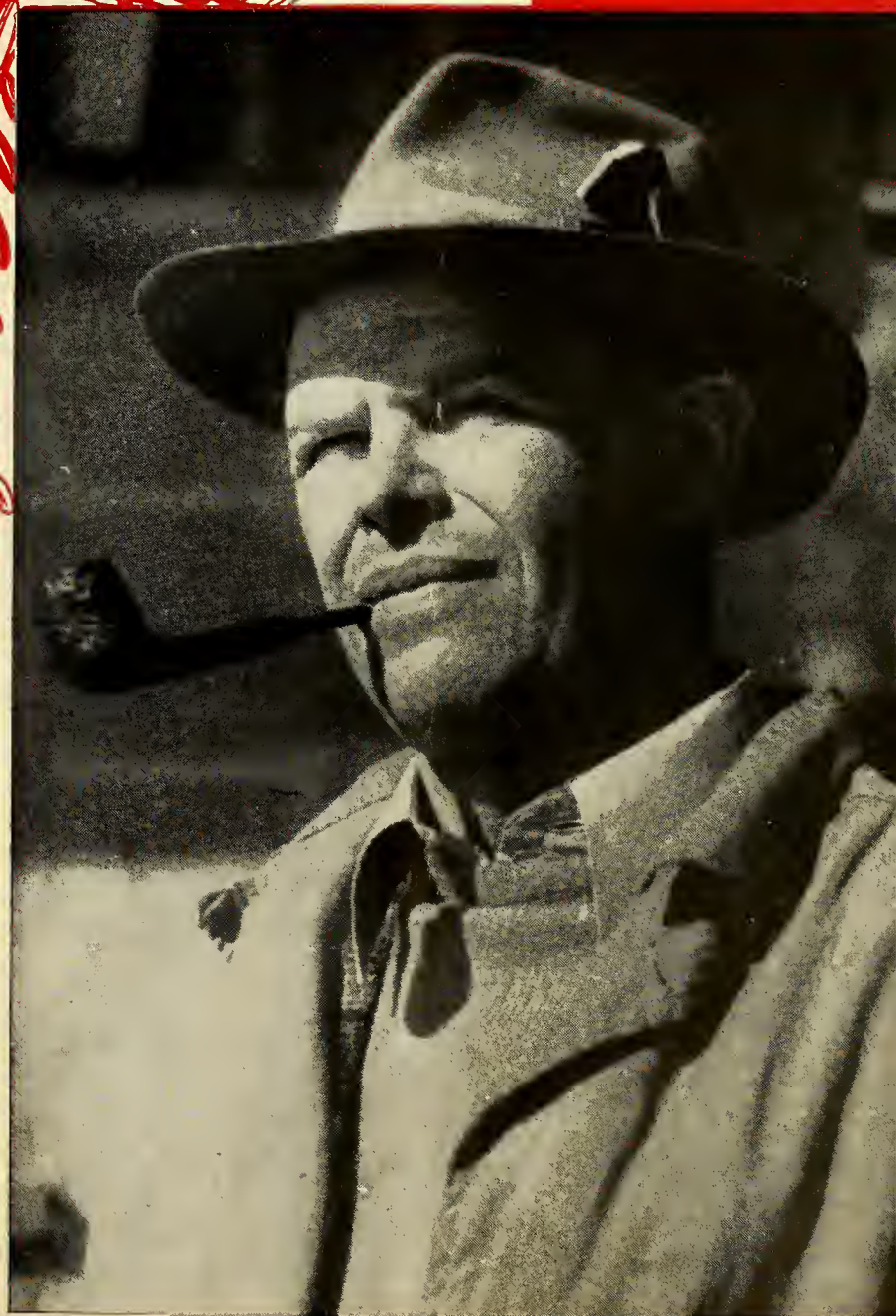
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February, 1946

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Dr. Chandler, wife and two
children are at present making
their home at Riverside, Onset.

President's Assitant



KEITH WORK, Berkeley, California, appointed assistant to President Marcus L. Urann of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., begins his duties about Feb. 1. This appointment fills one more recommendation of the Booz, Allen & Hamilton Survey.

Cape Meeting

First meeting of Barnstable County Cranberry Clubs will be at Bruce Hall, Cotuit, Monday, Feb. 11, beginning with luncheon at 12:30 noon. Speaker will be John C. Makepeace and he will discuss "My Opinion in Regard to the Cranberry Marketing Situation." Staff of the Experiment Station is invited and will take part in the program.

Similar program will be held by Lower Cape Club for Thursday, Feb. 21, also a noon program, place to be designated later by President G. Everett Howes.

F. B. Chandler Assumes Duties In Massachusetts

Dr. Fred B. Chandler, who has been with USDA, stationed at Pemberton, New Jersey, and whose appointment as Research Professor at Mass. Experiment Station, East Wareham, as assistant to Dr. Franklin was announced previously, arrived in Massachusetts January 12. Although Dr. Chandler's duties have not yet been exactly determined, he will work considerably along the lines of an agronomist, a study of cranberry soils,

FIRST MASS. WINTER CLUB MEETINGS

First winter meetings of Massachusetts cranberry clubs were those of Southeastern and South Shore groups at North Rochester Grange hall January 29, and at Redmen's hall, Plymouth, January 31. These were "try-out" afternoon sessions, with supper following, instead of evening meetings, with supper preceding.

The idea had a good opportunity for "try-out" at Rochester with good, even though cold weather, and the showing of 78 for the meeting and a vote to have the next meeting in the afternoon proved the idea was liked. The Plymouth meeting provided a different story in attendance, as the day brought the worst sleet, fog, rain and ice conditions of the winter, and attendance was cut down. The meeting was held, however, and finished up with 35 at the end of the session and 28 enjoyed a fine fricasee chicken supper. So bad was the going that the "Wareham contingent" including Dr. Franklin, Dr. Bergman and others from the State Bog, decided against trying to make the meeting. President George Short had left for New York to attend the meeting of the Cranberry Industry Committee of 8, and the club had no vice president.

County Agent J. Richard Beattie had to run an improvised program with his speakers not there and also had to conduct the session himself. Winter definitely chalked up a strike on that meeting, but the 35 more courageous growers who were there found it worth while.

Sixty-eight advance reservations had been received for the Rochester meeting, quite a few more than is usual, and attendance exceeded that of many meetings. Contributing to this increased attendance was the presence of nearly a dozen younger growers who had been in service. Raymond Morse presided.

Secretary Gilbert Beaton pointed out that the only honorary member of the club was Dr. Franklin, and suggested the addition of others. Those accorded the honor were Dr. F. B. Chandler, Dr. H. F. Bergman, Charles A. Doehlert (of New Jersey), J. Richard Beattie, Joe T. Brown, Joe L. Kelley.

Chief Doehlert of the Jersey Cranberry-Blueberry Laboratory was introduced by President Morse, and expressed his gratitude at being made an honorary member of the club, saying it was most gracious of the members to extend honorary membership to him and he was pleased to be at the meeting and have the opportunity to extend his acquaintance

among the Massachusetts growers. Dr. Chandler, recently appointed Research Professor and assistant to Dr. Franklin at the Experiment Station, was introduced, and expressed his thanks for being made honorary member, and said he would say little at that time, as he was on later club programs and that he looked forward to becoming acquainted with the Massachusetts growers through calls at the station and in other contacts.

Results of the root grub survey, conducted by Brockton Office of Extension Service, were released by County Agent Beattie. The matter of a root grub control campaign, as stressed in last month's issue, is one of the most vital matters before Massachusetts growers and particularly in Plymouth County area. Chief fact these figures showed was that of approximately 50 percent of the growers reporting 42 percent of County acreage requires treatment by some method. Assuming this 50 percent to be representative of all acreage and taking into consideration small bogs which have never been able to be given summer flood treatment, it is possible, in opinion of Beattie, that half of all acreage in Plymouth county (Bristol and Norfolk being included in the area) is in need of treatment for root grub. Figures released by Mr. Beattie are:

1) Total acreage reporting in Plymouth County was 5,036.9; (2) acreage previously given summer flooding, 557.1; (3) acreage previously treated, 993; (4) acreage that should be treated with PDB flakes, cyanide, 216; (5) acreage requiring summer flooding, 774; 1367 acres recently treated by one of the three methods, or 27 percent of total, and 2,141 acreage that require immediate treatment by one of the three methods, or 42 percent.

Beattie emphasized that with such a serious situation confronting growers of the county the danger must be brought to the attention of all growers and they must be made aware of the necessity of taking part in the root grub campaign. A small committee is to be set up, to be appointed through the clubs, Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association, and with consultation with Dr. Franklin and other scientific workers.

Root grub, Dr. Franklin said, is necessarily on the increase, except as it is being held down by treatment, as it is an ailment effecting old bogs and "Massachusetts bogs are now getting older every year."

Dr. H. F. Bergman divided an

instructive talk between two subjects, oxygen deficiency in winter flood water and studies with fungicides, including Fermate, compounds akin to Fermate, and Bordeaux Mixture. In these treatments timing is of the utmost importance in the control of rot, he said; even four or five days "off" can make an important difference. He said the factors which determined the dissolved oxygen content of water on a flooded bog could be placed in two groups, those of one being physical and the other biological. He spoke of respiration and photosynthesis as two of the biological factors.

Lack of oxygen is most apt to occur when the water is too deep, when there is heavy snow over ice, and he said that from the viewpoint of complete lack of photosynthesis sanding on ice is apt to be a "very bad practice." He added, "I don't say sanding on ice can't be done without injury, but it is risky business." He said snow on bare vines would be the ideal winter protection. "If such a state should be possible all through the winter there would be no chance of oxygen deficiency—as long as this covering remained as snow." He expressed his appreciation at being made a member of the Southeastern Club.

(Editor's Note—In addition to article upon oxygen deficiency in this issue this month, it is hoped to begin a paper by Dr. Bergman upon "Oxygen Deficiency in the Winter Floods of Cranberry Bogs" in the March number. This is from a paper delivered before American Cranberry Growers' Association in New Jersey.)

Ferris C. Waite of CCI gave a

(Continued on Page 5)

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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

January On Favorable Side—
January was a month, which was "neutral" in its effect upon possibilities of next year's crop, according to Dr. Franklin, as concerns other factors than oxygen deficiency in flood waters, and in this respect, Dr. Bergman says the month was "favorable," in fact, the best in several years. There was relatively little snow at any time on the ice, and the ice was not heavy. In fact, the month was pretty much of an open month.

Less Ice Sanding— Winter at beginning of February had not brought growers much opportunity for ice sanding, not nearly as much as last year when a great deal had been done by corresponding date. There has been sufficient ice to work on at times, and this has been taken advantage of, but the opportunity has not been available for any extended periods.

Winter Meetings

(Continued from Page 4)

report upon the insecticide outlook for this season, which was in sharp contrast to those he had been compelled to give in the war years. It was a case of "adequate," "available," or "plentiful" in the case of all insecticides except rotenone, which will be "tight" for some time, but he expected enough would be available to cover the needs of cranberry growers, and also the possible exception of Paris Green, "a little tight." Pyrethrum, he was glad to say, appeared, if not plentiful, at least adequate, and cryolite also plentiful. The same bright prospect was true as concerns fungicides and weed killers.

Vernon Goldsworthy Has Placed Resignation Before Directors

Having Served Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company as Manager Since 1933, December 1946 Asked as Effective Date

Announcement that the resignation of Vernon Goldsworthy, as general manager of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, is now definitely "in the record", will be received with regret by the entire industry. Goldsworthy, who has been at the executive helm of that cooperative since 1933 has notified the directors he wishes to have his resignation effective as of next December.

He was recently elected a director of the American Cranberry Exchange.

Goldsworthy received his B. S. and M. S. degrees at the University of Wisconsin and wrote his master thesis on "Cranberry False Blossom." While at the university he won six major letters and was captain of the cross country team. For a time he taught high school at Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin. For a short time he was assistant to

the late Lawrence M. Rogers, who was engaged in studies of Wisconsin cranberry growing in the employ of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

Although leaving his position, "Goldy" is not to leave the Cranberry industry. He, sometime ago, acquired extensive raw land holdings in Northern Wisconsin at Little Turtle Lake, and is to develop marsh in that new area. He has been a grower in his own right since 1941 when he purchased the old Sacket Marsh at Berlin, in the Fox River valley, a property formerly controlled by the late A. U. Chaney and others. This property, possibly the oldest marsh still bearing in Wisconsin, dating from the early 1870's, has been built up by him into a very productive piece of property. The marsh itself, consisting of 21.4

(Continued on Page 22)

Beattie to Stay As A Plymouth County Agent

There is pleasure in being able to announce that J. Richard Beattie of the Plymouth County (Mass.) Extension Service, whom it was reported last month was to leave to accept a position with an industrial firm as agronomist, has

reconsidered his decision and is now to remain in Extension Service work. There was considerable feeling among cranberry growers and other agriculturists with whom Beattie had been associated during his service in Plymouth County that, if possible, he should be induced to remain.

This he has agreed to do, to the gratification of his many friends within the industry.

Would Like To "Kindle Fire Under New Jersey Industry"

"Joe" Palmer, Retiring President, American Cranberry Growers' Association, Feels Growers Must Forget Past, and Concentrate on Smaller and Better Acreage

by
CLARENCE J. HALL

Joseph H. Palmer, New Gretna, New Jersey, just retiring as president of the American Cranberry Association for the customary term and a director of Growers Cranberry Company, has been accorded these distinctions in but five years of association with the Jersey cranberry industry. Although his contacts with cranberry growing date from the fall of 1940 only, he has become immensely interested in all matters relating to cranberries and very active in general Jersey affairs.

He likes cranberry growing—but not all aspects of it, as he has found it in New Jersey. In fact, he would like to "kindle a fire" under the industry there. He feels the industry must be awakened if Jersey cranberry growing is to survive. Fire is destructive only in its misuses and has, of course, been one of the greatest boons to mankind. "Joe" Palmer, young, vigorous, ambitious, volatile in speech, does not want to see the flame of cranberry growing in New Jersey die so low it goes out. He feels something must be done to fan the vital spark and get the Jersey pot of cranberry growing cooking again.

Quick-minded, he bubbles with ideas, but these are not of the soap-blown type. Although not scientifically trained, he nevertheless looks at cranberry growing from the scientific approach. He is trying to base his ideas upon soundness, and to think before he jumps. He has shown this as concerns his own cranberry interests, as now in 1946, after studying his own particular problems, he has just made up his mind as to how to proceed to bring about what he wants to accomplish.

And his own cranberry activity is that hardest kind of all—to bring back a definitely run-down cranberry property. While his ideas may seem a bit harsh in some respects to the general prevailing thought in Jersey, they are what he is applying to his own property. For one thing, he is convinced (as are some other Jersey growers) that the industry in that state has far too much acreage—acreage which is now in such bad shape that it is useless, for the present at least, to attempt to bring all of it back. One major factor there, he feels, is the effort to spread constructive methods too thinly over too much bog.

Took Over Gossler Bogs

His holdings consist of 150 acres. Fifty of these he has the courage to "forget" for the time being. So he will abandon this amount completely for now, as concerns renovation, and concentrate on the remaining 100 acres. The properties he owns are those built up by the late George E. Gossler of Egg Harbor City, uncle of Mrs. Palmer. These consist of 70 at Wading River, 30 at Ives Branch, and the 50 to be abandoned at Pomona.

In the fall of 1940 Mr. Gossler was in ill health, and Palmer, who had been with the Pennsylvania Game Commission for ten years, felt it was his family duty to go down to South Jersey with Mrs. Palmer and help out as best he could. Born in Walingford, a suburb of Philadelphia, which was agricultural when he was born in 1906, he knew nothing about cranberries except that he liked to eat them on Thanksgiving and other occasions. Mr. Gossler died in December of 1940, and Mr. and Mrs. Palmer stayed on to help in the settling of the estate. Mrs. Palmer, who was Elizabeth Conrad, is also a native of Pennsyl-

vania and had no more experience with cranberries than had Joe.

Mr. Gossler was in partnership with the late A. J. Ryder, one of the best known growers of some years back, and they operated as the Pomona Fruit Company. Mr. Gossler bought the bogs in 1900, and was in business with Ryder for some time, but later bought out Ryder's interests. The late Mr. Ryder was strictly a "cooperator", believing in cooperative selling. Mr. Gossler was distinctly an individualist, preferring to do his own marketing. It is recalled that the partners divided the crop evenly, each to do with his half of the berries as he saw fit.

Gossler, an "independent" in every sense of the word, bought and sold crops of others as well as his own. He travelled and so did throughout the Southeastern states, and sometimes as far west as Detroit and down into Kansas City. He paid considerable more attention to the marketing end of cranberries, having a liking for that, rather than in the growing. The bogs when Palmer took over were typical of many Jersey bogs in poor condition with very low yield per acre. They still are. Production on the Ives Branch this past fall was 600 bushels, all Early Blacks, and at Wading River bogs some 1200 bushels, these being Howes, Blacks, and native Jerseys. This production gives an idea of how far Palmer must bring these vines back to make them into paying propositions. Ives Branch has a fine, deep, mud bottom. Ample water is available for any use. The water supply, however, is not a part of the property, but in exchange for the task of flooding the adjacent bog of an absentee owner Palmer is entitled to use the water himself. This supply is so satisfactory that the bog has never had a frost disaster. As this offers the best bog bottom, Palmer plans to sand the better portions and concentrate on these. The rest he will rebuild piece by piece, probably using a tractor both for taking off the top and for re-sanding. There is sand at Ives Branch, but better sand at Wading

River, and he plans to haul this the mile and a half across the river.

To Concentrate on Best Areas

As one step in the program to bring this bog back, a 9 acre section this past year was re-flooded at blossoming time to prevent any cropping the bog might have thrown and so give the vines a full year's rest in the hope of better production another year.

In resanding the parts upon which he will concentrate, Palmer plans to sand to the depth of two inches or so, doing this with wheelbarrow or truck right on the bog. For the truck sanding he hopes to be able to use the airplane landing mat strips, three sections of which were demonstrated with so much interest to growers at the August meeting of the American Cranberry Growers Association (as has previously been reported).

The idea of using these strips originated with Palmer. The strips consist of ten-foot lengths, one foot wide, and the most interesting feature is the way they can be locked together, giving a rigid and yet light surface for the truck tires to roll on. Each section, made of aluminum, weighs about 25 pounds, easily movable from place to place as the sanding progresses. The strips do not lock from the end, but from the sides. The strips would be laid double width, with the ends overlapping as bricks are laid, and the two strips locked side by side would thus give a two-foot surface for the double-tired trucks. They could be laid solid, of course, but Palmer expects their use would be mostly as double tracks. From interest shown in these in Jersey it would seem their use in the cranberry industry might be extensive, but this will depend first upon their availability, either from no-longer needed military supplies or, if they are manufactured now in peace time, for agricultural or other uses.

The Wading River bog, which is part muck and part sand bottom, not quite so desirable as Ives Branch, presents what Palmer suspects may be a rather unusual problem in its flooding and irrigating water. Although this bog is

seven miles upstream from the mouth of Wading River, which there is 100 yards or more wide, a portion of the bog is below high tide level. Since this river water, which is limitless, is the water supply, Palmer is engaging in studies to determine if this water is sometimes brackish. The entrance canal is lower by 18 inches at normal high tide than the bog, and normal rise is about 30 inches, although greatly influenced at times by wind direction. This river water is let in and out by an automatic tide gate which reverses with the tide, as it ebbs or rises.

Palmer has this suspicion that the water at unusually full tides may be slightly brackish, although this thought is based on no actual evidence, and if so it may have helped to cut down the production of the bog. He has never heard that the water was suspected of salinity at this point, and in fact, in the fall of 1943 at a spectacularly high tide, the bog was partly under water for three days and without apparent injury. Wild rice grows in the river at the point the water is taken off, which would be strong evidence as to the freshness, since the rice does not grow in brackish water. But Palmer knows of brackish-water fish being caught at a bridge just below the take-off. He has requested Dr. Fred B. Chandler, USDA, who was stationed at Pemberton, to make tests to determine the salinity of this water. These tests are underway.

In flooding for frosts the operator of this bog is obliged to give considerable consideration to the state of the tides, as sometimes flooding operations have to start much earlier than usual in order to get sufficient water on in time. Palmer, perforce, has had to make a study of tides along the Great Bay section of the coast into which Mullica river empties, Wading River being a branch of the Mullica.

To augment the water supply a canal 1300 feet long has been dug from the river, this connecting with the upper end of the bog. At this point Palmer has built a cement block pump house and installed a Lawrence 20-inch pump

furnished by Hayden Manufacturing Company of Wareham, Mass., this having a capacity of 16,000 gallons a minute. It is powered by a re-built Buick engine, and is one of the few and possibly the only such installation in New Jersey. Marginal ditches are being dug at Wading River, which, like many Jersey bogs, had none. In addition to frost flowing Palmer uses his pump to make sure there is no oxygen deficiency in the winter flood and for irrigation.

His plan is to install one or two more pumps, but this will not be done until it is determined if the river water is brackish at the bog or not. If the tests prove it to be so, the river will be tapped further up the stream, even though this should involve digging a much longer canal.

Wading River bog, with its partial savannah bottom, will be treated to bring back, substantially the same as Ives Branch. Palmer plans to concentrate on the best portions with a resanding or rebuilding program, using a bulldozer to remove and replace the peat after the underlying sand has been removed.

Pomona, the bog which he is to "forget", is the oldest of the three and he believes it was built some 90 or so years ago. He has found by checking back that a man of the region, now elderly, remembers that his grandfather worked there when the bog was built and that time must have been 90 years or more ago. Pomona is remarkably level for a bog built so long ago and has a fine stream running through it. Water is clear and not the cedar brown of many streams in South Jersey. Oil geologists are interested in this tract of land, feeling that it might be over a pool of oil. There is a lease with the Sinclair Company, which company will, if further tests justify, develop the property without interfering with it as a cranberry bog.

Deer Experiment

Heavy deer damage to cranberries has long been a major Jersey problem, and this has interested Palmer, with deer superabundant about his own bogs. He wrote to the New Jersey Game Commission

and asked permission to shoot deer and analyze their stomach content to see to what extent they were eating cranberries. The Commission wrote back it would be very pleased to have him do this. Subsequently he has shot many about the bogs. The greatest amount of cranberry content he has ever found in the stomach of a deer would not fill the palm of a man's hand! He found instead their stomachs were filled with grass from the bogs.

From this he has concluded it is not to eat cranberries that the deer go onto the bogs and cause such havoc, but to get to the grass growing on the moist bog bottom. More damage is done, he is convinced, by deer lying down on the vines and berries to chew their cud after eating the grass and by knocking off berries with their hoofs as they run than by actual eating of cranberries. He believes the eating of cranberries is only incidental to the animals.

When Palmer left the Pennsylvania Game Commission he was a research assistant. Before that he was "game protector", which is the equivalent of game warden in some states. Hunting is his hobby and he is fond of wild life study—although he detests deer at any time. Before entering the service of the Pennsylvania Commission, for a time he worked for a small, independent oil company in Philadelphia. He attended Pennsylvania State College, taking up finance, but left before graduating.

"Joe" Palmer, coming into the cranberry industry with no preconceived ideas, has tried to view Jersey cranberry growing objectively. From this "fresh-eye" vantage point, he has reached some conclusions that may be rather on the harsh side; that is, he believes that by no means all of the causes for the Jersey slump in production were matters which could not have been, and cannot now be prevented by proper application of the growers.

Jersey Thinks Too Much of Past

"There is too much acreage in New Jersey," he feels, "which should not possibly be considered cranberry acreage at all. Growers, in my opinion, would be much

ahead of the game if they would recognize the fact that much of this is no longer worth bothering with. That is, not worth bothering with unless there is willingness and capital from somewhere to put it back into decent shape. Growers are trying to spread themselves and their efforts in time, labor and money too thinly over too much run-down bog. It would be better to let go entirely, at least for the time being, that which cannot be given reasonably good care and to concentrate upon better smaller acreage.

"There is an inclination in Jersey to think too much of what Jersey has done in the past, and to expect production to come back to that range almost any year, 'given favorable conditions.' I don't believe that a great deal of this acreage is in any shape to be expected to produce satisfactorily again, and if growers keep on continually blaming short crops upon this and that 'unusual' condition each year they are only fooling themselves. They have got to face the fact that they must have smaller acreage, given better care and producing more barrels to the acre, or it will be too late. A grower's standing should be measured by the amount of berries he produces each year, not by the amount of acreage he owns."

Palmer was among the first to come to the disconcerting conclusion and to make the statement that Jersey is not having "abnormally low" crops just now, but present production has become the Jersey "normal," because of the condition of so much of the acreage. He admits that favorable conditions, all occurring in the same year, would increase production considerably, but not to where many growers figure the production should be.

Acknowledging that a number of Jersey growers are now making the right efforts and are heading up along the right track, he is discouraged by the fact that not enough can be included in this category. What he wants is to see the bulk of the growers face facts and recognize the plight Jersey is heading into as a whole, and to "wake up" to actual condi-

tions and join those who are making definite progress. He wants to see Jersey cranberry growing as a unit come back.

He hopes this may come about and that he can be one of many progressive Jersey growers who have faced facts and are working with a definite objective of improvement. But, in any event, he has cast the die for himself in the long and difficult game of bringing back run-down cranberry property and plans to go right ahead, along with those who are going the way he hopes and expects to go.

Estimate 40-45 Percent of 1945 Berries Processed

Preliminary figures for report of berries handled through American Cranberry Exchange (which may be slightly modified when records are complete) show that in the estimation of Mr. Chaney between 40 and 45 per cent of the crop was taken by all processors combined. Total fresh handled by the Exchange was 194,840 barrels, and the average FOB price, shipping point, was \$20.938. Total amount sold to processors was 9,278 barrels, at an average of \$18.581 (without boxes, ex. growers' packing houses). Total combined handled through Exchange was 204,118 barrels, and average price was \$20.84.

"The available supply of cranberries for sale fresh was so far short of the demand," Mr. Chaney reported, "that it is impossible to estimate accurately how many more could have been sold. This shortage naturally increased the demand for processed cranberries, just the same as light supply of processed would increase the demand for fresh. The consumers had money and wanted cranberries regardless."

"Consumer sales throughout the season were brisk and at no time did we experience any adverse effect from the sugar shortage. We did stress the sugar-saving theme in our curtailed advertising and publicity campaign, and requests for cranberry sugar-saving receipts were heavy. About 115,000 receipt bulletins were distributed to school teachers, home economists, demonstrators, and others. It is too bad we didn't have the million barrel crop we have been thinking about and talking about for the past several years."

Breakdown of this preliminary figure showed Exchange handled

(Continued on Page 16)

Study Oxygen Deficiency In Winter Flooding At Beaver Brook

By CHARLES H. LEWIS

(Editor's Note): The following is a paper by "Chuck" Lewis, son of C. L. Lewis, and now president of Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association. While the conditions that cause winter injury to cranberry plants in Wisconsin may not occur in other areas, the subject of oxygen deficiency in flooding water is of very much consideration now, in the East as well as Wisconsin. Data mostly concerns floodings of 1941-42, and studies continuing into this year are not materially changing conclusions arrived at. This subject was presented by Mr. Lewis before a meeting of the Growers' Association.)

As most Wisconsin cranberry growers know, leaf drop, flower bud absorption, and other types of winter water injury have often been serious in Wisconsin. Careful field observations by the late L. M. Rogers and detailed studies by Dr. H. F. Bergman left little doubt that such injury was due at least in part to oxygen deficiency in the flooding water. Dr. Neil E. Stevens and I, working together for over two and one-half years, have studied the problem of oxygen deficiency at the Badger Cranberry Company property at Beaver Brook, and we have learned something regarding its causes and effects and to some extent how it may be remedied.

Dr. Stevens is responsible for much of the work resulting in this report. He laid out the groundwork by helping me in the methods and procedure of testing the water, and in obtaining the necessary equipment. He also did much work on the graphs and final analysis. Dr. Bergman also rendered valuable assistance by teaching me Winkler's method of water analysis.

The impetus that led us to begin these studies was the fact that the Beaver Brook marsh came up with a very serious case of leaf drop in the spring of 1941. Its severity may be judged by the fact that in the fall of 1941 the 60-acre bog produced 750 barrels, compared to a previous five-year average of 3,300 barrels. Of the 1941 crop 150 barrels were produced on 5 acres of Howes, which variety is less subject to injury of this type in Wisconsin. It was obvious that the vines had been seriously injured. The leaf drop was general over the entire marsh and many flower buds were killed outright.

In studying the problem of oxygen deficiency in water, we have made use of two different tests,



CHARLES H. LEWIS

one for oxygen content and the other for Biochemical Oxygen Demand or B. O. D. The oxygen content is a measurement of the actual amount of free oxygen in the water in parts per million. The B. O. D. is the measurement of the demand created for oxygen by organic material in the water. Much of the inside work on the water tests, analysis, etc., was done at the Biology Fish Laboratory at Spooner, Wis., and we are deeply indebted to J. D. O'Donnell, head of that laboratory and biologist for the Wisconsin State Conservation Department, for his help and cooperation.

As long as we are concerned with oxygen mainly, we will review the process of respiration and photosynthesis. A plant respires just as humans do, combining the free oxygen of the air or water, whichever medium it happens to be in, with its own sugars and other materials, and giving off carbon dioxide and water. The plant also makes its own sugars in the process of photosynthesis, using carbon dioxide and water in the presence of light and chlorophyll, a green plant substance, and oxygen is given off as a by-product.

These two processes go on in the water under the ice if all the necessary conditions are present. In the case of photosynthesis in the water under the ice light is usually the limiting factor. Bergman states that from 74-88% of the incident light can penetrate ice 4-4½ inches thick and usually is sufficient for photosynthesis, but only about ¼ to 1/3 of the incident light will penetrate one inch of

snow. Of course, with 6 inches or more of snow no light can penetrate.*

* Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 402, April '43, "Weather in Cranberry Culture", p. 7-12 —Bergman H. F.

The plants use up the available oxygen in the water in respiration, and if photosynthesis doesn't take place to replace this oxygen, the oxygen content is depleted to a point where it is injurious to the plant. The saturation point of oxygen in the water depends on the temperature of the water—the warmer the water the less oxygen it will hold. The saturation point at 32 degrees F. or 0 degrees C. (temperature of water under ice is usually 33-34 degrees F.) is 14.62 ppm. (parts per million). When for any considerable length of time the oxygen stays below 4.0 ppm, the danger point set by Bergman, it is injurious to cranberry plants and so-called suffocation takes place.

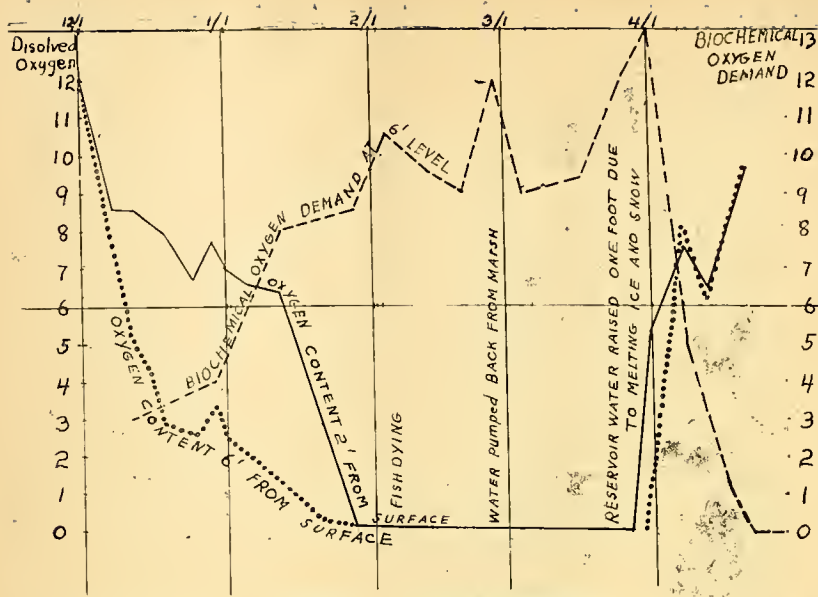
Starting with the foundation of information obtained by Dr. Bergman and under the guidance of Dr. Stevens, we realized that we must study the oxygen content of the winter and spring flood water and the relative importance of the B. O. D. of the water of our reservoir during flooding periods.

1. Testing the Reservoir Water

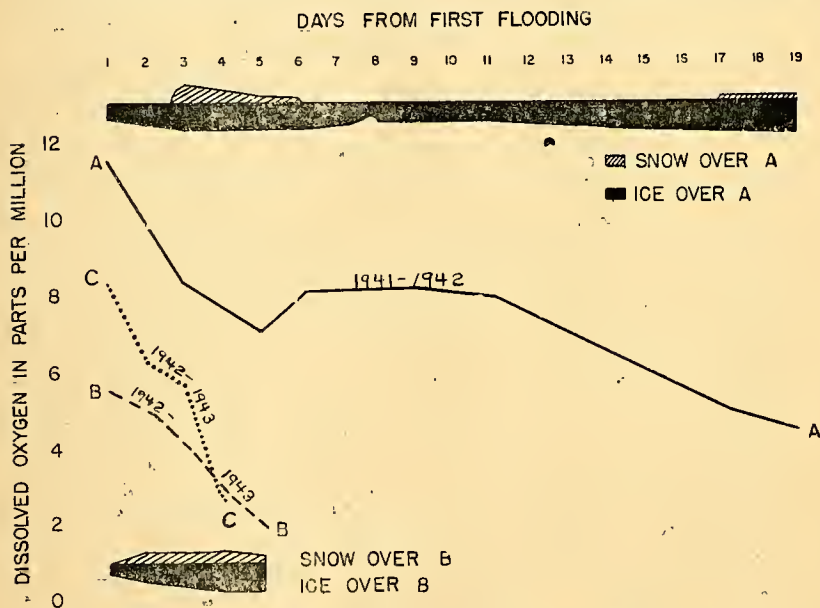
In the winter of 1941-42 we took the oxygen content of the reservoir water under the ice only during the time that we were using the water for flooding purposes. This was a very open winter and our readings never showed less than 5.0 ppm. In fact, according to O'Donnell, there was no case of a Wisconsin lake "freezing out", (fish dying) that winter. The water we used for flooding was well supplied with oxygen and we took no B. O. D. tests.

During the winter of 1942-43, we made a much more extensive study of the oxygen content in our reservoir. We tested for oxygen content and B. O. D. from Nov. 29th to May 10th, several weeks after the ice went out. The reservoir froze over November 26th and the ice increased in thickness up to 20 inches about March 26 and was covered with from 6 inches to a foot of snow most of the winter.

Referring to Graph No. 1: the oxygen content, 12.1 on Nov. 29th, first reading, declined to zero by Jan. 27th, while the demand (B. O. D.) kept getting greater and greater. These conditions remained unchanged except for a slight rise Feb. 26-27, caused by pumping back large quantities of water used in flooding the marsh Feb. 24th, which added some oxygen.



GRAPH No. 1—OXYGEN CONTENT



GRAPH No. 2—OXYGEN CONTENT, WATER OVER VINES

Between March 25-31 the reservoir was raised one foot by melting ice and snow, and there was a marked increase in oxygen content which was still further increased by pumping on April 5, 6, 7.

The B. O. D. climbed slowly until Feb. 1, then rose more rapidly until shortly after Feb. 26th when it dropped somewhat as a result of the pumping. The B. O. D. remained very high until March 31st. It then declined rapidly. However, it should be especially noted that while the B. O. D. was much lower on April 7th than on March 31st, it was by no means reduced to zero; in fact, it was still measure-

able on April 16th, nine days later. It can be seen that even though the oxygen content was relatively high after April 1st, the B. O. D. of the water was so great that it took several days for it to become satisfied.

The winter '42-'43 had been a severe one. O'Donnell reported that quite a number of lakes "froze out." In our own reservoir all the smaller fish were dead by Feb. 1, the only ones surviving being the larger ones, able to migrate to the springs. We now have records on the reservoir for two different types of winter: one mild, one severe.

2. Testing Water Under Ice

Here we took oxygen content only. The oxygen content was taken as often as possible on several sections from the day the flood was put on the marsh until the day the water was withdrawn.

Graph No. 2 shows the trend of the oxygen content of water on the marsh under the ice on several sections for the winters 1941-42, 1942-43. Curve A is for a period of 19 days in 1941-42 (water was put on Dec. 10, 1941). It can be observed that at the end of the first day the water contained 11.6 ppm of oxygen; during the next four days, when the water was covered with from 4 to 6 inches of ice and at times 4 inches of snow, the oxygen content fell to 7.2. Then with warmer weather the snow melted and part of the ice. Under these conditions the oxygen rose and remained at, or about 8 ppm up to the eleventh day. As late as the nineteenth day it was 4.5, safely above 4.0 ppm, the danger point set by Bergman.

In sharp contrast to the record given in A is that of the flooding water under the ice in the same section the following winter ('42-'43. Curve B. On Jan. 19, 1943, at the end of the first day's flooding, the water contained only 5.6 ppm oxygen. With conditions of ice and snow closely resembling those of the previous year it had fallen by the fifth day to 2.1 ppm, and had to be withdrawn to prevent injury to the vines. The explanation of this striking difference in the behavior must be found in the difference in the water at the time it was put on the marsh. In the year of '41-'42 the reservoir water before flooding contained 12.1 ppm oxygen with probably little or no B. O. D.; the '42-'43 reservoir water contained only 2 ppm oxygen and the B. O. D. was 8. This water had been raised to 5.6 ppm oxygen by splashing over the gates. However, the elapsed time was not sufficient to oxidize to any considerable degree the organic material in the water and as it went under the ice it must have had a very high B. O. D.

The importance of the condition of the water as it goes under the ice is still more strikingly shown by the record of the water from the reservoir from another section later in the same year. This is shown in Curve C (graph No. 2). In this case the water was put on March 2. At the end of the first day the water had 8.3 ppm oxygen, but within three days the oxygen content had fallen to 2.8, and the water had to be withdrawn. In this case the water in the reservoir at the time of flooding is known to have had 2.5 ppm oxygen, or more than on Jan. 19, because of recent pumping, and the

B. O. D. had risen to 9. Even though the water was aerated up to 8.3 ppm oxygen by especially arranged splashing boards in the flumes, its B. O. D. must have been still very high when it went on the marsh.

During the years previous to 1941, before we tested for oxygen, we used to flood the marsh and leave the water on until 10 to 12 inches of ice had formed. Sometimes this took a month or more and as has been noted we were too often injured by serious defoliation. Now since we test the water for oxygen we leave it on only until the oxygen content declines to the danger point (4.0 ppm), then it is drained off regardless of the thickness of the ice. Sometimes we only get 4 or 5 inches of ice and have to withdraw the water to avoid injury to the vines. In such cases we reflow with fresh activated water and add to the ice coating. Caution must be used, however, in reflooding over ice, as vines may be pulled in the process. We have been successful in this practice by adding the water slowly in cold weather.

What have we learned from all this? Several very significant facts have been learned from these tests relative to the treatment given to the flooding of cranberry vines during the winter period. We have found that if the reservoir water is needed for flooding at a time when the oxygen content is low, the water can be aerated and the oxygen content raised by a system of splash boards placed in the flooding gates at angles to break up the falling water, and after the water is on the beds its oxygen content can be maintained better if some fresh aerated water from the reservoir is allowed to circulate through the cranberry beds.

The importance of B. O. D. in water used for flooding cranberries is not yet fully understood, but it is evident that it might be very great. The water which reaches the vines may have a fairly high oxygen content due to splashing over the gates and through the flumes, or the water in the reservoir may have a high oxygen content from recent pumping or additions of rainwater or melted snow, and yet it may have so high a B. O. D. that this oxygen is quickly exhausted. Therefore, although we can not yet eliminate the effect of B. O. D. in the water, we can alleviate the situation by raising the content as high as possible by splashing and maintaining it by circulation.

Since we started these tests at Beaver Brook we have had no noticeable injury from oxygen deficiency during the winter months. While the winter months are the

most precarious from the standpoint of oxygen deficiency, Dr. Stevens has proven by tests in the Mather region of Wisconsin that certain reservoirs high in organic matter may be dangerously low in oxygen even during the month of May and early June. Reservoirs having a high B. O. D., used for insect reflows, caused serious injury to flower buds and setting during submergence of from 10 to 36 hours.

As a consequence we now continue our oxygen tests at Beaver Brook through the period of spring reflows to be sure that we are not punishing our vines with water deficient in oxygen.

We have continued our tests on the marsh through the winter and spring floods of 1943-44, '44-45, and '45-46 to date and have found nothing to change materially the conclusions presented so far. However, in the 02 tests taken last winter (1944-45) we found the 02 content to drop from 7.3 ppm to 0.8 ppm in three days, and this winter from 8.7 ppm to 3.0 ppm in three days in isolated areas of shallow water under the ice covered each year with one inch of snow. The area which dropped to 0.8 ppm was drained and reflowed, bringing the 02 up to 6.9 ppm, but it was low on 02 from 48 to 60 hours. This area was watched closely last spring and we found evidence of the type of injury caused by oxygen deficiency.

A. L. Piller to Assist Wisconsin Cranberry Growers

Alvin L. Piller, entomologist, who has recently been assigned by E. L. Chambers, Wisconsin State Entomologist, to assist Wisconsin growers with their insect and plant disease problems, comes to his new work with some slight familiarity with cranberries. His first work upon graduation from college in 1931 brought about inspection of cranberry vines that were sold for plantings, and he also took part in the making of a colored 16 mm. movie showing cranberry growing in Wisconsin. However, he says that he expects he may be taught as much about cranberry problems as he teaches during his first months.

He was born on a farm in southern Wisconsin and attended county school, being graduated from Bel'sville High school, where he took four years of Smith-Hughes



ALVIN L. PILLER

agriculture. He was active in 4-H club work, raising pure bred Hampshire hogs which he showed at State and County Fairs.

Attending the University of Wisconsin from 1926 to 1931, he majored in entomology with minors in plant pathology and agricultural economics. During the summers of 1927-29 he worked as a cornborer scout for the U. S. Department of Agriculture and as nursery inspector for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture during 1930. After graduation the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture employed him full time as field entomologist, this work consisting of nursery inspection, European cornborer control, transit inspection, and other activities carried on by the State Entomologist's office. During the summers of 1938, 1939 and 1940, he was given leave of absence by the State to act as State Supervisor of grasshopper control in Wisconsin for the USDA.

During 1942 he applied for a commission in the U. S. Naval Reserve and, accepted, went on active duty as Lt. (jg) in February of 1943. After a short period of indoctrination and training he was assigned to Army Guard duty, serving on two ships, a Liberty and an Army transport in charge

(Continued on Page 22)



5

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They knew that this nation must achieve a unity of purpose—that interests fighting for divided purposes will not provide prosperity and success for all of us. Unless we are all on the road to achievement together, there is no permanent good future for us.

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RURAL MECHANICS

AGRICULTURAL economists and students of rural sociology seem to be of the opinion that a changed era is opening to the farming population of the country, and, in the broad classification, cranberry growers are farmers. Present trends suggest that farming will grow progressively in favor as a means of livelihood. Modern science has helped to eliminate much of the drudgery of the older days of crop production and of rural life.

NEW YORK TIMES recently said editorially, "A great increase in farm mechanization seems certain." The estimate is made, for instance, that there are now some two million tractors on 25 percent of the farms, and a 100 percent increase is predicted over 1929. The interest shown by cranberry growers in use of tractors for bog work and in the increasing use of other mechanical aids, as demonstrated at the recent meeting in New Jersey, both reported in this issue, prove that cranberry growers are in step with the trend.

"GOLDY"

THAT Vernon Goldsworthy, after serving Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company as general manager since 1933, is no longer to fill that position after December of this year, is distinctly not good news to his many friends throughout the industry. What proportion of Wisconsin's rapid advance during the time he has been executive head of the co-operative is due to "Goldy's" genius and what to other factors, may not be determined, but that his leadership has bulked mighty large in Wisconsin's gains is disputed by none. This upbuilding of Wisconsin in the cranberry picture has been primarily of benefit to Wisconsin growers, but at the same time the strength added has been the added strength of all associated with cranberry

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growing. The bright ray is that "Goldy", while no longer at the executive desk of the Wisconsin co-op, has some interesting and ambitious plans as a cranberry man in his own individual right, and will still be within the industry. Growers who know him personally or who know only of the fine job he has done, we are certain, while regretting a decision to no longer hold his position was deemed necessary, will join CRANBERRIES in wishing Goldy, the Grower, success.

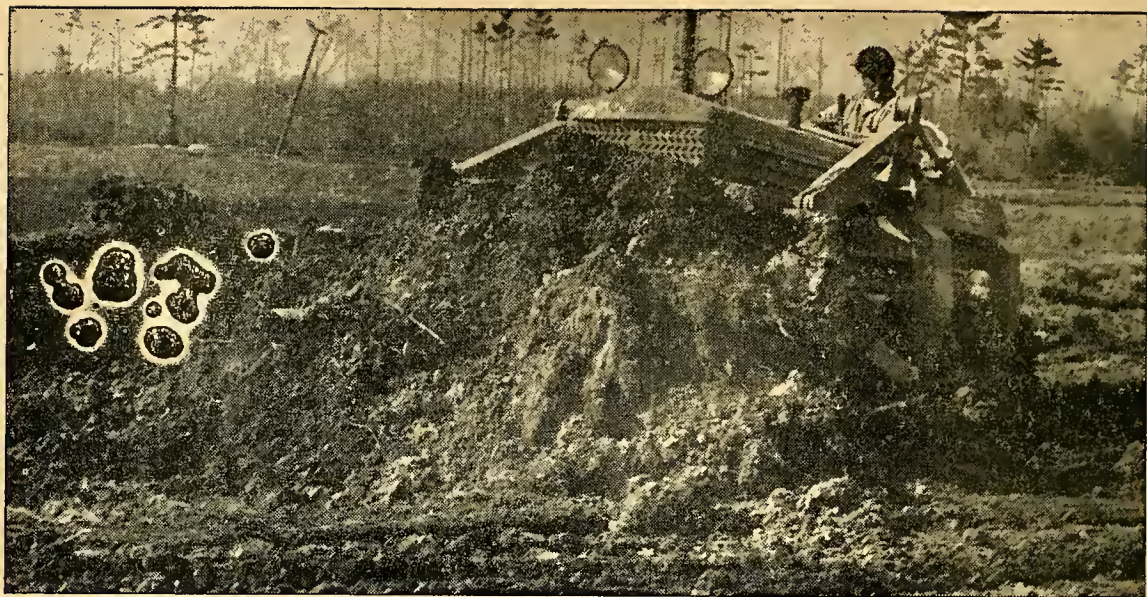
Coos Co-Op Holds Annual Meeting

Annual "pot-luck" dinner and meeting of Coos Cranberry Co-operative was held at Masonic Hall, Bandon, Oregon, with Ray Bates,

re-elected president; A. B. Wood, vice president; Elmer A. Gant, secretary-treasurer; J. M. Baker and William Biescke, directors. E. R. Ivie was elected purchasing agent.

Seventeen new members to the

co-op were reported, and with many new bogs, even though mostly small, being put in, prospect of further increasing membership was good. The group is working toward more centralized shipping and buying.



Above—One of the Cletracs with bulldozer at work on the Decas Brothers job. Left—Shows canal recently completed for Cole & Shurtleff at Plymouth from bog to water supply nearly 1,000 feet long; ave. depth 15 ft., ave. width 15 ft. (Cranberries photo)

Construction Equipment Coming Into Extensive Postwar Use

Gault Construction Company, With Extensive Outlay in Machinery, Is One of Operators Set Up to Give Growers Specialized Service

The use of labor-saving machinery looms large in the post-war picture of the cranberry grower, and the "shape" of this prospect is a pleasing one — with manual labor still difficult to obtain and, when available, high in cost. In fact, an increasing use of heavy construction equipment to do many of the heavy jobs required in bog renovation, new construction and maintenance has today become practically a necessity.

To meet this demand in cranberry growing for such machinery, there is developing a new class of

operators, ready to do this type of work by the job. The larger growers own or will own much of their own equipment, others will hire the work done. This new phase was developing before the war. During the war the call for such work was often greater than could be met, and growers have learned that the use of construction equipment is a time saver and hence a saver of cost. A number of firms, large and small, and individuals are now set up with the necessary equipment, and specialize in cranberry bog work.

Falling into the category of

large operators is the Gault Construction Company, "Eddie" T. Gault, Jr., Wareham, Mass. Even though most such operators do not confine their services exclusively to cranberry work, the availability of such equipment with skilled and experienced operators has become a distinct asset to the cranberry industry. A very considerable outlay of capital invested in such equipment, through these firms, has been placed at the command of the growers.

The very listing of this equipment such as is owned in the case of the Gault Construction Company, with which this is concerned, is impressive. The amount of equipment involved and its complexity shows to what a distance the procedure of bog construction and renovation has advanced since the time bogs were built entirely by the muscle-tugging of a man, equipped with shovel or turf-axe. Mechanically speaking, the industry is coming of age with the use of such machinery. The Gault Company has for equipment three power shovels (a Bucyrus-Erie, which can handle three-quarters of a yard of material at a bite, a half yard Byes and a half yard P & H); three tractor bulldozers

(Cletracs); an Austin & Weston grader (model 99-M) which is useful for grading roads around bogs; power winches, cranes, back hoes and draggers; half a dozen dump trucks, sand and gravel screener capable of handling 90 yards per hour, freight and "low-bed" trailers up to 65-ton capacity. Equipment such as this at work on cranberry projects is something the earlier growers never even dreamed of.

"Cranberry growers are coming to the general use of machinery—there is no question about that," declares Gault. "The use of this equipment speeds up the whole picture. It is a speed-up process, saving costs in the long run.

"For instance, with a bulldozer we can clean up a raw swamp—go right in with a crawler tractor and with the bulldozer blade knock over smaller trees, pull out the stumps with a hoist. We can strip the area to be utilized, and we can grade it accurately to the level the owner wants. We can even spread the sand with this equipment and to the depth wanted, either by bulldozer blade or by using a 'Little LeTourneau' scrap-

er behind the tractor, the scraper being self-loading and self-dumping.

"In other words, we can start from scratch at a bog site and, with this equipment, get the bog all ready up to the point of setting the vines. On an old bog we can strip the top, grade it, and with the scraper, resand. We can build roads, clean up the shore around a bog, build dikes, excavate ditches, open sand pits, dig ditches and canals.

"I don't see how a man can afford to have a bog made or renovated in any other way today than by using such machinery. It is so much faster and cheaper. On one recent bog operation a bulldozing and san'cing job was done for about \$900 an acre, exclusive of the cost of the land, and the bog was ready for the vines to be set. As far as I can see the old way of using manpower is finished, at least on jobs of any size."

Recent cranberry jobs done by Gault include the making of a 12-acre piece at Mattapoisett for Decas Bros. of Wareham and a 14-acre bog for Hiller Bros. of

Marion. On the Decas project a bulldozer made a canal, working right in a stream, with water up to the tops of the tracks. At the Hiller bog an area was cleared by bulldozer and sand was dug out from near by with a power shovel and carried by bog railway out over the sections as made ready. A part of the sanding process was also bog making, as the area from which the sand was dug went into additional bog.

"I can see all kinds of work for this construction equipment in the cranberry industry in the next few years ahead," Gault says. "So many bogs lost ground during the war and so many growers want old pieces re-built and modernized, and so many others want to increase acreage, and still others want to go into the cranberry business that such equipment is going to be a great advantage to the cranberry men. The use of this machinery looks like a new era in cranberry bog renovation and rebuilding. I can see big things ahead for the cranberry men."

As a matter of fact, Gault,

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through becoming interested in the cranberry growing because of this work, feels there is so much opportunity for the postwar grower that he is considering becoming a grower himself. The tempo of bog building is being stepped up by the modern methods employed by Gault and others. Common use of the many modern methods now coming into popularity is apt to bring in many recruits to the industry, men of the type who today would be impatient with older, slower methods. With the adoption of these methods, cranberry growing is keeping pace with the times, and a good deal more will doubtless be told in CRANBERRIES about this change in procedure as time goes on.

Estimate

(Continued from Page 8)

berries as follows, fresh: N. E. Sales, 127,886 bbls.; ave. FOB price, \$20.775; Wisconsin Sales, 47,143, price, \$21.20; Growers' Cranberry Co. (N. J.), 10,287, price \$20.939; CCL, Pac. Div. 7,580; price, \$22.076; A. S. D. Johnson, Long Island, 1,944, price \$20.948;

Bergman Assisted Interested Massachusetts Growers In Jan.

Gave Instructions in Taking Flood Water Samples and Titration Tests for Possible Oxygen Deficiency

A definite jump ahead in the important project of the determination of oxygen content of Massachusetts winter flood water was made during January under the direction of Dr. H. F. Bergman, who was assigned back to East Wareham for that month from work at Beltsville, Maryland, to get this work in progress. He has been instructing the growers in the taking and titrating water samples for the determination of dissolved oxygen, and also himself making the tests of water samples brought in to him.

This project has two phases, one in which a grower purchases the complete apparatus and after being

processors, N. E. Sales, 4,516, price \$18.468; Growers' Co., 4,719, price, \$18.695; Johnson, 45, price, \$18.661.

instructed by Dr. Bergman as to how to properly obtain the water samples makes his own titrations of these samples, after also having been taught how by Bergman; and the other in which the grower is instructed how to obtain the samples and then brings them in to be titrated by Dr. Bergman at the State Bog.

Frequent determination of the dissolved oxygen content in the flood waters, and the steps taken to remedy a deficiency if one is present, can, in the opinion of Dr. Bergman, have very definite effect upon crop production the following fall. He feels that if sufficient growers make this a regular winter practice, prospects of production may be considerably improved. Last year's crop, for instance, might have been materially in-

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creased, with proper procedure along this line, as last year there was probably much injurious oxygen deficiency on many bogs because of the heavy snow on ice and the thick snow-ice which cut out sunlight to the water beneath. When oxygen deficiency is found, the remedy is to pull out the water, and drop the ice onto the vines, and if the ice then melts (as it is likely to do in the changeable Massachusetts climate) reflood.

Interest in this new practice has been gratifying to Dr. Bergman, even though only relatively few have yet taken advantage of it. About 14 growers have ordered the necessary equipment although all have not been delivered and instructions have been given by Bergman, both in the taking of samples and the titration tests. Growers who did not care to obtain the entire equipment could obtain that necessary for taking the samples, and bring the samples in to Bergman for the tests to be made for them, and this has been done by some.

Those who have gone most actively into trying out the benefits of this new practice for themselves are A. D. Makepeace Co., which is making a really thorough oxygen content survey of its great acreage of bogs in winter flood; the J. J. Beaton Co.; and "Dellie" Hammond of Smith-Hammond Co. Raymond Morse of N. E. Sales has been working with Dr. Bergman

and is now equipped at the Tremont Packing House to assist in making determinations for company members who desire the service. Cranberry Canners will set up equipment at Hanson and at the Plymouth plant where tests may be made for its' members. It is the thought of Dr. Bergman that with four or five such testing stations, those at State Bog, N. E. Sales, Cranberry Canners, and also individual testing stations, a cross-section of Massachusetts winter water, as concerns sufficient oxygen content can be obtained. This could show that many bogs at many times during the winter suffer from a deficiency, and if the proper remedial steps are taken, production prospects could be increased.

Mass. Insect Control Chart Committee Meets

A meeting of the Massachusetts insect and disease control chart committee at the State Bog, East Wareham, Monday, January 14th, had representatives from both Plymouth and Barnstable counties and County Agents Bertram Tomlinson and J. Richard Beattie in attendance, Drs. Franklin and Bergman cooperating. In view of the increased availability of the desired chemical materials, the laying of greater stress upon chemical con-

trol, rather than flooding, was the major trend in changes for control suggestions in the 1946 chart, to be issued shortly. Ferris C. Waite, CCI, said he has been led to understand that most materials would be available in adequate quantities for the needs of cranberry growers, although rotenone products would continue tight.

No definite action was taken upon revision of the weed control chart at the meeting beyond deciding to communicate with Dr. Chester E. Cross, who is still in service with the Army, stationed at Lawrence, Mass. As Dr. Cross has been able to make no further research since induction into the Army, it is not expected there will be any changes of particular consequence. It is expected Dr. Cross will be released from active status in the service by the end of February or about March first.

Continuation of timely "reminder" notices from the County Agents to growers, with more complete instructions and suggestions than contained on the chart was decided as a policy.

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JERSEY GROWERS ANNUAL MEETING

The 67th annual meeting of American Cranberry Growers' Association, held at Walt Whitman Hotel, Camden, New Jersey, January 26th, was a lively, interesting session, beginning promptly at 10:30 o'clock, with 56 remaining for luncheon at 1 and for an afternoon session until about 3:30.

In election of officers Francis W. Sharpless, first vice president, was advanced to president, succeeding Joseph H. Palmer; first vice president is Enoch Bills, and second vice president, Daniel McE. Crabbe. Charles E. Doehlert was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Executive officers to serve with the officers are:: Joseph Palmer, Ralph B. Clayberger, J. Rogers Brick, James D. Holman.

One of the actions taken was the passing of a resolution appealing to the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission to do what it could to reduce the nuisance of beavers

to the cranberry growers. James D. Holman, sponsoring the resolution, pointed out that of the Commission would stop protecting beavers it would be a benefit, and that he believed the practice of the Commission in trapping beaver in locations from which there were complaints of damage done, and then releasing the beaver in other areas, was not a satisfactory one. He said that beaver often got in flood gates on nights preceding possible frosts and were a definite hazard to the growers. Beaver has caused extensive trouble to the Jersey cranberry men, and some apple growers are also complaining that the animals are cutting down their trees.

Dr. R. B. Wilcox, discussing Fermate, pointed out that certain conflicting findings in the use of Fermate coming from different cranberry sections and arising from results of different years, leads him to the conclusion that differences

in manufacturing each year and the effect of particular spreaders used, explains a great deal of what seems to be contradictory. Accordingly, he will continue his studies of different proprietary mixtures and the effects of the spreaders be-

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fore making any further recommendations of Fermate for cranberry spraying.

There was discussion which resulted in an expression of favor of having the Agricultural Experiment Station conduct an economic study of the New Jersey cranberry industry, this to be done by Prof. Allen G. Waller, N. J., State Agricultural Economist.

D. O. Boster, Federal crop statistician for New Jersey made his third annual report on deer damage. The association believed it would not be necessary to continue this study any longer, as sufficient factual information has now been accumulated. The association voted its thanks and appreciation to Mr. Boster for his work.

Milton Stricker, of the Barclay Apiaries of Maple Shade, N. J., spoke on bees in cranberry pollination. He said that in spite of some recent reports that wind pollination is sufficient, other recent research strongly supports the common impression that insect polli-

nation is a strong factor. He admitted that one bumble bee will visit many more flowers than a honey bee, but it is also possible to put many times the population of honey bees in a bog area in which pollination is desired than the natural population.

A resolution was unanimously passed, offering to the U. S. D. A. the cooperation of the Association through the Executive Committee, in sponsoring the sale and distribution of cranberry seedlings to be placed on second test in 1946 when any of these are named and released.

Mr. Doehlert reported on the frost forecasting service for 1945. The Association favored continuing present arrangements without change.

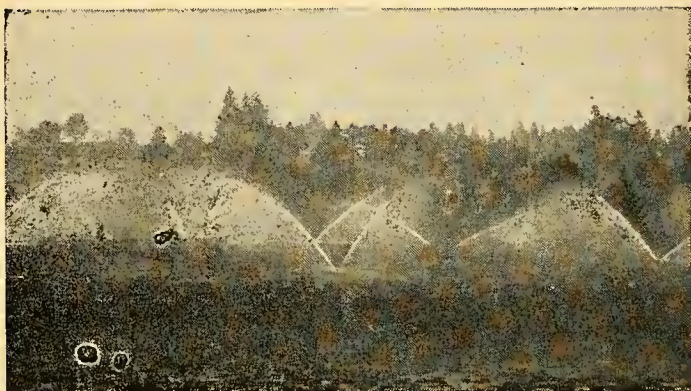
The assembled membership stood in silence in token of respect for Otto C. Luhrs of Trenton, long a member and cranberry grower, who died January 18. A resolution was passed to express the sympathy of the Association members to Mrs. Luhrs.

Sharpless Grandson of Jersey Pioneer

Francis Sharpless manages the cranberry and blueberry business of Evans and Wills, Inc. of Medford, this business having been begun in 1869 by his grandfather, Joshua S. Wills, and brother-in-law, Joseph Evans. The partnership was changed to a corporation in 1931 and members of both families are still interested in it.

The grandfather of Mr. Sharpless, Joshua Wills, was born in 1945 and spent most of his life on a farm near Rancocas, and when, in 1869, he formed the partnership with Mr. Wills, he and his brother-in-law were among the first to go into the business in a big way in New Jersey. For as long as most Jersey growers can remember this firm has been a prominent factor in the Jersey industry. At the time of his death Mr. Wills was president of the corporation, and was the oldest living member of

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the American Cranberry Growers' Association, having joined in 1881. He was the last surviving charter member of the Growers' Cranberry Company, having served this co-operative as director continuously.

Mr. Sharpless had worked on the bogs summers, and after being graduated from Haverford College with a B. S. in 1929, he went immediately into the cranberry business of Evans and Wills. In addition to cranberries and blueberries he is engaged in dairy farming, but much prefers cranberry growing. During the war he did part time duty in the U. S. Coast Guard Reserve (T), most of it in boat patrol work on the Delaware river.

"Joe" Palmer is Named to Board

Since the article upon Joseph N. Palmer in this issue was written, he has been appointed a member of the New Jersey State Water Policy Committee, a board which acts in a supervisory capacity over public water supplies, including municipal. He was appointed by Gov. Walter E. Edge, and represents agriculture.

Jersey Growers Discuss Mechanical Needs of Growers

Cranberry growers from Atlantic, Burlington and Ocean County, New Jersey, attended a January meeting at the Lakewood Log Cabin and discussed the possibilities of utilizing machinery more efficiently in cranberry bog work. During the discussion K. Olub of the Gash-Stull Company, Chester, Pa., pointed out that the prospect of farm machinery for 1946 is pretty dark. He said, although during the war the manufacturers had priorities on which they could obtain raw materials, at the end of the war these priorities had been removed, but it was practically impossible to obtain material at the present time. The labor strikes throughout the country are affecting the production of raw material. He further stated that in his opinion the development and manufacture of a specialized machinery for cranberry growing is not very likely, inas-

much as the sales field is limited to a relatively few farmers in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and the Pacific Northwest. He concluded his remarks by stating that probably the best that could be done would be to adapt present day machinery to specialized jobs.

During the discussion, which was led by Joseph Darlington, Ocean County grower, the following mechanical needs were stressed:

1: Mechanical ditching machine; 2: Mechanical pruner; 3: mechanical vine-setting machine; 4: upland cutter; 5: cranberry picker and a rear end saw for work on upland borders of bogs. Oscar Downs of Lakehurst, general chairman of the evening, said that on the market at the present time is a new ground disk and a front end rake. Both of these machines can be used to good advantage by cranberry growers and as soon as the machinery picture brightens, will be available.

D. O. Boster, Crop Statistician for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported that a recent acreage survey shows that there are 2400 acres of bogs in Ocean County, 1703 of which are bearing, but due to the practice of summer flooding and frost, only 1130 acres were harvested. There were 22 acres of new bogs planted in 1945. This represents about 49% of acreage harvested, 1% of new bogs, 69.5% of bearing bogs, and 30% of old bogs. He found 105 producers. These figures all apply to Ocean County.

James D. Holman, Whitesville grower, brought up the question of damage to cranberry bog dams by beavers. He said that the beavers were released and protected by the State Fish and Game Commission and that the beavers were getting so plentiful that damage was becoming too great. Mr. Holman pointed out that if cranberry growers complained to the Game Commission it would trap the beavers and move them to another section of the county, but that this was ineffective because the beavers soon migrated to other bogs. A committee headed by Mr. Holman and consisting of H. B.

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Scammell, Toms River and Joseph Palmer, New Gretna, was appointed to look into the possibility of relief from this type of damage.

The growers decided to meet again the last week in February at the Lakewood Log Cabin, at which time the discussion and thinking of the growers would be directed toward frost prevention.

CCI's First Postwar "Brokers' Breakfast"

Officials of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., attended the first post-war National Cannery Convention at Atlantic City, the week beginning February 3. This, as the first national assemblage possible since the beginning of the war, was expected to be a gathering which would give a good forecast of conditions of the near future.

Executive officials from CCI expecting to be present included Mr. Urann, H. Gordon Mann, Miss Ellen Stillman, Miss Janet Crawford, M. S. Anderson of Chicago, in charge of Western sales, and Richard S. Heath, assistant to Sales Manager Mann; also the CCI directors. Highlight of this convention for CCI is the "Brokers' Breakfast" which will be held on Tuesday morning, with CCI as host. Approximately 100 brokers from all parts of the U. S. are the guests and give a cross-section of the market prospects of the country, and personal interviews with each give an opportunity to discuss post-war plans and problems.

CCI Making Cocktail

A second advance of 5 cents a pound, or \$5.00 a barrel, has been made by CCI, giving returns to member growers to date of \$15.00, with more dividends to come later. These later dividends will be increased by returns from several thousand barrels of fruit which will be turned into Cranberry Cocktail, plus the returns from Orange-Cranberry marmalade, the manufacture of which has already begun in the Chicago plant and which will be taken up in others shortly.

IMPORTANT COMMITTEE OF 8 MEETING

An important meeting of the Cranberry Industry Committee of 8 was to be held in New York at the Hotel Pennsylvania February 1 and 2, with nearly 40 expected in attendance. This would include, besides the Committee, the special committees from Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin, attor-

neys Loos and Quarles, and others. Chairman Ellis D. Atwood regards this meeting, after the degree of agreement reached at the December session, as having considerable possibility of advancing plans in detail toward the final organization of a "national association of cooperatives."

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MASSACHUSETTS BLUEBERRY GROWERS MEET

Annual meeting of Southeastern Massachusetts Blueberry Growers' association was held at Daniel Webster Inn, Sandwich, Monday evening, Jan. 28, with 41 present. Attendance and interest shown demonstrate that this association of 3 years age is in healthy and growing condition. Principal speaker, and the event of the evening, was an address by Charles A. Doehlert, chief, Cranberry and Blueberry Research, Pemberton, N. J.

Gilbert T. Beaton of Wareham was chosen president, succeeding J. Foxcroft Carleton, East Sandwich, who was the first to hold that chair; vice president, A. K. Dahleen, Wareham, vice president, Mrs. Mabelle Kelley, East Wareham, re-elected secretary-treasurer. Directors, Mr. Carleton and Arthur Chandler of Marshfield. Prof. Josn S. Bailey was also a speaker, discussing "Blueberry Stunt Disease," and Dr. Weeks of the Amherst station was a guest but did not speak.

A. L. Piller

(Continued from Page 11)

of gunnery and communications. He was promoted to senior grade in April, 1944. In March of 1945 he received a change of duty and was assigned as Executive Officer of the Navy V-12 Unit at Beres College, Beres, Kentucky. On November 30, 1945 he was released to inactive duty and returned to his present position as entomologist with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

Goldsworthy

(Continued from Page 5)

acres with about 600 acres in all, he sold last fall. He then purchased the Damme Marsh at Wisconsin Rapids, but shortly after buying, resold.

When "Goldy" came to the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales in 1933, the company was handling approximately \$300,000 gross sales for its membership. In 1944 this increased to a business of \$3,000,000. The membership increased approximately 400 percent, and during the time he has served as manager

there has not been a single resignation. All cranberry properties in Wisconsin, with the exception of four or five, have membership in Wisconsin Cranberry Sales, and relationship between these few independent growers and the company is excellent.

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company is held in the highest respect by its members, as was pointed out in the Booz, Allen & Hamilton survey. Many new projects for the promotion of the Sales Company, which also were of benefit to independent growers, were undertaken by Goldsworthy, these including the buying of growers' supplies, technical help in the field, issuing circulars, tax advice and other forms of assistance.

Dredging work has been started on the new development by Goldsworthy in a virgin cranberry area well to the north of the principal development around Wisconsin Rapids and also distant from other cranberry areas. Guy Potter is doing the dredging work for Goldsworthy, and he expects to have that finished by the first of March. He does not believe it will be possible to begin planting this spring.

In his resignation, Goldsworthy expressed his thanks to all directors of Sales Company, and particularly to those who were on the board when he first came and were directors during practically his entire time with the Sales Co., these being Albert Hedder, Charles L. Lewis, Clark Treat, Joe Bissig, Guy Babcock, and Oscar Potter. "Without this support" of the directors, and the support of every member," he wrote, "the Sales Company could not have grown and prospered as it has the last few years. Personally, I have enjoyed the work very much and if I were to do it over again I would follow the same line of work. I leave with the kindest of feelings towards every member as every one has given me 100% cooperation.

"In the last few years, much has been accomplished in the Wisconsin cranberry industry, principally by the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and the groundwork has been laid for a bright future. Insofar as consolidating our business

nationally we must move ahead together or else be undone separately. In the psychological let down following the war, we must not let spheres of influence develop to secure a dominating position in the cranberry industry, as fundamentally we are all interested in the same thing, the economic welfare of the cranberry industry. Fundamental principals must be followed and the fog of confusion must be brushed aside, or else no general objective can be obtained. The cranberry growers must plan their future on a long range objective, based on sound fundamentals in which there shall be no place for personalities, or groups or personal or regional opportunisms. There will be no security for any individual or groups of individuals in the cranberry industry, except as a part of the whole structure and any growers' personal security must depend to a large extent upon the welfare of the entire industry. If the cranberry industry reaches a point where it can look forward to only emergency measures or opportunities, then the future of the cranberry industry will be jeopardized, bog prices and the prices of both the fresh fruit and canned fruit will come tumbling down with disastrous results to the growers, perhaps never to rise.

"Marked changes have come to the cranberry industry and must be faced squarely. If handled with deliberation and reason they can bind the growers together more strongly than ever and with even greater security. If bungled, they will lead to disaster and ruin.

"May we approach our national cranberry problems which are now upon us with a clear vision, an honest desire to be fair and a willingness to concede a point when necessary. Above all, we growers must keep our eyes on a long range objective and follow an objective along the path of fundamental principals."

Goldsworthy, in addition to being manager and secretary of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, has for a number of years been secretary of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association. His Sales Company resig-

nation is not a recent thought, as he has had the possibility under consideration for some time, as he acquired status as a grower in his own right.

(Note: It is the Editor's intention to publish shortly an article upon "Goldy, the individual, and his achievements." His career has been one of action in high gear, since the days he was a crack runner in college.)



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BUCKNER SPRINKLERS

Washington Report

(Continued from last month)

Piperine (Pineronyl cyclohexol)

Another insecticide used this year for the control of cranberry insects was piperine. Used at dilutions of 1 pint to 100 gallons of water, it killed fireworms, both in the miller and larval stages. It was equally toxic to fruitworm millers. In limited tests it proved to be superior to pyrethrum or rotenone. Further tests with this insecticide will be carried on in 1946.

Migratory San Jose Scale

Combinations of summer oil and D. D. T., summer oil and piperine and D. D. T. alone were used. The results of these tests are not yet available.

Weeds

For several seasons paint thinner oils have been used for control of cranberry weeds. Where there was a heavy weed infestation the practice has been to spray both vines and weeds in early spring. This practice sometimes resulted in injury to the fruit buds. Experiments in 1945 indicate that bogs may be treated later in the spring by using a special spray boom that forces the spray through and under the vines without getting any oil on the fruit buds.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid—2.4.

D. was used this season for control of several species of cranberry weeds. Tests to date indicate that in most cases it is as toxic to the cranberry vines as to the weeds. However, where vine growth was heavy, it appears to have eliminated horsetail (*Equisetum* sp.) and yellow weed (*Lysimachia terrestris*) while only killing back the cranberries three or four inches. Further observations after growth starts next season will be necessary before definite conclusions can be drawn.

Fertilizers

In previous tests carried on at the Station with fertilizers, a definite increase in yield was always noted in the plots treated with superphosphate, with no increase in the nitrogen or potash plots. This season the plots treated with nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia produced larger berries than the plots without nitrogen. In some bogs, especially those that have produced heavy crops for three or four seasons, the vines showed a dark to bronze color in July and early August. This was at first attributed to the direct effect of the cold weather and unusually strong winds from the ocean. The normal green color was resumed, however, after a light application of ammonium sulphate, 100 lbs. per acre. While the cold weather may have been indirectly responsible for the lack of available nitrogen the fact remains that fruit bud set is much greater on treated plots than on the untreated checks. Further tests on summer applications of fertilizer will be carried on in 1946.

Fungicides

Copper oxides, Bordeaux mixture and two proprietary sprays, "Fermate" and Copper "A" compound were used this season in tests for control of vine diseases and for fungi that cause losses in storage. While control of Red Leaf Spot and Rosebloom was obtained with all sprays, there was less residue on the vines where the Copper "A" Compound or Fermate sprays were used. Tests on berries placed in storage are being carried on to determine the relative values of these sprays for control of storage rots.

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Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

WASHINGTON

¶Winter Mid—Winter has been rather mild, although there has been plenty of rain. In late January growers were pruning Grass was green and some weeds were growing.

OREGON

¶Much Winter Rain—Winter rainfall had been heavy in the Bandon area through December and January, but temperatures were almost like summer and growers got considerable work done when the weather was not too wet. Some bogs are under winter flood coverage while other growers, as usual in Southern Oregon, have left the vines out. On these latter bogs, the bud indication is good.

¶More Bog Help—The situation for getting bog work done looks much better than it was during the war, with many men being released from the Armed Forces and

getting back into bog work. As regards harvest work, a number of the growers who tried water-raking as an emergency war

measure to get the berries off are expected to continue this practice in postwar, having found it more economical.

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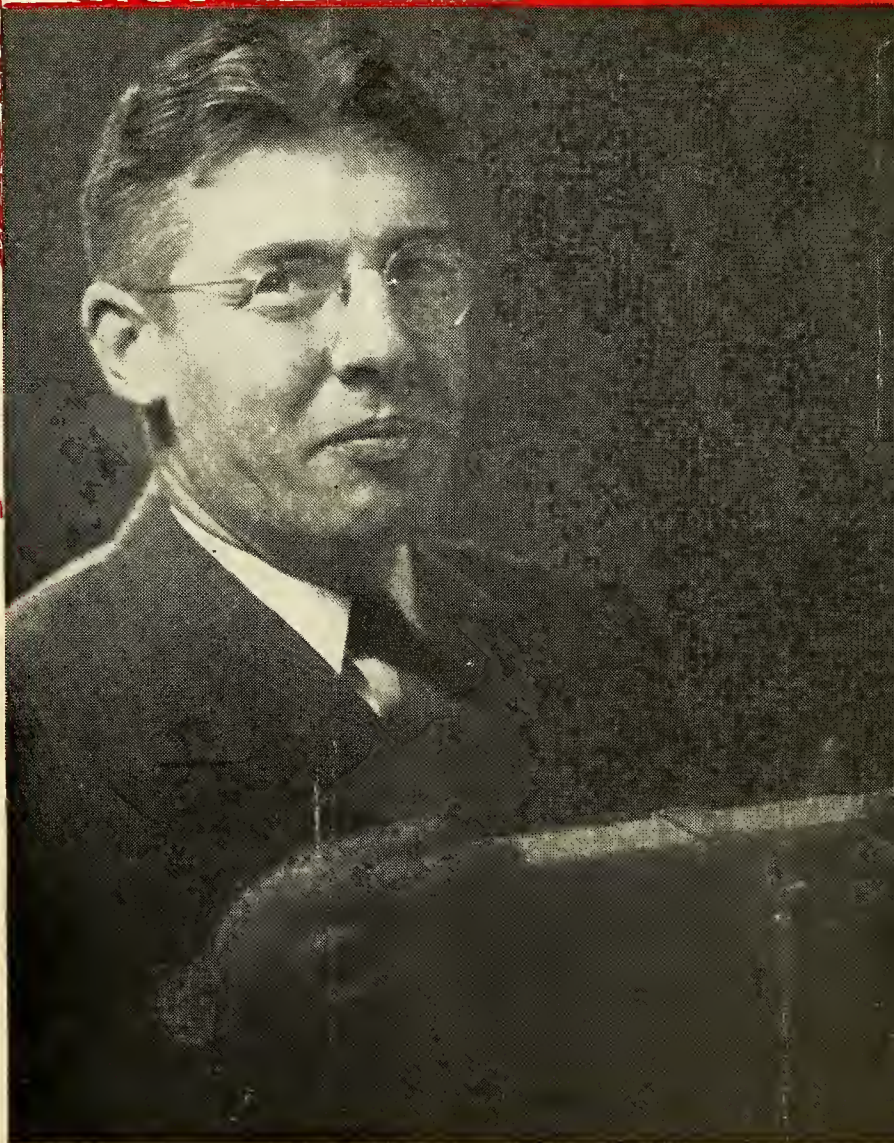


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DR. "FRED" CHANDLER — (See page 18)

March 1946

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CRANBERRY SCOOPS and SCREENINGS

A recent violent earthquake, which was recorded at Seattle, Washington, was felt by some growers of the Northwest Pacific while others did not notice the disturbance. Those not being aware included D. J. Crowley who writes he was at home, but noticed nothing unusual, as he apparently is "not sensitive to earthquakes."

Mr. Crowley recently made his annual visit to the State College at Pullman, Washington, and follow-

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ing that, attended the Western Spray Conference at Portland, Oregon. This gathering consists of men doing research work in six Western States and British Columbia, including both USDA and Experiment Station workers. Discussion of DDT was one of the highlights.

Chester M. Chaney, up from New York, was the high bidder (a buck and a half) for a Cape Cod meat pie left over at the Cotuit Cranberry Club meeting, the bidding having started with an offer of "six bits;" Club President John Shields doing an admirable amateur job of auctioneering.

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Vernon Goldsworthy is having dredging done for his new cranberry property at Little Turtle Lake, Wisconsin, northern virgin cranberry country, and rather confidently hopes to have 20 acres ready to plant in the spring of 1947.

Goldsworthy is also starting building this summer at Three Lakes, Wisconsin. His associate at the office of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, Ralph Sampson, who resigned as bookkeeper when Goldsworthy resigned as general manager, is building a marsh at Three Lakes, also, on property adjoining that of Goldsworthy. Goldsworthy expects to have at least 20 acres in the two marshes in the near future, but can go on building extensively at either or both locations as he has enough property to put in 200 to 300 acres at least.

Ellis D. Atwood of South Carver, Mass., had the recent misfortune to fracture his collar bone, but is now recuperating. The mishap occurred when he was at New Bedford City Hall to discuss buying some railroad track. He slipped on a stairway, and in reaching to regain balance twisted his shoulder.

CO-OPERATIVES' COMMITTEE APPROVES A PRELIMINARY PLAN

New York Meeting Agrees on Proposal, Now Before State Company's Directors and Members for Consideration

Approval of a tentative plan, which proposes to establish a unified national co-operative to handle both fresh and processed cranberries, consisting of several Local Companies and a "Central National Co-operative," was reached at the meeting of the Cranberry Industry Committee, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, Feb. 1 and 2. Present at this meeting were about 40, including the so-called "Committee of Eight," the State Planning Committees and others interested; the session was described as harmonious and the agreement upon this first draft of the plan unanimously arrived at.

Directors of the three State Companies have considered this proposal and taken action, as is related below, to bring the matter before their memberships.

Concisely stated, this proposal of the two major co-operatives of the cranberry industry would establish the central organization, which would consist of the several Local Companies, with the "Central National Co-operative" acting as their exclusive sales agency, with control over sales of both fresh and processed berries.

Locals would be the existing State Companies with little, if any, change in present functions, and of such new locals as might be organized and admitted by the National. The board of directors of the National would be elected by the locals, representation being upon the first 25,000 bbls. of production and additional directors for additional production. Voting of members would be on the basis of one member, one-vote.

The plan further proposes an executive committee of three or five members, specifically charged with supervising allocations, pricing, capital expenditures and other administrative functions. There would be a president and three vice presidents, from each principal produc-

ing area other than the one represented by the president. There would be a full-time treasurer, a general manager, a sales manager and other department heads and assistants as decided upon.

The proposal was that the organization would be a new corporation, which would acquire the assets and liabilities, including the revolving fund, of the American Cranberry Exchange and would also purchase the stock of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., over a period of years.

If this plan is approved by the membership of the state companies, necessary legal documents would be drafted and full details of the plan developed.

NEW ENGLAND

New England Cranberry Sales Directors are calling a series of five or six district meetings to consider the present proposed plan. The first of these will be at the Cape Cod Inn, Hyannis, March 8, and others will take place in the Wareham, Carver, Plymouth, Rochester, Lakeville and Middleboro areas, all to be completed, it is hoped before the March meetings of Plymouth Cranberry Clubs on March 26 and 28, to prevent any interference. The plan will be explained in detail to these smaller groups before action by the entire membership.

A "contact" committee for this purpose has been named, this consisting of George Briggs, Plymouth; J. Foxcroft Carleton, Sandwich; George Cowen, Rochester; William Crowell, Dennis; Kenneth Garside, Duxbury; Homer Gibbs, West Wareham; John Howes, Middleboro; Nahum Morse, East Freetown, and Homer Weston, Carver.

WISCONSIN

Directors of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company have voted to authorize the attorneys to go ahead and draw up the necessary legal papers for a National Cooperative, this action meaning that the company has obligated itself to stand the pro-rated share of the expense of such an undertaking. Final decision as to joining will have to be by vote of the members, as the

Directors have no authority to speak on such a matter for the body of the membership. General sentiment among growers is believed to be favorable, however. When legal papers are available they will be given to the members in order they may become fully understanding of the new plan; then there will be a membership meeting to vote on the proposal of the consolidation.

NEW JERSEY

Growers Cranberry Company directors met at Pemberton, Feb. 8, discussed the proposal of the plan

(Continued on Page 18)

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

WISCONSIN

¶**Wisconsin Acreage** — A recent very careful figuring of acreage in Wisconsin by Vernon Goldsworthy and Henry F. Bain drew the conclusion there are 2,800 acres in vines in that state, of which 2,500 are bearing and the rest yet too young to bear. Wisconsin acreage is showing steady and healthy growth.

¶**Much Ice Sanding** — A large amount of ice sanding has been accomplished during the past winter. There was ideal weather for it. There were heavy snows, but rain or warm weather came shortly after the storms, which melted most of the snow or reduced it to a minimum, and the ice was good most of the winter. Vernon Goldsworthy and Henry F. Bain are in agreement in the belief the vines will have come through the winter in good shape and that Wisconsin's prospects for a large crop in 1946 continue favorable, there always being the contingency, of course, of the weather conditions throughout the growing season.

NEW JERSEY

¶**Oxygen Deficiency**—Mr. Wilcox reports that there was considerable snow-covered ice before Christmas but many of the bogs were not under water at that time. Fortunately the ice did not last long. The New Jersey oxygen-determination program had not yet gotten under way. Since then there has been very little ice and, with two or three exceptions, oxygen determinations have not indicated the presence of conditions that would cause winter injury.

"Big" Massachusetts Meeting, Social Affair, To Be April 11

Directors and officers of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association held a meeting February 21 at the office of J. J. Beaton, with Plymouth County Agent J. Richard Beattie attending, to formulate plans for a "big" spring meeting of Massachusetts cranberry growers, carrying out the idea of an over-all gathering such as was held last year. Russell Makepeace was again chosen chairman of the committee to arrange this. It was tentatively assigned to hold this the evening of Thursday, April 11.

This meeting will be more of a spring meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association in which the four Massachusetts cranberry clubs are invited to participate than a joint meeting of these organizations, as was the case last year. Plymouth clubs will cooperate and it is hoped Cape clubs, also.

This meeting will be mostly, or entirely social, with a dinner, a good "outside speaker" (one not associated with cranberries), dancing or entertainment, or both. Place of meeting, hour, and other details had not been decided as this went to press.

ROOT GRUB CAMPAIGN

The meeting of officials of CCCGA also endorsed the idea of a campaign to obtain better control of Root Grub, which is being developed by Mr. Beattie and others, this applying particularly to Plymouth County, where infestation is most serious, and to parts of adjacent counties, rather than to Barnstable where the Grub is minor to Girdler. Assisting Mr. Beattie in this campaign will be president of CCCGA, presidents of Plymouth clubs, and of Cape clubs and County Agent Tomlinson if the Cape goes into the project, Drs. Franklin and Chandler and "Joe" Kelley of the State Bog staff.

Complete details of this major Massachusetts program will be published as they develop.

¶**Club Meeting**—The Ocean County Club held its February meeting on February 27 with a record attendance. Part of the evening was spent hearing the report of C. R. Clauer of the United Steel Fabricators, Inc., on the development of metal plank that might be used on cranberry bogs to support sanding

trucks. Improved methods for transmitting frost warnings to the growers were also discussed.

¶**Winter Favorable**—The total precipitation for the last four months has been about normal, but it has not been well distributed.

(Continued on Page 17)

Bernard Brazeau Manages "Best Dressed" Marsh In Wisconsin

Central Cranberry Company Operated With Business Efficiency, and Great Pride Taken in Appearance of Property.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Wisconsin's "best dressed" cranberry property is that of the Central Cranberry Company, Cranmoor, operated by Bernard C. Brazeau. The Central Cranberry Company property, landscaped with modern buildings—including big warehouse, office and commissary, workers' restaurant and small, modern cabins for workers, new service shop—reflects the pride of successful ownership.

The property is really the "show place" of the Wisconsin industry, and there is nothing derogatory in that designation. Efficiently operated, smartly kept up, this cranberry property at Cranmoor is something to show visitors, as a visible exhibit of what cranberry growing is, in its best aspect.

Mr. Brazeau, in his late thirties, is the youngest director of the American Cranberry Exchange, having been chosen delegate by Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company last spring, to succeed Guy Nash. He is a past president of Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association. Assured in bearing, giving attention to good grooming, with legally-trained mind, carefully educated, he bears more resemblance to a younger business executive, than the popular conception of a man engaged in agriculture. He is one of the most forceful of the Wisconsin men, with very definite opinions as to what are the best policies for his fellow Wisconsin growers, and as concerns the industry as a whole. His interest in general cranberry affairs is not passive. He exerts his influence actively toward what he is convinced are the best courses to follow.

Mr. Brazeau is currently much interested in the discussions concerning combination of the Exchange and State Companies and Cranberry Cannery, Inc., and is a member of the Wisconsin sub-committee, which, with delegates from Massachusetts and New Jersey, has been conferring with the major "Committee of Eight." At the New York conference, Feb. 1 and 2, he was elected to act as chairman of this group with A. D. Benson, Massachusetts, as secretary.

His business-like approach to the growing of cranberries is shown in the efficient office he maintains, equipped with many up-to-date office conveniences, including eight inter-communicating telephones to keep in touch, from his desk, with various buildings, without moving from his chair. This business approach is further exemplified in the commissary which is part of the office building, where at retail prices, employees and families may buy articles, ranging from drug-gists items through groceries to

soft drinks. The same idea is behind the building of the small cabins for harvest and other help in season, and in the setting up and equipping of the service shop.

Operate 123 Acres of Marsh

The over-all property which Mr. Brazeau manages consists of 3,500 acres, with a total of 123 acres in vines. That it is a successful cranberry property is shown by the production average, which has been approximately 5,000 barrels a year. With some new acreage coming in this is expected to be stepped up to 5,500, if the next few years are normal growing years. Peak production so far has been 7,400.

About 80 percent of the vines have been native Wisconsins, but this is dropping toward 70, as new marsh is put in, the new stuff all being that great Wisconsin favorite, Searles Jumbo. Besides the Natives and Searles, there are a few McFarlins and about one third of an acre of Eastern Howes.

Water for winter flooding, frost

and insect control comes from seven reservoirs (which are dredged ponds), totalling about 1,600 acres. The bulk of the supply from Hemlock Creek and is obtained by gravity. When more water is needed it is taken from the water system put in a few years ago by the Cranmoor Cooperative Company, a community project of cranberry growers to assure water at all times to the marshes of the Cranmoor district. The water is returning by gravity into the Wisconsin river from which it is diverted, for use. Adequate water is almost always available for Central Cranberry Company, although the supply is not unlimited and has to be used with reasonable discretion. Central Cranberry Company is a stockholder in this project and Bernard is secretary of the cooperative project.

Central Cranberry Company has been in operation since 1925 and is made up of Bernard, who is secretary-treasurer as well as manager, his father, Theodore Brazeau, who is president, and his brother, Richard S. Brazeau, at present lieutenant (jg) U. S. Navy, stationed in Washington, vice president, and Harry Merk, foreman on the property. The elder Mr. Brazeau in 1925 bought into the old Arpin Cranberry Company which operated the property built by E. P. Arpin, one of the real Wisconsin pioneers, and from this old marsh the present holdings were built.

About 1938 the old buildings were torn down, and a program of improvements in all new buildings begun. The Brazeaus have increased the vine acreage by about 25 percent. The elder Mr. Brazeau is a prominent lawyer engaged largely in corporate law and does not actively concern himself with the management of the Central Cranberry Company, that being the job of Bernard. He does take an interest in cranberry growing, even though it is not an active one, and Wisconsin growers are proud to be able to consider him a fellow grower. He was among the growers who came East in 1941.

Lt. Brazeau has title to a marsh aside from the company ownership. This adjourns the company prop-

erty. It is about 700 acres overal with 26½ acres in vines, all Searles. This marsh is also under the management of Bernard.

Pride in Good Physical Aspect of Property

The Central Cranberry Company berry property of Ellis D. Atwood at South Carver, Mass., both being "show places" in which the whole industry can take pride, because of their fine appearance. Both are cranberry properties in which a great deal of attention is paid to appearance of buildings and to grounds. Although this stress is laid upon appearance, it is not at the sacrifice of the main purpose of a cranberry marsh or bog, which of course is the growing of cranberries. Brazeau, like Mr. Atwood, takes satisfaction and pride in having good management shown in physical appearance of his properties.

Largest building on the property is the Warehouse, 90x140 feet, built in 1938, one of the largest single story warehouses in the industry. It is of hollow tile. There is a sorting room 28x79 and a battery of 15 Bailey separators. About ten girls are employed in hand sorting. Among the features of the building are the lighting and ventilating systems. The ventilating system consists of cold air intakes several feet from the base of the buildings located in equal distance from each other. Taking warm air out of the building, are large power fans installed in the roof. Light is admitted through three large skylights on each side of the gable roof, and in the sorting room there is conventional lighting with large metal-cased windows, admitting floods of light. From the ceiling are suspended electric lamps.

At each end of the warehouse are large lifting roller doors, through which the largest of trucks can be admitted for unloading and loading.

The restaurant, or lunchroom is an innovation of a couple of years ago, installed with the idea of providing a place where workers could get good hot meals without leaving the marsh, or having to bring their own lunches, unless they chose to. In a building 24x54 a



BERNARD BRAZEAU

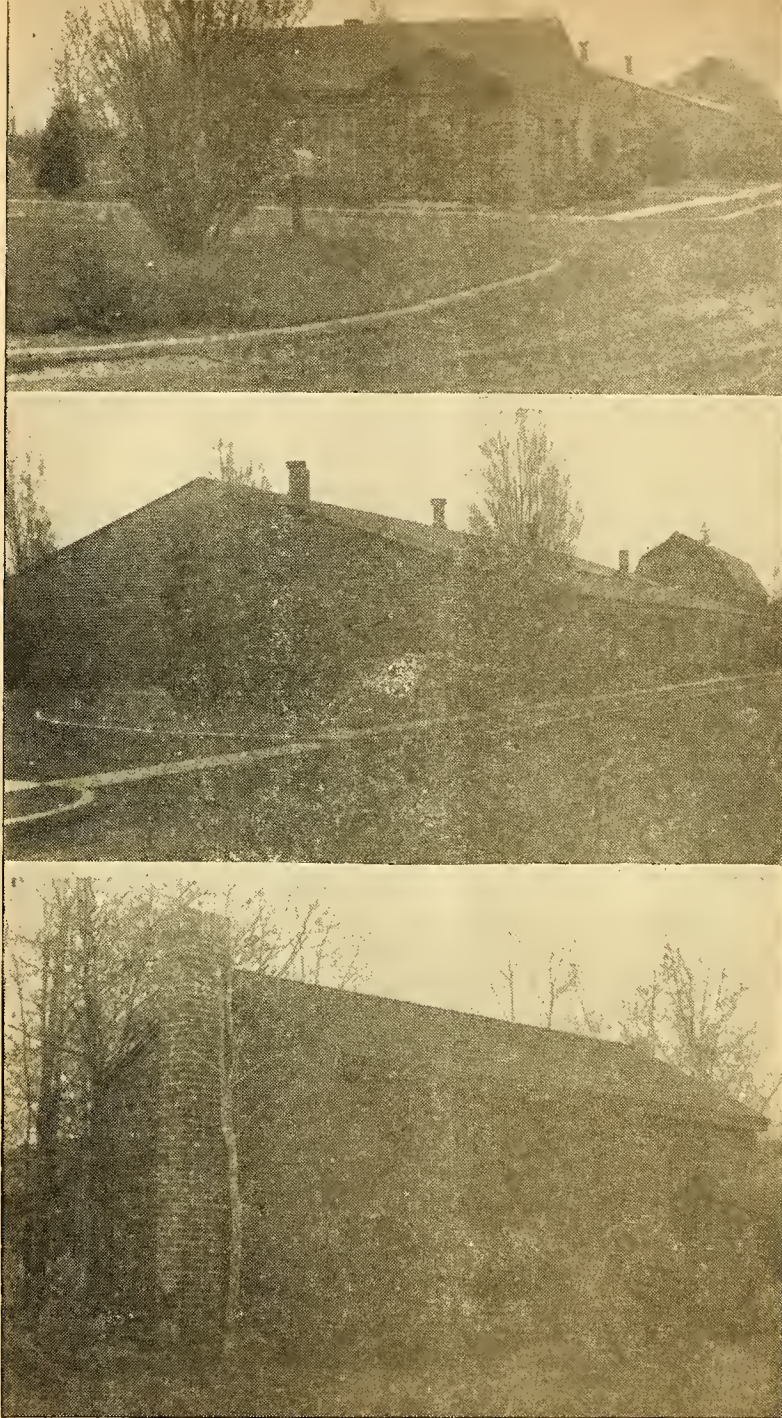
complete restaurant (which was bought out in Wisconsin Rapids) has been set up. A horseshoe bar seats 34 and there is complete kitchen equipment, with steam tables, electric fryers, etc., for the service. A woman cook manager was hired and the restaurant is open at harvest and other times when the number of workers justifies. The manager-cook, Mrs. Charles Porter, is given free scope in the provision of the meals and is famous for the pies she makes. Worker-patrons are charged for the meals, but Brazeau admits the restaurant is no revenue maker, was not intended as such, and in fact, receipts do not begin to cover the overhead and other costs of the restaurant operation. Its value is in the satisfaction of the employees.

Newest of the buildings is that housing the service department.

This structure of hollow tile, 50x30 has lathe, drill presses, etc., in fact, is equipped to do any ordinary machine job. At least one mechanic is kept employed all the time. There is a well-supplied and well-ordered stock room. Building is light with large window area, and fluorescent lighting. There is an office with small drafting tables.

"Barney" Interested in Hobbies

"Barney" Brazeau attended the schools at Wisconsin Rapids, Port Deposit, Maryland, and later the University of Wisconsin, where he took up the study of law, intending to become a lawyer as is his father, then deciding to devote his time to cranberry growing, instead. As a cranberry grower he has permitted himself time and leisure to go into additional activities and had at one time a reputation as one of the crack golfers of the



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

Upper, Office building. Center, Warehouse. Lower, worker's cottage.

region. He has also gone deep'y into photography as a hobby.

Brazeau, as might be inferred from the wide diversity of his hobbies, has an active type of mind which likes to explore, and he has the ability to become very absorbed in any of the various problems he takes up—once he tackles a subject or a problem he carries it through to a conclusion satis-

factory to himself. He likes efficiency and business-like methods, as is proven by the modern methods he uses in conducting affairs of Central Cranberry Company. He is a good accountant, can and does figure operating costs of the company closely, and keeps accurate records of various phases of operation.

This capacity and liking for

divergent interests makes him interested in many of the problems of general nature of the Wisconsin growers and of the cranberry industry. He was president of Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association in 1944. He has served actively on various committees in Wisconsin, a most recent being that important one concerning Wisconsin's wartime labor situation. His election to the directorate of the American Cranberry Exchange has given him the opportunity to bring his energies, his aggressiveness and his well-trained abilities to a wider scope in the cranberry field.

William F. Makepeace

William F. Makepeace, 84, considered as probably the oldest cranberry grower in Massachusetts, as well as one of the most influential within the industry, died February 15th at Miami Beach, Florida, where he was spending the winter. Mr. Makepeace was the eldest son of Abel D. Makepeace, pioneer grower and the brother of John C. Makepeace of Wareham. His death was sudden, Mr. Makepeace lapsing into a coma from which he did not regain consciousness.

Mr. Makepeace was born October 4, 1861, son of the late Abel D. and Josephine (Crocker) Makepeace at the Makepeace Farm at Hyannis and had been a resident of the town of Barnstable all his life. The funeral was held from the old homestead, Tuesday, February 19.

Abel D. Makepeace, who was of the eighth generation of the Makepeace family in America, descending from Thomas Makepeace, who came from England in 1635, was a harness maker in Middleboro before going to the Cape. Beginning in the 1850's he pioneered in cranberry growing and was generally recognized as the leading figure in the cranberry growing world by the end of the past century when he was often referred to as "the cranberry king."

William was familiar with cranberries from his earliest childhood. Unassuming by nature, Mr. Makepeace was, none the less, an influential figure in the cranberry in-

dustry, owned bogs in his own right, mostly in Yarmouth and Dennis and was president and a director of the A. D. Makepeace Company.

For many years he was a director of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, and the National Bank of Wareham, was formerly a director of the Cape Cod Trust Company of Harwich and of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce. He helped to organize the Cape Cod Hospital at Hyannis and held directorships in the Hyannis Trust Company and Hyannis Investment Company. For a number of years he was interested in the Makepeace grocery and general store at West Barnstable.

He was honorary member of the Hyannis Rotary Club and member of the Cape Cod Lodge, I.O.O.F., Saturday Night Club of Hyannis, Barnstable High School Alumni Association, Hyannisport Club, the Beach Club of Craigville and the Miami Airport Association.

He was married to Abbie L. Crocker, daughter of the late Josiah and Francis Howland Crocker of West Barnstable, who died June 16, 1944. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Lillian M. Atwood of Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. Thomas Otis, who now occupies the home on the Makepeace Farm; seven grandchildren, and one great grandchild; two brothers, John C. Makepeace of Wareham, and Charles D. of Williamstown, Mass., who is treasurer of Williams College.

William Makepeace was recognized as one of the most able of cranberry growers with a thorough knowledge of the industry, its history and development in which he and the Makepeace family played such a major role.

Funeral services were held February 19 at the Makepeace Farm, the Rev. Carl F. Schultz of the Federated Church of Hyannis, officiating.

Joseph S. Evans

Joseph Stokes Evans, one of the oldest members of the New Jersey cranberry industry in point of years of activity died at his home, "Hillside," Marlton, February 2. While he was principally a breeder of cattle and operated the large farm at "Hillside", he was long interested in growing cranberries, operating the Joseph Evans Company bogs with his brother, Ezra, these having been handed down to them by their father, Joseph Evans, one of the organizers of the Growers' Cranberry Company, and a pioneer Jersey grower. He was also interested in the Evans & Wills, cranberry bogs and blueberry plantation company, which was incorporated in 1928.

Joseph S. Evans was born July 17, 1876 at "Hillside," a farm which has been in the possession of the Evans family since 1701, when it was conveyed by Indian deed to William Evans. He was president of the Evans & Wills company and held the same position in the Joseph Evans Cranberry Company. He was a member of the American Cranberry Growers' Association.

For many years he was a director of the Burlington County Farmers' Cooperative Association and a director and former manager of the Arrow Safety Device Company at Mt. Holy. He was a former member of both the Evesham Township Committee and the Evesham Board of Education. He was also treasurer of the Marlton Playground Association, Chairman of the Farm Committee of the Frankford Friends Asylum and president of the Burlington County Fire Insurance Company. He was an elder of Cropwell Friends Meeting.

Mr. Evans spent his entire life with "Hillside" his home and had a keen love of nature and was especially interested in birds, being a member of the Delaware Valley Ornithological club and was active in its affairs to the time of his death.

He leaves his widow, Mary Roberts Evans; three brothers, William and Henry of Moorestown, and Ezra of Medford, who is now the oldest member in point of years of membership of Growers' Cranberry

Company; a sister, Mrs. Annie Evans Sharpless of Camden. Funeral was held from his late residence, February 5, with interment in Cropwell Friends Burial Ground.

Dr. J. H. Clark Goes from Jersey To "Cranguyma"

Will Supervise Cranberry-
Blueberry Production at
Guy C. Myers' Property
at Long Beach, Washing-
ton

Dr. J. Harold Clark of New Jersey took over his new work as supervisor of cranberry and blueberry production on "Cranguyma Farms," Long Beach, Washington, on March 1. For many years Clark was in charge of small fruits investigations at the N. J. Experiment Station. He was known nationally for his achievements in strawberry breeding, having named five varieties which considerably lengthened the strawberry season at both ends. He was often seen in the fields with Dr. George Darrow, U.S.D.A., examining new blueberry or strawberry seedlings.

For the past year he served as chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory at Pemberton. Clark will be missed by many New Jersey friends, both scientists and farmers. He will receive a warm welcome to the fraternity of cranberry and blueberry growers.

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John C. Makepeace Is Chief Speaker At Cape Meetings

Intelligent, aggressive marketing of cranberries, now that the war buying is over, and a discussion of the proposal for one big over-all cooperative, taking in both fresh and processed sales made up the major theme of February meetings of Upper Cape Cod Club at Cotuit, Feb. 11, and of Lower Cape Cod at Harwich, Feb. 21.

The star speaker at both was John C. Makepeace of Wareham, introduced as "one of the best known cranberry growers in the United States. He discussed the marketing of cranberries in general and then discussed in general outline formation of such a council of combined cooperatives and the objectives it would pursue. County Agent Tomlinson, who assisted in preparation of the program, said in most instances activities under Extension Service were more concerned with the productive side of agriculture than with marketing, but both being important, deserved proper consideration at proper times. The cultural side was given its part in the program, however, by brief remarks by Dr. Franklin and his State Bog staff, including an introduction at Cotuit of Dr. Fred B. Chandler, new assistant professor in research.

Approximately 65 were present for the Cotuit meeting, held in the afternoon, preceded by a dinner. Rather conspicuous was on obvious majority of those with interests within marketing, fresh and processed, rather than those who were strictly cranberry growers of the area, so much so, in fact, that Mr. Makepeace smilingly commented upon the turn-out of those representing "cranberry selling, the press and visitors."

Despite a severely cold night, 50-55 attended the Harwich gathering, and there was a livelier discussion of future cranberry marketing following Mr. Makepeace's talk, than at Cotuit. The meeting was also notable for a considerable number of younger people attend-

ing than had been the custom during the war.

In his talks, Mr. Makepeace emphasized what every grower has been happily aware of—that the past three or four years have been years of "exceptional prices." He then said, "Let us ask ourselves why this has been so?"

Answering his question, he said he himself would place the full-employment of a war economy at peak wages at the top of the list of causes for the huge demand which brought top cranberry prices. And these were factors with which growers didn't have much to do. "This is past. The future is where our problems lie. Growers should not feel they have no marketing problems because marketing problems took care of themselves during the war," he said. "There should not be a confidence that future problems will take care of themselves. There is no danger so great, as the danger of self-complacency.

"The war brought a great 'sampling' of cranberries, in processed form, dehydrated, canned and in fresh. Thirteen million in service sampled dehydrated cranberries," he said. "The Government in the war was a great supplier of 'sample' cranberries. We must now capitalize on this 'sampling' that went on during the war years. We hold top place in demand for Thanksgiving and other holiday sauce, but there is rivalry for our position. We owe it to ourselves and to the cranberry industry to try and hold this demand and top position. We have not been as successful in creating year-round demand for cranberries in fresh form, as we have in the processed."

Leaving the general field of marketing, he turned specifically to the proposed consolidation and told of the Cranberry Industrial Committee meetings, of the discussions of the representatives of Cranberry Canners, Inc., and American Exchange which have been held in New York. "These meetings have

been concerned," he said, "as to how the industry can best present the cranberry as a fruit in a competitive postwar market to the consumer, in the best possible manner. There will be differences of opinion as to what may be the ideal solution," he continued. "The picture, as I see it, is rather a large one, taking in the successful marketing of the entire crop, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The latest of these meetings, that of Feb. 1 and 2, was a harmonious one," he said, "well representative of the cooperative industry, and the fundamentals for forming one big council to market both the processed and the fresh crop were agreed upon.

"The progressive and aggressive marketing of cranberries in whatever form is most acceptable to the American housewife must be the keynote of such an organization," he said. "There were 1,000,000 new housewives to use cranberries in some form last year—8,000,000 in all, since the industry marketed the big crop of 1937. Every new development in marketing must be taken advantage of, and every bit of value inherent in any part of the cranberry must be utilized to the fullest."

The recent meetings represented the first efforts to get fresh and processed marketing together in one cooperative growers marketing. The physical assets of the processing division were greater in capital than those of the selling of cranberries fresh. The equitable distribution of these canning assets of the one cooperative among the whole, was not, to his mind, a difficult problem, he continued, and was one which could be spread out over a period of years. "This capital is all within the industry," he said.

"It will be asked, why is this change necessary? The answer is 'because of the need of it'". He said the real problem is the marketing of the whole crop to the best advantage. "The change is also necessary to preserve our invested interests for ourselves, for the industry and for our children. These interests must be protected."

He said he had every confidence in the plan which was now being

formulated, but it was the growers themselves who would make it succeed, or fail. "To be sure, this is a free country," he added, "and you have the right to market your cranberries as you see fit. But I think this matter deserves your most serious consideration and every grower should explore this proposition from every angle, giving full consideration to all its possibilities."

C. M. Chaney, who came up from New York office of American Cranberry Exchange to attend the Cotuit meeting, said that Mr. Makepeace was correct in that now is the time to consider future marketing. "In times of prosperity, we should prepare for depression." He said he did not look for any depression for the next immediate years, at least, but that growers must give thought to the fact the time might come again—just as it did in the twenties, after the last war, when the demand for cranberries would not be so pleasing. He told of the quantities of fresh cranberries consumed by those in service and of the large quantities shipped even as far as to the South Pacific area. The demand for cranberries had not been entirely spontaneous, he said, but consistent advertising over the past 32 years had had much to do with the popularity of the cranberry. "But, now, in time of prosperity, is certainly the time to prepare for the future, and the best way to do this is collectively."

In some remarks later in the meeting he said he was now rather certain that cranberries would not be exempt from ceilings another year. "Cranberries have become so prominent, they probably cannot, in judgment of OPA, be left uncontrolled in price."

A. D. Benson, of New England Cranberry Sales, (Cotuit) said he thought Mr. Makepeace had presented the situation clearly. Ferris C. Waite of Cannery said he hoped every grower would give the matter of one selling organization their thorough study. He repeated (as in January Plymouth County meetings) his report of good insecticide and fungicide supply in nearly all items this year, and dwelt at a little length upon use of DDT, say-

ing, in one form of greater toxicity it would certainly find a use in uplands, around bogs, for gypsy moth control and might find a use in a form of less lasting toxicity upon the bog itself. Studies were being continued.

For the "cultural side" of the meeting, Dr. Franklin told of one short range project, which was his completion of a bulletin upon "Relationship of Weather to Cranberry Production," which had been planned as a part of his recent valued bulletin "Cranberry Weather," but which had been delayed because of war stringencies. In this would be incorporated a further report of studies by Dr. Neil E. Stevens upon the alkalinity and acidity of flooding waters. He said his work would be completed in about a month, but did not know when publication could be accomplished. At Cotuit, he introduced Dr. Fred B. Chandler as his assistant with plans to particularly help with cranberry soil and fertilizer problems, saying with humorous bluntness, "I think he has some brains and can help you."

Dr. Chandler said it was very pleasing that growers have such an interest in research and realize its benefits to themselves. He referred to projects in fertilizers which he hoped to work out in cooperation with Dr. Coby of Mass. State College. He said the research work was being done for "all growers—for the small grower as well as the large, and he hoped he would be told of the problems of all growers."

Joe Kelley's Talk

"Now is the time to get your sprayers and dusters in working order for the summer work. At the present time it looks as if Pyrethrum would be plentiful for the 1946 season and I feel sure that most growers have more or less neglected leafhoppers for the last 3 or 4 years. For that reason I hope that all growers will really get after leafhoppers this year. In spraying or dusting, the cost of the insecticide is the main item that most growers think of. They forget that the damage to the bog or the berries sometimes is more costly than the material used. For that reason it pays well in the long run

to use the recommended strength of insecticides and number of gallons per acre to get a good kill with one application.

There has been some experimental work done with DDT last year with very good results on gypsy moths. It seems to get a very good kill on all sized worms with a 3% DDT dust, at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre or with a spray as recommended by manufacturers.

Slime on Bogs

"On some bogs that have heavy slime most every year, I believe an application of 5 lbs of copper sulfate crystals per acre, broadcast on the ice about Feb. 10 to the 15th, and another application a month later, will give the best results. This is to check the growth of the algae before it gets a good start. I find the value of copper sulfate is lost in about one month.

"Report on equipment prospects from E. C. St. Jacques, Hayden Mfg. Company, Wareham, (Cotuit) was that there was no Government limitation upon production of cranberry equipment, but reflections of steel and other strikes were a hindering factor and lumber was also in the same "tough" category as steel."

Mr. Tomlinson referred to his weekly 15-minute radio talks Tuesdays at 12:45 over the Cape Cod station, and since these concerned agriculture, including cranberry matters, growers might aid themselves in keeping posted by tuning in. He spoke of the need of increased interest in girdler control in Barnstable County and in root grub, but to a lesser degree than in Plymouth.

"Broker" Lynch of Los Angeles, handling Ocean Spray sauce, said the demand was definitely for more and more cranberry sauce on the West Coast. M. S. Anderson, Chicago sales manager for CCI, rather disagreed with the theory that selling of cranberries would be difficult, saying the situation appeared to him as more of a problem of producing enough to meet sauce demands. He said the trend is definitely toward "cans." He referred to an increasingly strong policy, of chain stores in particular,

(Continued on Page 14)



MARCH, the beginning of Spring, is here. March, the month when the snows are melting, ice goes off the Eastern bogs (flowers bloom around Pacific marshes), the wind blows, town meetings are held; and cranberry growers really begin to realize another cranberry year is opening up before them.

We may not agree with, nor wholly like the aspect of many things this March of 1946. We are troubled by wages and rising costs; price ceilings may again be imposed upon cranberries this fall. This aftermath period of the war still bedevils us in multitudinous ways. We have trepidations concerning the atomic age opening before us. But we may still grow cranberries in a free state, and we may still voice our opinions and cast our votes as we see fit. March, the doorway to Spring, is always a month of hope.

This is the 45th in a series of messages, sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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TIMES ARE LIVELY

IT is going to be the mentally alert grower who will be in the first ranks, or even keep up with the parade in this post-war era of cranberry growing. Changes in many, many aspects are obvious in the very atmosphere.

Service men are back from the war—they bring with them a wider outlook; they have seen things accomplished on large scale and in quick time. They alone would be one influence of change. Their presence at cranberry meetings already gives these gatherings a fresh and stimulated outlook.

Many new theories concerning the growing of cranberries are being put forward as food for thought. There will be some changes in practices, undoubtedly. The cranberry grower, to be really on his toes, must now acquire a liberal amount of at least elementary scientific knowledge.

The up and coming grower must have understanding of mechanics; more and more machinery will be used. He must hustle like the dickens to keep track of all the new agricultural chemicals and materials being developed, some of which he will use if he wants to be among those who are obtaining the best results.

In the marketing end, the two major co-operatives apparently moved a step forward the past month toward one "big" consolidation—or if not that, at least toward a final solution of their problems, which will not leave set-ups as they are now. Marketing in 1945 approximately 62 percent of the crop, whatever is done cooperatively will effect the entire industry.

The air of cranberry growing is as lively with "change" as a bright, blowy March morning. The next five years in cranberries will be interesting ones.

ROOT GRUB CAMPAIGN IS FOR GROWERS' BENEFIT

ROOT Grub in Massachusetts, or chiefly Plymouth County, producing the bulk of the Massachusetts crop, and the problem of sufficient dissolved oxygen in winter flood waters in Wisconsin, New Jersey and Massachusetts, are two subjects deserving earnest consideration by the growers in

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these areas. Dr. Bergman has made long and intensive study of oxygen content in cranberry flood water in the several districts. Agricultural County Agent J. Richard Beattie, who is specializing in Plymouth County cranberry problems, and County Agent Tomlinson of Cape Cod, are all offering assistance in the campaign for Root Grub control, and of course Dr. Franklin and staff at East Wareham are cooperating. With this stimulating interest the wisest growers will take advantage of the opportunity to gain possible increased production on their acreage.

Cape Meetings

(Continued from Page 11)

in view of mounting costs of clerk hire, to want pre-packaged goods on their shelves to which the housewife can help herself unaided.

In this connection, Mr. Chaney added the fact that the popularity of cellophane-wrapped fresh cranberries are also increasing in the chains and other markets.

In the discussion at Harwich, County Agent Tomlinson developed a line of thought that many Cape growers felt the marketing situation is at its best, when there are many individual buyers of their fruit, and they are called upon with offers to buy, feeling there are advantages in this competition. With reference to this point, Mr. Makepeace recalled the days just prior to the formation of the fresh fruit cooperatives, and said it was just this condition which brought about the need for a cooperative, as some buyers had gotten together and "fixed", in advance, the price they

would offer to the growers. Growers actually had then had no bargaining powers at all. The future of the industry, he said, depended upon the growers themselves in keeping control of the marketing of their crops and also in making a proper allocation between those to be sold fresh and those processed.

Keith Work, new assistant to President M. L. Urann of CCI, attended his first cranberry meeting with the delegation from Cannery, which also included Richard Heath, CCI's assistant to Sales Manager H. Gordon Mann.

Plans were set for the next meetings of the Cape Clubs as April 8 and 10, both evening meetings at Cotuit and Lower Cape, probably Dennis, but these will presumably be postponed until later in the month. This is because of the decision to hold a joint meeting of the four Massachusetts clubs and Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, April 11. There are no March meetings scheduled for the Cape.

project which should be "Education and Not Exploitation." It would be his intention to keep it such.

A few growers had held a preliminary meeting with Mr. Sturtevant and he said the tentative plan was something along the program now already in effect in Wisconsin. He outlined the fact that a G. I. can take advantage of the plan for his advancement either by taking an "In School" program or an "In Service" program, and the government pays \$65 a month to a single G. I., and \$90 to one who is married. In cranberry growing the grower would start the learning G. I. at learner's pay and this must be advanced as he became more skilled, while the government rate of subsistence was reduced accordingly in an "equalization" arrangement. A four-year training program is intended to make the G. I. competent of being a first-class cranberry bog foreman, a grower-operator in his own right, or to obtain the knowledge for a good position in an industry closely allied with cranberries, such, for instance, as cranberry processing.

There would be intended a series of lecture programs by technical cranberry experts such as workers at State Bog, or Extension Service, practical talks by successful growers, and bog demonstrations. Mr. Sturtevant said an advisory council of growers could be set up to assist in this program. Frequent checks would be made by the administrator upon both the working G. I., and the employer, and reports required from both. The G. I. must receive adequate and proper training, from the training grower, and his services, in turn can be terminated if it is found he is not applying himself to the work as intended. Veterans or growers interested in this can apply under Public Law 46 or Public Law 16, either to Veteran's Administration directly, or to Mr. Sturtevant. (More details of this G. I. program, still tentative, will be given later.)

Dr. Chandler gave the growers a rather different kind of talk, subject, "The Fundamentals of Plant Growth," which might be described as a "refresher" course in fundamental facts about the cranberry

Plymouth Meetings — Dr. Chandler, GI Employment

Programs which developed great interest were those arranged for second series of winter meeting of Plymouth County clubs, Southeastern group at Rochester Grange hall, afternoon of Feb. 26, and at Redmen's hall, Plymouth, afternoon, Feb. 28. Highlights were the introduction of Dr. F. B. Chandler, new assistant to Dr. Franklin, who gave his first real talk; discussion by C. M. Chaney at Rochester, and by E. C. McGrew at Plymouth. Panel discussion, subject "Short Cuts in Production Methods;" and what may prove to have had the most immediate appearance to the growers, a statement by Jack Sturtevant, agricultural teacher at Middleboro High school, who is expected to become area administrator of G. I. agricultural "Bill of Rights" training program. This program, arranged by County Agent J. Richard Beattie was one which clicked exceptionally well.

For the Rochester meeting more than 90 were lured out with snow falling over icy, snowy roads, 85 being served the supper by ladies of the North Rochester Grange, where but 65 reservations had been made. This meeting proved to have had the largest attendance of any of the Plymouth club meetings to date.

G. I. Bill and Cranberries

Mr. Sturtevant, as opening speaker, gave a straight-forward and concise picture of how the cranberry grower might receive services of G. I.'s, wishing to enter the cranberry business—these men expected to be of the type who have ambition for serious work—and how the grower might also benefit the G. I. employment situation at the same time. In commenting on this program, Mr. Sturtevant, who said he expected to act as administrator, declared the program would succeed if the fact was kept in mind this is a

as a plant. His listeners attentively "warmed up" to the lecture as he went along, explaining what the cranberry plant is, in its physiological sense and how and why it functions as it does. He told the growers the cranberry plant is really an "evergreen," and also a woody plant and he started with his study of the plant, from the time of the rooting of the cutting. He explained nature is always in a state of balance, unless thrown out by external influences, and this angle developed into a discussion of the fact that theoretically it would be a "sound" practice to throw the cranberry out of balance, by giving it a rest for a periodic year, in the anticipation of getting a much bigger crop the following year. He said he was presenting this thought at present from theory only, and the practicality of it might be an entirely different story.

"Physiologically, flooding does not seem to me to be a good, sound practice, but you have other phases of cranberry growing which make this practice advisable," he said. He went on that any plant must

breath, or take in oxygen just as does all animal life and that submerging the plant in water for extended periods is therefore not theoretically sound, even though probably advisable to balance other conditions. He brought out the thought it was perfectly possible in theory, to grow cranberries on high land and bring the necessary amount of water to the plants, through sprinkler or otherwise, and that some day he intended to experiment in doing this. It was brought out by C. M. Chaney that Dr. Roberts of Wisconsin has already begun experiment along this line.

His talk was definitely stimulating.

Panel Discussion

Appearing in the panel discussion at Rochester were Joseph Kelley, Gilbert Beaton, Frank Crandon and Carleton D. Hammond, Sr.

Mr. Hammond told of his successful experience in using "PDB" in control of root grub with a high rate of kill obtained, and great growth of new runners by using fertilizer at the same time on parts

of his bogs that were badly run out.

"Gibby" Beaton spoke on the efficient operation of a screenhouse, rescribing in particular the mammoth Beaton warehouse built two or three years ago. In his talk he particularly emphasized the efficiency and saving in cost of suitable conveyor systems. He stressed the fact warehouses should be located near a railroad, should be central to bogs, should have a well arranged screening room, and certainly a "cellophane room," and attention should be paid to toilet facilities for the screeners.

Crandon spoke on bog management, giving some of his own experiences, saying when starting to grow cranberries, he went to those who knew something about cranberries, these including Dr. Franklin, Joe Kelley, Russell Makepeace and Mr. Everson, and from them he was given definite advice. This advice he followed. One thing was to draw water heavily in the spring, and not to keep his bog too wet at any time; another was to take care of gypsies, which he did by mowing around his bog, a third was to take care of the first brood

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of blackheads and a fourth was to keep weeds away by keeping his shores clean and by removing every weed as fast as it appeared. He also told of his experience in preparing a bog recently, one of four acres, a site of heavy wood and deep mud, up to the condition of sanding, at a cost of \$2,600, having used a clamshell shovel for the process. He said experience had proven to him the value of co-operation.

Joe Kelley laid stress upon the value of "timing" in spraying and dusting and in fact in all phases of cranberry growing, urging growers to "try to be ahead of the game in planning" as one excellent "short cut to production." He also touched on leaving a bog out of production one year in four to obtain a 35 barrel an acre average over a 12 year period.

Mr. Chaney presented a prepared address upon "The Future of the Cranberry Industry;" highlights of which included the fact the industry has grown to a business grossing \$13,000,000 - \$14,000,000, and that consumer demand must be kept ahead of production, and

this demand must be stimulated by publicity or advertising. He referred to the fact the Exchange had spent 3½ million in advertising since 1918 and the processing cooperative had also spent a large amount. He referred to the probability of continuance of price ceilings upon cranberries again next fall, and said the Exchange had already taken steps in regard to this; the subject developing discussion with a suggestion from M. C. Beaton that a visit to Washington of a representative delegation of cranberry growers might bring results. Mr. Chaney's talk was extremely interesting, with the post-war era of marketing here, and it is planned to report excerpts of principal features in next month's issue.

More than 80 were counted at the Plymouth meeting, ably conducted by President George E. Short. Mr. Short, who has served several years as president, had stepped aside for a new man to head up the group, Orin G. Colley of Kingston, who was nominated and elected. Vice president is Robert Whiting of Kingston, and secretary-treasurer, Stanley Ben-

son of Middleboro.

Following the talks by Mr. Sturtevant and Dr. Chandler, E. C. McGrew of the Exchange spoke, as scheduled, instead of Mr. Chaney, upon the subject, "The Future of the Cranberry Industry As I See It". He brought out the fact that he considered there was a trend away from processing toward more fresh and frozen fruit.

The interesting panel discussion consisted of remarks by George Crowell, which concerned sanding on ice, he telling how sand brought to the shore was loaded by power shovel into small Ford dump trucks and spread (1¼ to 2 inches) at a cost of \$29 an acre. Francis Merritt of the Ellis D. Atwood bogs told how they found efficient gathering of floaters profitable. A bog was flooded immediately after picking; the next morning the floats washed ashore were gathered and then the others salvaged by float boat. These berries were then gotten to Cranberry Canneries for processing without any delay.

Messrs. Beaton and Kelley repeated their discussions given at Rochester.

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Cranberry Trainees Under G. I. Bill In Wisconsin

Several Wisconsin ex-servicemen are taking advantage of a course in training in cranberry growing under the G. I. Bill of Rights, under a program worked out by Vernon Goldsworthy. This will pay up to \$90 a month while they are undergoing the training program, which is one of four years.

The term of the program consists of 8,320 work hours based on a 40-hour week over the period; the first 520 constituting the probationary period, but in no case extending beyond four months. The program states that:

"The learner shall be given such instruction and experience in commercial cranberry growing as will enable him to qualify as a competent cranberry grower at the completion of the training." This instruction and experience is divided into 18 classifications which are: 1) surveying and marsh location; 2) laying out proposed marsh; 3) clearing and scaling of land; 4) ditching and bulkheads (flumes); 5) planting; 6) fertilizers; 7) flooding; 8) cultural practices, relating to vine growth and fruit growth; 9) weed control; 10) insects; 11) plant disease controls; 12) harvesting; 13) packing; 14) winter handling of marsh; 15) sanding; 16) study of pumps; 17) cranberry

equipment; and 18), study of soils.

The compensation paid is divided into 8 periods, ranging from 40 per cent of the prevailing cranberry foreman's rate in the first to 85 per cent in the last.

At the conclusion of this training upon the request of the employer, the training program may be reviewed with agencies involved to ascertain whether or not additional training and type of training may, or may not be given, and for technical training, courses related may be taken either in a vocational school or correspondence or both, covering bookkeeping, accounting, typewriting, mechanics, weather, and cranberry literature. Approximately 1,080 hours are to be devoted to this.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

There has been very little rain or snow during January and February. This condition has just about offset the accumulated excess moisture of November and December. Most of the snow and ice came in December with very little since Christmas, so that as a whole the winter has been favorable to cranberries and blueberries. A little more precipitation would be desirable. The mean average temperature for December was 5.2 degrees below normal. During November, January and February temperatures were slightly above normal.

WASHINGTON

¶State Engineering Interest — W. H. Johnson of the Washington State Agricultural Engineering Department at Pullman visited the Long Beach cranberry area, where he was shown over the marshes by D. J. Crowley, and inspected mechanical pickers. His visit was made to see if the State Engineering Department could be of any service to the growers. After the look-around at the Peninsula area, Mr. Crowley took Mr. Johnson to inspect the Grayland District.

¶Bog Improvement — About 50 acres of new bog are being put in at Grayland, and while there is relatively little new building at Long Beach, there is a considerable amount of work being done in reclaiming old bogs and installing sprinkler systems.

¶Installing Sprinklers — Robert Ostgard and Al Sundberg, who have taken over the Bloomer property are busy installing a sprinkler system on part of the area. "Bob" Ostgard is secretary of the recently-formed Long Beach Cranberry Club.

¶Daffodils — At end of February weather was quite mild, and an occasional daffodil was blooming around the bogs.

Dr. "Fred" Chandler Now On The Job In Massachusetts

Has Tentatively Outlined
Two Projects on Soil and
Fertilizer Studies



DR. CHANDLER

COVER PHOTO

"Introducing" Dr. Fredrick B. Chandler, more commonly known among his friends and associates as "Fred" or "Doc" than as Frederick. If you notice a look of rather quizzical amusement in the expression of Dr. Chandler, put it down to the fact he was a bit nonplussed when the photographer, Adam Stein, placed a slide rule in his hand for the pose. Arriving so recently in Massachusetts from New Jersey he was surprised that the knowledge of his fondness for use of the slide rule (he has three, including a pocket rule, ready for any quick calculation) was so well known. This "shot", with the twinkle in the eye of Dr. Chandler, should not obscure the fact that the new Professor in Research and assistant to Dr. Franklin at the Massachusetts Experiment Station at East Wareham is a serious research worker, as a brief resume of his previous work and training will show.

Dr. Chandler, a native of Machias, Me., was graduated from University of Maine as a horticulturist in 1928. He then served on the U. of M. staff, where he studied fertilizers, pruning, propagation, pollination, soil moisture and weed control of blueberries, the russetting of Golden Delicious apples, stem end browning of potatoes and boron deficiency of vegetables. He has done graduate work at Massachusetts State College, University of Chicago, University of Minnesota, and the University of Maryland, where in 1939 he received his Ph. D. For one year he was on the research staff at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then he entered the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture and was stationed in New Jersey. There he was assigned to "head up" the major project of the cranberry cross-breeding program which was conducted in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

Dr. Chandler is married and has

two small daughters and is making his home currently at Riverside, Onset.

"Pilot" Experiments

Studies in fertilizers as applied to cranberry growing and of cranberry soils, recognized as probably most urgent in cranberry research projects for the immediate future, (in the past these have not been extensively explored in Massachusetts) have been tentatively outlined by Dr. "Fred" Chandler. He has consulted with Dr. Franklin and made a visit to Mass. State College at Amherst, discussed these projects with Dr. Sievers, Dr. Colby and others, interested.

This immediate work of Dr. Chandler is divided into two projects, the one concerning fertilizers and the other soil studies, and they might be characterized as "Pilot Experiments."

Five series of fertilizer plots are to be set up, one at the East Wareham station and four on the bogs of cooperating growers, located in different sections of the area. There will be at least 24 test plots in each location, or a total of approximately 120, these to include all types of bottoms, insofar as possible. Studies will include 12 different "complete" fertilizers, that is with nitrogen, phosphate and potash in each location. To start, spring application of fertilizer only will be studied. These experiments will extend over two, three, or four years, as the scope of the work unfolds. As the work progresses a more elaborate program will be gone into, including fall and summer applications.

The second project concerns the study of cranberry soils, this being a study of physical aspects, the chemical to be gone into later. This study will include moisture movement through the various types of soil, including peat of several types, sand and hard bottom, and the "air" movement in these same varying types of soil.

Experiments will be conducted by Dr. Chandler with the cooperation of Dr. Colby, who has previously made cranberry fertilizer studies in Massachusetts.

Studies in cranberry agronomy have for a number of years now been considered by Dr. Franklin and Massachusetts growers as very much needed. This need was a major reason for the addition of a new research worker, and the appointment of Dr. Chandler as assistant to Dr. Franklin and research professor at the East Wareham Station considered the qualifications necessary for these studies.

Committee of Eight

(Continued from Page 4)

for a National Cranberry Co-operative and suggested a few minor changes, all of relative unimportance with the exception of the fact, it was felt that the minimum requirements (as to production) for a Local, had been omitted in the plan and a minimum should be stated. Other than this, the plan was accepted in general and will be recommended to the membership for consideration and adoption.

It was also recommended that a meeting of the Industry Committee and the State Planning Committees be held, for further consideration of the suggested modifications, which will come before the three present State Companies.

CCI DIVIDEND

Cranberry Cannery's "Cooperative News", February issue, announced that a third advance of \$5.00 a hundredweight was going to members, bringing total payments to date to \$20.00 a hundred pounds or approximately a barrel, figured on former CCI processing measurement. There is still a final return to make, Cannery continues, as there are still several thousand barrels of berries to be made into juice and orange-marmalade is to be packed, with earnings from these two products going into the pool. The final price to be achieved is hailed as marking CCI's most successful year.

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Believes Blueberry Market Will Not Be Soon Supplied

Processing Making Large Potential Market—Cooperative
Is Maintaining Balanced Division Between Fresh and
Processed

(Editor's Note:—The following are remarks from a most interesting talk upon blueberries before recent annual meeting of South-eastern Massachusetts Blueberry Growers' association at Daniel Webster Inn, Sandwich, Mass., by Charles A. Doehlert, Acting Chief, Cranberry and Blueberry Research, Pemberton, New Jersey.)

by Charles Doehlert

The first question that comes to the minds of many is what is the future of the blueberry business? In New Jersey now, we have about 1,700 acres of blueberries and about 200 growers. Is this a boom? Has the best phase of the industry passed or are the prospects still good? These are important questions. Ten years ago, some people thought North Carolina was going

to take over the best of the business. But North Carolina is on the southern fringe of the blueberry belt and the climate there seems to favor some diseases and pests more than it favors the planting. Michigan has expanded rapidly, but apparently not so rapidly as the markets have. In the New Jersey Marketing Association, Stanley Coville has been building up an outlet for frozen and canned berries. He has worked with the canners and freezers and they are both putting up a very good product and using high grade fruit. He has been careful not merely to hand over the surplus of berries in the peak of a big season but has made a balanced division between the fresh and processed fruit. These processors will probably take more and more

berries all the time, and I think that means a large potential market. It appears that the market will not be fully supplied for a number of years to come.

We do not have an Association such as this. Our annual Blueberry Open House at the Experiment Station and the various cooperative meetings seem to have met the need for gatherings such as this one tonight for the purpose of exchanging information. The Blueberry Cooperative handles the marketing of the major portion of the crop. There is a small independent group which markets cooperatively and a number of growers who market individually. The Cooperative is the mainstay of the business. Hardly ever has there been a glut in the market due to the simple procedure of a fair distribution of the crop to the different consuming centers rather than overloading one and cutting others short.

Varieties: Rancocas, Rubel and Cabot produce the bulk of the crop. These are early, well-known varieties. They represent the great-

est part of the acreage of old, heavily producing plants. Rancocas is especially desirable, as it seems to be resistant to stunt. It is a variety, however, that requires considerable pruning since it easily overbears. Very few Rancocas have been found with stunt. Jersey has made a phenomenal surge ahead in the last two or three years. It is getting very popular. The Jersey was not liked at first because it bore large berries on the first picking and smaller berries after that. However, after a number of years, growers became better acquainted with the bush and learned to prune it enough to get well-sized berries and, at the same time, to leave enough fruit buds on so that it does not make too rank a wood growth. With Jersey, it is easy to get too rank a wood growth and the only way to balance this is to allow it to bear more fruit. Another new variety coming into popularity is the Atlantic, probably because it makes a good bush, utation of a good freezing berry and a good dehydrator. Prof. J. H. Clark of the University ran freezing tests on several kinds of fruit the past two seasons. Among the blueberries, the Atlantic stood alone at the top of the list in one group. Weymouth, June and Wareham stood alone for freezing quality in the bottom group. Others came in between in the second and third groups. You realize, I know, that no one variety rates best or even very high for every important quality.

In 1933 the Japanese Beetle threatened to be a serious menace to New Jersey blueberry growers. The adult beetles were attacking the ripening berries in large numbers. We could not spray with a stomach poison because the fruit was ripe and had to be picked. It was necessary to go through the fields early in the morning and knock the chilled, sluggish beetles off into tubs or large baskets. Fortunately, Jap beetle does not thrive and multiply in our sandy-peat soil of the blueberry district and in a very few years the pest practically disappeared. However, the United States quarantine on Jap beetle requires that plants to be

shipped outside the quarantine area have to have all the soil shaken off the roots. This is expensive and does not do the plants any good. Now Dr. Walter Fleming of the U. S. Japanese Beetle Laboratory at Moorestown is developing a soil treatment with DDT which assures control of beetle grubs in the soil and shipping preparations will become simplified. This treatment has not endangered the vigor of the young plants.

In addition to climate, two fundamental requirements of plant culture are proper conditions of soil and water. Soil is the very foundation of our business and fertilizer specialists have said that generally no improvement in cultural operations will increase the quality or quantity of a crop the way the proper supplying of water will. Our experience in blueberry growing bears that out.

Soil. Blueberries grow on a wide variation of soil combinations, sandy, loam, forest soils, layers of rotting leaves and roots, deep peat, mixtures of sand and peat, etc. The important factor is a medium that will provide water and air, one that is not dense or compact. A low pH is desirable. New Jersey fields with a pH of 5 or higher have not been very good. A good native peat soil will produce a lot of blueberries for a long time, even without fertilizer. I have seen a small spot of this sort produce 50 bushels per acre for several years without fertilizer. With fertilizer, it could have produced twice as much, but we must admit that 50 bushels is a fair crop. Peat will hold water from rain to rain with very few exceptions. At the same time, it will let the air in and enable the roots to be active. If the peat is very finely decomposed, it is not so good. A "raw", coarse peat produces the best results. If peat has to be added to a poor spot in the field, we find it most efficient to plow a deep furrow on either side of the plant row and fill it about two-thirds full of good, loose peat. Then cover this with sandy soil plowed out. Such a treatment should be effective for a lifetime, if properly done.

Water. Water is needed as for other vigorously growing crops.

The weakness of most unfavorable soils planted to blueberries has been water conditions, either too much water or too little. An excess of water has ruined parts of a good many fields, and all of some fields. I have never seen a hardpan cause any serious trouble in regard to the water situation, except where it was within about 5 inches of the soil surface. In that case the soil was sandy and it dried out badly during droughts. The water that is needed by the plant stays in the peat, and that which is not needed will seep out if adequate drainage is provided.

We like to have our blueberry fields level in order to avoid surface washing of the peat. This washing can be a serious loss of fertility to a field. Drainage should be down through the soil into tiles or open ditches. If a field is level and there is a reservoir nearby, flooding to a depth of a couple of inches has been an effective frost protection. However, there are two cautions. The water should be drained off promptly the next day. Then, what is more important, the Blueberry grower aims to keep his water table ordinarily about 18 inches below the surface of the soil. In New Jersey, we have not developed good fields where the water stands near the soil surface for more than a day or two after summer rain storms or more than a few days after winter rains. The best frost protection we have had for blueberries has been sprinkler irrigation.

Mr. Doehlert's talk was followed by a question hour in which many questions were answered by him.

After visiting some fields the following day, he was impressed with what appears to be a general need for more vigorous pruning. Many bushes had produced some strong canes and late-budded fruiting shoots, indicating that growing conditions had not been too favorable but that the important early-season growth had been suppressed.

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Oxygen Deficiency In the Winter Flood of Cranberry Bogs

by

HERBERT F. BERGMAN
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

(Editor's Note: The following begins a paper by Dr. Bergman, given before a meeting of New Jersey Cranberry Growers, and interest in the oxygen of winter flood waters is so universal and vital this past winter his study should interest all.)

Factors Affecting the Dissolved Oxygen Content of Water

The factors which determine the dissolved oxygen content of water on a flooded bog may be placed in two groups, according to their nature and the effect of their action. Those of one group are physical, those of the other biological. Physical factors tend to bring the water to a definite, uniform dissolved oxygen content and to keep it in that condition; biological factors tend to prevent this. Physical factors are fundamentally the controlling ones.

Water in contact with the air normally contains oxygen in so-

lution. The amount depends upon its solubility in water and upon the proportion of oxygen in the air. Since the latter does not change appreciably, the amount of dissolved oxygen in water depends only on the solubility of oxygen in water. This varies with the temperature of the water; it is greatest at 32° F. and decreases as the temperature rises. The greatest amount of oxygen that water exposed to the air, and at a given temperature, can hold in solution is known as its saturation capacity. At 32° F. this is about 10 cc., at 40° about 8.7 cc., and at 50° about 7.8 cc. per liter—(about 1 quart). If the water does not contain all the oxygen that it is able to absorb at a given temperature more is taken up from the

air; if, with a change in conditions, it has more than it can hold in solution, some is given off until an equilibrium with the oxygen of the air is reached.

The temperature of the water on a flooded bog usually changes from hour to hour during the day and from day to day, according to weather conditions. This changes the capacity of water to hold oxygen in solution and the equilibrium between the dissolved oxygen and the oxygen of the air must be re-established under the new conditions. Other factors also often disturb the balance between the oxygen in solution and that of the air. Whenever this happens, a transfer of oxygen from the air to the water, or from the water to the air, is necessary to restore the equilibrium. The transfer takes place by diffusion through the surface layer of water in contact with the air. Oxygen passes into or out of this surface layer very rapidly, but because its rate of diffusion in the water mass is very slow, only a thin layer at the surface has its oxygen content

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brought to an equilibrium with the oxygen of the air. Oxygen is distributed in the water mass more rapidly, however, by other means than diffusion such as by convection currents and by circulation of the water by the wind.

Convection currents are caused by changes in the temperature of the water. Water is heaviest at 39° F., and becomes lighter as it becomes either warmer or colder. Convection currents are set up if the surface water becomes denser than the underlying water. The surface water then sinks and water from below rises. This tends to equalize the distribution of oxygen in solution in the water and to keep it in equilibrium with the oxygen of the air. Convection currents are usually slower and much less effective than those caused by the action of wind.

The effectiveness of wind in equalizing the distribution of dissolved oxygen in the water of a flooded bog depends on its velocity. The stronger the wind, the more rapidly the mixing proceeds and the greater the depth to which it

extends. When the wind stirs the water to the depth to which bogs ordinarily are flooded, any local excess or deficiency of oxygen in the water below the surface is leveled out. It is to the rapidity with which oxygen diffuses into or out of the surface layer of water that circulation of the water by action of the wind, or by convection currents, owes most of its effectiveness in bringing the dissolved oxygen of the water to an equilibrium with the oxygen of the air.

A local excess or deficiency of dissolved oxygen in the water of a flooded bog may occur in the absence of wind or with wind of low velocity. An oxygen content below the saturation capacity of the water has often been found on flooded bogs. The deficit is greater in deep water, but no evidence has been obtained to show that in Massachusetts, on winter-flooded bogs not covered with ice the deficit ever becomes great enough to injure the vines. This may not be true in New Jersey where the flooding water is often very dark

and greatly reduces light penetration, as will be explained later. The occurrence of an oxygen deficit, at a depth of only 2 or 3 feet, when there is little or no wind, shows that convection currents and diffusion are not sufficient, even in relatively shallow water, to keep the dissolved oxygen in equilibrium with the oxygen of the air.

Ice annuls the effectiveness of wind and sets up a barrier to the normal oxygen exchange between air and water.

Biological factors are those that owe their effect to physiological processes carried on by living organisms. Two of these, respiration and photosynthesis, affect the dissolved-oxygen content of the water on flooded bogs and sometimes cause great variations in it.

Respiration is the term applied to a complex oxidation process taking place in every living cell, by which chemical energy is released for the performance of the physiological processes necessary to maintain life. In nearly all plants the energy is released by the oxidation of carbohydrates and

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fats into carbon dioxide and water. The process requires oxygen, which normally is obtained from the air outside the plant, and carbon dioxide is given off.

Photosynthesis occurs only in plants or parts of plants that contain the green coloring matter known as chlorophyll and only when they are exposed to light. It is the process by which sugars and starch are formed. Carbon dioxide and water are used in the process and oxygen is given off. The sugars and starch thus formed are used subsequently in respiration to supply energy to the plants.

The oxygen used in respiration by the cranberry vines and other plants on a flooded bog is taken from that in solution in the water and the oxygen given off in photosynthesis goes into solution in it. Consequently, respiration reduces the amount of dissolved oxygen and photosynthesis increases it. However, when a bog is not covered with ice, changes in the oxygen content of the water as a result of these processes are usually relatively

small and of short duration since there is nearly always enough wind to cause circulation of the water and thus keep it at or near its oxygen saturation capacity. But when the bog is covered by ice, circulation by the wind is prevented and the amount of dissolved oxygen in the water surrounding the vines is determined by the amount of oxygen used in respiration as compared with that given off in photosynthesis in cranberry vines and other plants usually present. Also, bacteria or other micro-organisms which are always present where there is organic matter act to reduce the oxygen content since they use oxygen in respiration, but do not carry on photosynthesis.

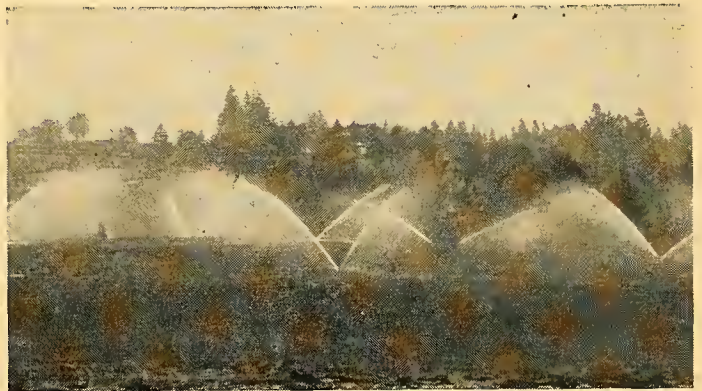
Under conditions unfavorable for photosynthesis, the dissolved oxygen content of the water is reduced more rapidly on bogs on which there is a great amount of organic matter. Less organic matter comes in direct contact with the water on sanded bogs than on those not sanded. Therefore, the proba-

bility of a complete disappearance of the dissolved oxygen in water under ice, when conditions are unfavorable for photosynthesis, is greater on a peat bog that has never been sanded, or has not been sanded for several years, than on one sanded regularly at intervals of 3 or 4 years; it is least on bogs with "hard bottom".

The rate of respiration of cranberry vines and other plants on a flooded bog is influenced by the temperature of the water. Photosynthesis, likewise, is affected by temperature, but also by other factors. Both respiration and photosynthesis go on slowly at 32° F., and the rate of each increases as the temperature rises. The temperature of water under ice on a winter-flooded bog has a definitely limited range, varying from 32° to 39° F., and changes slowly, rarely more than 1° within 24 hours.

The rate of photosynthesis is determined not only by the temperature of the water, but also by the concentration of carbon dioxide in solution, and by the intensity of

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the light received by the vines. Photosynthesis goes on more rapidly as the intensity of the light increases, but its rate is limited always by the temperature.

The intensity of the light received by cranberry vines on a winter-flooded bog depends on the intensity of the incident light, the thickness and clearness of the ice, the presence or absence of snow on the ice, and the depth and clearness of water under the ice. The intensity of the light received at the surface of a bog on a clear day is least about December 21 and from then increases to a maximum on June 21. Perfectly clear days, however, are infrequent; haze in the atmosphere and cloudiness cause the light intensity to vary between wide extremes, values as low as 3 or 4 percent of the June 21 mean maximum occurring when clouds are very dense.

The intensity of the light which passes through ice varies. The few measurements made indicate that as much light penetrates a given thickness of clear ice as of water. However, the ice on flooded cranberry bogs is seldom clear; snow may become included in it

when the ice is formed or afterward; and this reduces the intensity of the light which passes through it, although often not in direct proportion to the thickness of the ice, since the amount of included snow varies greatly and the more snow in the ice the less the penetration of light. More light penetrates on a clear day than on a cloudy one. Also, since the amount of light lost by reflection becomes greater as the distance of the sun from the zenith increases, the penetration of light on a clear day is greatest at midday and diminishes progressively with the decreasing altitude of the sun.

Less light penetrates ice when snow is on it than when the snow melts into slush and later freezes into the ice. No measurements have been made of light intensity under ice with a uniform snow cover, but a few measurements of light penetration through snow showed that only one-fourth to one-third of the incident light penetrated one inch of snow. The penetration decreased rapidly as the depth of snow cover increased; only about one-twentieth of the incident light penetrated 4 inches

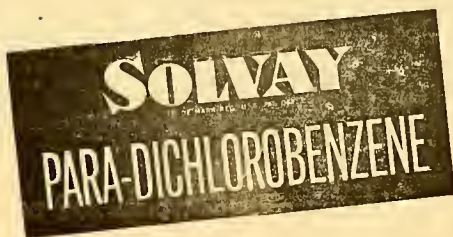
of snow.

In this connection reference should be made to the practice of sanding on the ice. A layer of sand, perhaps not more than a quarter of an inch thick, would probably exclude all the light from the vines, at least until the sand sinks into the ice as the ice melts. Although sanding in this way may be done more uniformly and at a little less cost than by other methods, there is a possibility that the shading effect may result in serious injury to the vines. A decided reduction in yield has been observed on a number of New Jersey bogs sanded on the ice as compared with adjacent bog areas that were not thus sanded.

Water colored by organic matter in solution also reduces the intensity of the light received by cranberry vines at a given depth in proportion to its color. Very dark flooding water is used on more bogs in New Jersey than in Massachusetts. Measurements made by Dr. F. B. Chandler on New Jersey bogs flooded with dark water show that only half the light received at the bog surface penetrates to a depth of 1 foot and that at a depth of 2 feet only one-fourth of the light at the surface reached the vines. Under such conditions it is possible that during periods of dense cloudiness and in the absence of wind, the dissolved-oxygen content of the water might drop to a very low level.

Cloudiness, thick ice, and snow in or on the ice have little effect on the rate of respiration; consequently, the amount of oxygen used daily in respiration varies but little. On the other hand, these conditions, particularly snow on the ice, often so greatly reduce the intensity of the light received by the vines that photosynthesis goes on very slowly, if at all, and little or no oxygen is given off. If the amount of oxygen given off in photosynthesis during the short daylight period of winter days is less than that used in respiration during an entire 24-hour period, the amount of dissolved oxygen in the water will decrease from day to day. It can increase only when more oxygen is given off in photosynthesis than is used in respira-

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tion, and the rate of increase or decrease will be proportional to the amount by which oxygen given off is greater or less than that used.

Conditions Under Which Injury Occurs

Cranberry vines require oxygen for respiration at all times, even in winter. The actual oxygen requirement of various parts of cranberry vines under winter flooding conditions is not known, but respiration certainly is greatest in parts in which there is greatest physiological activity, as in leaves and in active parts within the terminal buds such as the flower buds, the undeveloped new leaves, and the growing point of the uprights. Since these parts require the most oxygen they are the first to be injured or killed as the oxygen supply is depleted.

No injury will occur so long as the dissolved-oxygen content of the water remains at a level high enough to supply the oxygen demand of the more active parts of the cranberry vines. What this level is cannot now be stated with certainty, but it has been found that injury occurs when the dissolved oxygen content of the water reaches a level of 3 cc. per liter and remains there for two or three days. Moreover, it is possible that injury may occur if the dissolved oxygen content of the water falls to 4 cc. per liter for two or three days.

Injury to cranberry vines on winter-flooded bogs in New Jersey may occur under quite different conditions than in Massachusetts. In New Jersey bogs for which the flooding water is clear, or relatively so, it is to be expected that oxygen-deficiency injury will occur only when the bogs are covered with ice and have snow on the ice. On bogs flooded with dark colored water, however, injury may occur on ice-covered bogs even though there is no snow on the ice. The reason for this is that a covering of ice, even a thin film of it, prevents circulation of the water by the wind which is the most important agent in maintaining a uniform dissolved-oxygen content of the water. Under such conditions the only source from which the dissolved oxygen may be replenished

is that liberated in photosynthesis. Since only a small part of the incident light, as little as 25 percent at a depth of two feet, reaches the vines through dark-colored water, it is quite possible that with several days of very cloudy weather photosynthesis may go on so slowly, if at all, that the dissolved-oxygen content may drop to a level low enough to cause injury. It is

also possible that this might occur even when there is no ice covering the bog, if there were little or no wind during a period of very cloudy weather. It would be very necessary, therefore, during cloudy periods, to determine the dissolved-oxygen content of the water on winter-flooded bogs, whether covered with ice or not, to find out whether the oxygen content be-

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comes low enough to cause injury.

Forms of Injury

Injury caused by a lack of oxygen in the water during the winter flooding period may be shown in several ways, which differ according to the severity of the injury. In more extreme cases the upper portions of the stems with their leaves and terminal buds are killed, or only the leaves of the preceding season may be killed and subsequently fall off (leaf-drop). The death of stems with their terminal buds and any considerable loss of leaves are very obvious. These were the first forms of injury to be noticed and for many years were, and even yet sometimes are, the only injuries attributed to winter flooding. Terminal buds may be killed without injury to the stems, which then develop one or more branches (side shoots) on each upright from buds just below the terminal one. If part of the stem is killed, the side shoots develop from buds further down on the stem. As a rule, terminal buds are more apt to be injured than the old leaves; but in some cases the terminal buds are not harmed and may develop in the usual manner and produce one or two fruits even though the old leaves are killed and drop from the stems. The presence of more than an occasional side shoot on vines known to have been under water during the winter is very definite evidence of quite severe oxygen-deficiency injury.

In case of somewhat less severe injury, small areas of leaf tissue of the embryonic leaves within the terminal bud may be killed, causing later deformation of the leaves as they develop. Usually all or most of the flower buds are killed when embryonic leaves are injured in this way. All the flower buds within the terminal may be killed without injury to the embryonic leaves or to the apex of the stem axis within the terminal bud. In this case, the new growth of the uprights develops as usual except that there are no flower buds, although vestiges of them may usually be found by careful examination. Sometimes evidence that flower buds had been formed is shown by the presence of the pedi-

cils, each bearing two small leaves (bracts) at its summit with a very small dead structure between them representing a flower bud killed very early in its development. When the flower buds within the terminal buds have been killed the development of the new growth from the terminal buds is usually retarded.

Incompletely differentiated flower buds may be injured, but not killed immediately. These buds continue their development for some time, but die sooner or later; the more severely injured ones die at early stages of growth, those less severely injured die later, very often developing flowers which fail to set fruit. These effects appear to be due to some injury to the ovules or to embryonic tissues from which the ovules are developed.

Although injury resulting in death of flowers at some stage of flower development up to the mature blossom must, from a technical point of view, be regarded as a less severe form of injury than the death of the terminal buds, loss of the old leaves, or death of the upper portions of the stems, it is, in its effect on yield, just as important as the forms of injury last named. In fact, it may be said to be more important, since it is the first injury to occur during a period of oxygen deficiency and occurs within a relatively short time. It is known, e. g., that with a dissolved-oxygen content of 3 cc. per liter for 2 or 3 days a considerable proportion of the flower buds within the terminal buds are killed and that the yield is markedly reduced. A significant reduction in yield may occur as a result of a period of either 24 hours or less during which the dissolved-oxygen content of the water is as low as 3 cc. per liter or of 3 or 4 days during which the oxygen content is 4 cc. per liter. Such flower bud injury, also, is much less apparent and may sometimes be overlooked. If seen it may be attributed to causes beyond the grower's control. Thus, on bogs that have been under water over winter, if the terminal buds are slow in starting, and if the new growth from the terminal buds develops very slowly in com-

parison with that from terminal buds of vines in more shallowly flooded places, it is to be assumed that the vines have been injured by oxygen deficiency. This may be confirmed later by examining uprights for evidence of flower buds killed in early stages of their development. If these are found there can be no doubt but that the injury is due to oxygen deficiency.

Remedial Measures

Some modifications of winter flooding practices may be suggested as preventive measures. First of all, bogs should be flooded as shallowly and for as short a time as possible. The time of putting on the winter flood will vary with weather conditions, but should be delayed as much as the weather permits. The winter flood also should be as shallow as possible; barely enough to cover the vines is all that is needed. It is well known among growers that the yield on shallowly-flooded parts is generally better than on more deeply flooded parts.

On bogs only a little out of grade, flooding to a depth of 12 to 15 inches in the deepest part might leave some parts of the bog entirely out of water or so shallowly flooded that most of the vines on the higher parts would be above water. However, in many cases such shallow flooding could



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be done without exposing the vines on a very large proportion of the bog to possible winter-killing. This could not be done on bogs that are badly out of grade. In such cases, if the bog is large, it should be subdivided so that different parts could be flooded as separate units. If the bog is not large enough to make subdivision practicable, it usually would be better to leave the highest parts unprotected in order to reduce the depth of the water on the lower parts. In many instances the highest parts of a bog have "hard" bottom where vine growth is scarce and yields regularly very low. In such cases very little would be lost if these areas were left unprotected during the winter. Even if vine growth is good on the higher parts and the vines there bear well the higher parts usually make up only a relatively small proportion of the total bog area so that any loss by winter killing there would be more than offset by the increase in yield on the lower parts which make up most of the bog area. Reduction in the depth of the winter flood appears to be the only change in winter flooding practice that could be made on bogs with a limited water supply.

Where the water supply is ample a bog may be flowed to the customary depth and if the dissolved-

oxygen content of the water remains sufficiently high (4 cc. per liter or higher) it may be held at this level indefinitely. On the other hand, if the dissolved-oxygen content of the water is found to approach the danger point the water should be drawn off. This may be done whether or not there is ice over the bog. After the water has been drawn off the bog may be reflowed whenever conditions require it.

CRANBERRY SCOOPS and SCREENINGS

Growers accept evening meetings, conducted with the assistance of County Agents, in a matter of fact way, and appreciate them, but do they think of what is involved in these from the point of view of the Extension Service personnel and other state workers who are now called upon to spend so many evenings on a sort of "busman's holiday evening", after putting in the regular day of work? The agents or other state agricultural experts feel it official duty for them to take part in these in addition to the time already spent on their official work, and they do it willingly, but it has become a strain upon their endurance, to put it

mildly. Cranberry evening meetings are not the only evening farm gatherings for these men.

County Agent Tomlinson, at the Barnstable County Cranberry Committee meeting called to prepare the schedule of club meetings, told the growers frankly that from the County Agent's point of view, evening meetings for farmers have been built up to such an extent during the past few years that it was getting impossible for the agent to handle all requests for evening meetings.

Situation has become so acute over much of the nation that recently Dr. Edmund deS Brunner, who functions as advisor to M. L. Wilson, National Extension Director, has said the personnel problem has now become one of the most serious facing Extension Service. This is primarily because of the number of people who have had to quit because of breakdowns, fatigue, and other illnesses that have been brought about by unusually long hours of duty, frequently extending into the evenings, because of farm groups holding evening meetings. The Extension Service has already acquired such a reputation for requiring evening work that many young people will not serve on the staff.

Cranberry men can show their appreciation of the willingness of these agents and others to sacrifice their evening time to help out (with no financial benefit to themselves) by attending the evening meetings when they are scheduled and by becoming more amenable to afternoon sessions, such as are being tried out this year in both Plymouth and Barnstable counties.

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Feb. "Neutral"—Month of February is described by Dr. Franklin as probably "neutral" in its effect upon next season's crop possibilities. The first part of the month was pleasant, the latter rather stormy. A number of growers were greatly interested in taking the titration tests, following Dr. Bergman's visit in January in which he himself took samples of flooding water to analyze for dissolved oxygen content and gave instructions as to how to do this. The work was carried on in February with assistance by Dr. Chandler.

Summary: At winter's end there would probably be little change in the prospects for next year's U. S. crop from when the bogs went into winter flood. Reports from Wisconsin are that the winter was at least not unfavorable and the same is indicated in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Prospects for Massachusetts, given in December by Dr. Franklin, were for an average crop, rather smaller berries than normal, but of good keeping quality"; Wisconsin, "A

good crop and one that may be a really large one" In Jersey last summer's rainfall was not a favorable factor, but vines may have

"rested" somewhat from recent light crops, it being a question if this factor would bear much weight.

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promises interest to growers has
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vice of CCI. Two of these experi-
mental flumes, made of toncan
metal, have been built and may be
seen at CCI, South Hanson. The
metal is durable and water-resist-
ing. Installation of such a flume
is expected to be much easier than
the building of a cement flume. To
put the prefabricated flume in
place, the excavation in the proper
width is first made with a power
shovel, or otherwise, the ready-
built flume is then lifted into place,
gravel is filled in and the flume is
ready.

Models at Hanson are of two
widths, one 4 ft., and the other 6
and can be made in any length de-
sired. The model of 4 ft. opening
is 16 ft. long. At the front and
back of the flumes are side wings
to hold up the dikes and below the
culvert opening is a sheet of metal
which extends downward for about
16 inches. This, in most locations,
will avoid the necessity of driving
spiling. The apron serves to pre-
vent washing out under the flume.
Several are expected to be installed
this spring on properties of the
United Cape Cod Cranberry Co.

Present Prospects Not for Above Normal Crop, Opinion of Franklin

March High Temperatures, Clipping Outlook, He Tells Growers at Final Plymouth County Meetings—M. L. Urann Speaker—Brown Reports Jamaicans Again Obtained—C. D. Hammond, Sr., Elected President South-eastern Group

A statement of facts of the "present prospects" for the Massachusetts and the national 1946 crop by Dr. Franklin was the highlight of the final winter meetings of Plymouth County clubs.

Sunlight in Massachusetts has been limited to less than desired, so that he does not expect any "bumper" crop this year, and March temperatures were too high. If there should be proper amount of rainfall, properly spaced over the growing season, "it will still be possible to get a normal crop. This is not too likely, and I'd say our chances were on a 'short' normal side.

"Conditions in New Jersey are not good, there was too much rainfall last summer. There I should expect a crop not substantially better, at least, than that of last year.

"Wisconsin until March had good prospects of a bumper crop, but I think the March temperatures took a clip out of those prospects. While Wisconsin may still get a very good crop, I do not think it will be a bumper.

"For the country as a whole, there is little, if any chance for a more than normal crop, with the prospects rather less than more."

Dr. Franklin emphasized this was not a "forecast," but simply the "present prospects."

Amplifying his remarks later to CRANBERRIES, he said that while the warm temperatures of March would tend to increase the size of berries (as related in the booklet, "Weather in Cranberries") the lack of sunshine would tend to offset this, with the net result that he expected the size would be about normal, and as to keeping quality he would expect "at least, fair."

As concerns the prospects of frosts this spring, he said the fact that sun spots were getting numerous definitely suggested to him the possibilities of frosts. This is not especially encouraging to growers who recall only too vividly the trouble they had last spring and particularly the many borderline nights.

Despite a fine spring afternoon, when most of the growers must have had the urge to stay around the bogs, 96, one more than the record attendance of the February meeting, were present at the Rochester meeting, Tuesday, March 26.

At Plymouth, South Shore club, Thursday, the 28th, more than 80 were present, and the meeting was followed by a turkey supper. The

new president, Orrin G. Colley, presided.

Rochester meeting elected C. D. Hammond, Sr., of Point Independence, president for the coming year, the nominating committee, George Cowen, chairman, also placing for vote the names of Nahum Morse, East Freetown, vice president; Gilbert T. Beaton, Wareham, re-election, secretary and treasurer; advisory council, Retiring President Raymond Morse and Former President Frank Crandon. These were elected. M. C. Beaton was also elected auditor, Gilbert Beaton requesting that a yearly audit of the books would be desirable.

Mr. Hammond is a widely-known grower, manager of the Smith-Hammond Company, and it may be recalled an article was written about him and his son, "Dellie" and the Smith-Hammond properties in July issue of CRANBERRIES. A vote was also taken at this meeting that flowers and a card of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Hammond, who was seriously ill. A vote of appreciation was asked for the retiring president, Mr. Morse, who has served for the past two years. He got it in a round of standing applause.

Jamaican Help Again

A far more encouraging picture of labor conditions for the coming season was painted by Joe T. Brown, director Brockton office Extension Service. He announced that 150 Jamaicans were again coming the first of April to work throughout the season and this supply of imported labor will be supplemented at harvest time by 150 more. Camp Manuel in Plymouth has again been contracted for as the barracks to house the men, and Mr. Brown said he felt quite confident this help would be

forthcoming, despite the fact that the supply of Jamaican labor for the country as a whole is more limited this year. He said he felt that a very material contribution to the Massachusetts cranberry labor situation had been made in the past two years by the Jamaicans and that this help had been of value not alone to the larger growers who directly employed them but to the smaller as well, as otherwise these "big" growers would have drawn from the general labor supply, thus leaving more men available for the smaller growers.

Labor situation has definitely improved during the past month or two, he continued, and growers have an entirely new outlook in this respect. However, he said, he was not too optimistic that there

(Continued on Page 14)

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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶**March Frost Warnings**—For the first time, frost warnings went out to cranberry growers in March. Forecast of Dr. Franklin, Saturday, the 30th, was for "dangerous frost tonight, would advise flooding." On Sunday afternoon and again at evening he sent out the warning, "killing frost, 12 degrees." For the morning of March 31, temperatures of 19 (at Norton) and 16 (at Lowell Cranberry Co., in Middlesex County) were recorded. Lows for the morning of April 1, were 5 at the Lowell Company and 12 at Norton. Many growers did not flood for the first warning, for the second most did, including the State Bog which is in a warm location. Ice formed there.

¶**Freak Warmth**—The dangerous conditions were occasioned by the unseasonable temperatures which much of March had brought, as high as 85 being officially recorded at Boston. Much Massachusetts acreage had the water drawn early in the month, a great deal by the 10th, to provide the spring "breather" and for sanding, a great deal of which was accomplished. By the end of the month there was definite "greening up" on bogs here and there.

¶**Growers Worried**—Growers had shaken their heads in worry all during the month as day after day provided the abnormal temperatures, very similar to those which prevailed in March of last year, and caused such an exceedingly troublesome frost season, with the many "borderline" nights. Buds on trees and shrubs were swelling

N. E. Sales Co. Regional Meetings Discuss Proposed Consolidation—Members To Make Important Vote

As concerns the co-operative proposal for one "Central National Co-operative," action taken during the past month was a series of area meetings by New England Cranberry Sales Company. These were afternoon meetings preceded by dinner at Hyannis Inn, Hyannis, March 8; Red Men's Hall, Plymouth, March 15; Four Lindens Inn, Lakeville, March 18; Methodist Church, Wareham, March 22, and Sons of Veterans' Hall, Carver, March 29, the latter four being evening meetings, preceded by dinner.

The purpose in breaking these meetings down into small regional groups was to enable all grower members of the Massachusetts Co-operative to ask questions and to fully understand the proposal. At each meeting the matter was amply discussed, and various approaches to the problem brought out, the Carver and Plymouth meetings being especially well attended and lively in discussion. All members

were given copies of the proposal (which was outlined in last month's CRANBERRIES) to take home for analysis.

The annual spring meeting of NECSCO is set for April 18, and directors were to meet on April 4th to decide whether to place the matter of approval, dis-approval or other action before this members' meeting, or to call a special meeting. This will be a crucial meeting in the matter of the proposed consolidation. No action was taken during the month by other State Companies, and Chairman Atwood said a meeting of the Industry Survey Committee of 8 would not be called until after this decision by New England Sales. Wisconsin directors have previously voted to authorize the attorneys to go ahead and draw a proposal in legal form directors of Growers' Cranberry Company have voted approval with minor changes and to subsequently place the matter to vote by New Jersey members.

and particularly worried were Massachusetts apple men. Growers well recall when never a thought was given to cold weather in March and scarcely even in April or the earliest nights of May. Last year, with the high March temperatures and the repetition again this spring have growers very

much up in the air. The thought is put forward, that with improving cultural practices bogs are being pushed forward faster than they progressed in the "old days," and this fact, with freak weather in March, is distressing. Dr. Franklin is considering revising his

(Continued on Page 30)

F. F. Mengel of Wisconsin, A Believer In Modern Methods

Former Highway Engineer Came to Forefront Quickly—Active in "Politics" of the Industry in that State—Son-in-Law, G. A. Getzin, Coming Younger Grower

By CLARENCE J. HALL

A former Wisconsin state highway division engineer, then private paving contractor, before he turned to full-time cranberry growing, Forest F. Mengel of Wisconsin has, in the past few years forged ahead into the position of one of Wisconsin's larger and influential cranberry growers. This accomplishment has been achieved by his aggressive drive, a capacity for "getting things done"; his willingness to do things on a large scale and to take advantage of modern ideas in use of heavy construction equipment. He has gone into cranberry growing with a whole-hearted interest. His absorption in cranberries applies not only to his own affairs, but to helping in the progress of the whole program of Wisconsin cranberry growing.

His interest in cranberries, the F. F. Mengel Cranberry Company, operates a property with 44 acres of marsh. Mr. Mengel came into the industry in September 1936, when he bought the 18-acre Weiss & Hamre marsh, buying the property with the crop on. He harvested 500 barrels that year. In 1944 he produced 1,500 barrels and his highest production to date has been 2,100 barrels. On some beds he has produced 100 barrels per acre. The marsh had a bad case of leaf-drop when he took over.

He has conducted a program of enlarging the original acreage and improving it. In making a part of this new marsh he worked on land which had trees as high as forty feet and as thick through as 20 inches. In renovating the old piece he set it to Jumbo Searles, with the exception of one section of 2½ acres which had been put into McFarlin. All his new development will also be Searles, also with an exception of McFarlins, an acre and a half, and these are of the so-called "pure" McFarlins.

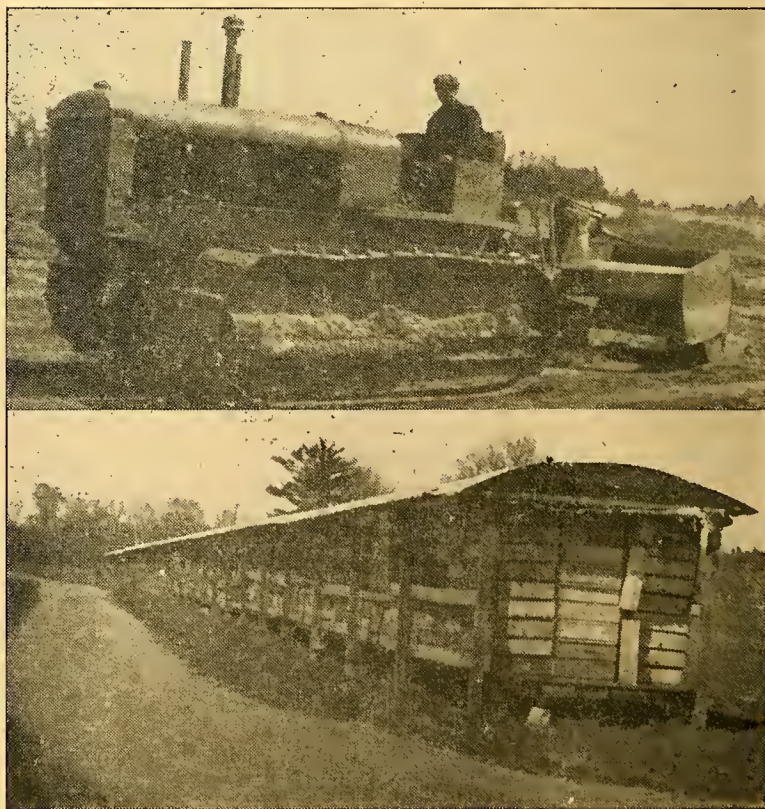
Mr. Menge' was born in Oconomowac, which is about 30 miles west of Milwaukee. He attended University of Wisconsin, majoring in Civil Engineering, and upon graduation began working in the state highway department as a highway engineer. He was with the state from 1912 for fourteen years and then left to operate his own paving contracting business.

He operated much of the time around Wisconsin Rapids, both for the state and for himself, and had charge of the construction of many of the fine roads around the Rapids area.

Living at Wisconsin Rapids, he

had many friends who were cranberry growers. He heard the talk about what a fine thing Wisconsin cranberry growing is and decided to get into it himself. With his construction machinery, he had a considerable advantage in getting started—in his renovating program and in building new bog. He also had had plenty of experience along general construction lines. He had another advantage also in that, while getting started in cranberries, he had a crew of men who didn't have anything much to do in the winter, when road construction was out of the question. He had a fleet of fifteen trucks, Allis-Chalmers tractors and bulldozers, a yard and a half crane with dragline attachment for use in pulling stumps, a power shovel, an Allis-Chalmers five-yard scraper, and an ATECO combination scraper.

When he took over the Weiss & Hamre marsh he put to work this equipment, his experienced men and his own constructive ability, in the renovation of sections of the



CRANBERRIES PHOTO
UPPER—ALLIS-CHALMERS TRACTOR AT WORK ON MENGEL BOG,
LOWER—DRYING SHEDS, MENGEL MARSH.

marsh and to building additional acreage. The marsh 5 miles south of Wisconsin Rapids, near Nekoosa, has a very satisfactory water supply, flowing through a reservoir, from Five-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Wisconsin River. Sand is ample and of good cranberry quality.

Mr. Mengel's son-in-law, G. A. Getzin, is now also a cranberry grower, one of the active younger Wisconsin generation. He has 22½ acres of his own, about three miles south of the Mengel marsh. Getzin has there the possibility of putting in enough additional acreage to bring the holding up to 50 acres. In fact, he plans to do that and has done ditching and some preliminary work.

Getzin, as is his father-in-law, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He was raised on a truck farm near Milwaukee, but preferred to work in the large manufacturing plants there; later entering Wisconsin and being graduated as a mechanical engineer. After a year in construction work he turned to cranberries—in 1937.

Mr. Mengel, as previously stated, takes a very active interest and part in what might be termed the "politics" of the affairs of Wisconsin cranberry industry and Sales Company. His is an active role in the meetings and he is willing to give his time to projects of a helpful nature. One of these was a major one last year when he was on the labor committee of the Sales Company. Specifically he was of great service in the converting of barracks at the Tri-City (Wisconsin Rapids) Airport into accommodations for the large Prisoner of War consignment. So valuable was his contribution in this matter it was generally conceded that without his help and supervision, the housing aspect of the POW project would not have been put through, and the program for this labor supply so badly needed might not have been successful.

Mr. Mengel, as are several of the Wisconsin growers, is keenly interested in the re-forestry program in the Badger State, once so heavily timbered. He has about 80 acres planted to young Norman

Suggests Possibilities, Foreign Trade for Processed Cranberries

Orrin G. Colley Thinks Fruit in This Form in Post-war Deserves Consideration, Having Had Experience in Processing and Marketing—Is Second President of South Shore Club

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Orrin G. Colley, recently elected president of the South Shore Cranberry Club of Massachusetts, succeeding George E. Short, is the second to head this Plymouth County organization, formed four or five years ago. Orrin Colley has known cranberries since he can remember almost anything. His mature experience has been mainly with the processing and marketing end of the industry, although he is a grower—as yet—on a relatively modest scale.

Orrin, born in Somerville, Massachusetts, July 19, 1910, is the son of George A. Colley, who, from around the turn of the century has been a widely-known figure in the marketing of cranberries in Massachusetts. The latter is founder of the Colley Cranberry Company in about 1926 and for a couple of decades or more prior to forming this company he had bought, and handled, on commission, many thousands of barrels of Cape Cod cranberries, both in Barnstable and Plymouth counties. Orrin, himself has been active in the Massachusetts cranberry scene, both as an "independent" and associated with the co-operative side.

The interest of growers and of those who are chiefly concerned with marketing has to an almost exclusive degree been confined to the domestic marketing field. Orrin, with experience in both fresh and processed sales, in an interview, raises the interesting point of looking beyond the borders of the United States and Canada. Latin America, in particular, might offer a good market, in the opinion of Colley, and England also, with its fondness for jams and jellies as well as other units of the United Kingdom.

Specifically, he is intrigued with business prospects which might be developed in South America for dehydrated cranberries. Orrin does not agree that the dehydrated cranberry—retaining the best qualities of the fruit—and so easily and therefore economically transported to distant places, has been given the final consideration. He questions the permanent assignment of dehydrated cranberries to a minor place in the cranberry marketing picture.

and "Jack" pine, which, when matured to cutting age, will be used for wood pulp. He has planted 20,000 trees in a year.

Every possibility which will widen the market for cranberries in any form, making an increasing and more assured demand for the crops, is worth thorough exploration, he points out. Even though domestic per capita consumption of cranberries is not as high as it could be, he sees no reason why there should not be a further backlog of foreign consumption—if the idea is at all practical.

He bases his observations on quite a little first-hand experience, both in processing and marketing, obtained when the Colley Cranberry Company at Plymouth was dehydrating by the Sardik process and selling under the "Suit-Us" brand name.

Orrin is now vice-president of the Colley Company with offices at Plymouth. His father is president and Edward Holmes of Plymouth, treasurer. The firm is an independent dealer in cranberries and also has interests in about 60 acres of bog. Orrin, personally owns 35 acres, these being bogs in Plymouth and Pembroke; his brother, George A. Colley, Jr., has 10 acres, and the company owns 15.

Orrin Trained for Flying

After attending schools in Somerville, Orrin was graduated from

Phillips-Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1929. With his father in the cranberry business, Orrin had become familiar with cranberries from almost the first time he was able to observe things around him. Mr. Colley, Sr., had become associated with W. W. Benjamin Co., Boston, formerly well-known as a dealer in produce, both fruits and vegetables, including cranberries. He had gradually become specialized in the buying of cranberries. One of the earliest accounts handled locally by Benjamin was that for the American Cranberry Exchange when it was first organized. Colley bought bogs in Pembroke, and as a "kid" during summer vacations Orrin had played around the bogs and "helped out."

Intending to take up the cranberry business for a livelihood, Orrin, following graduation from Exeter, spent nearly a year in learning to fly, taking flying lessons with Skyways, Inc., Crocker Snow, president. This was at East Boston airport and at the flying field at Marstons Mills on the Cape. He also went to New Haven where he learned aviation mechanics with the Viking Flying boat manufacturers. He received his student pilot's license, but was unable to continue further in aviation as a flyer because of a lack of "depth perception" in his vision. He had taken this flying instruction with the primary idea of using it to fly himself "over the road," on business for the Colley Company—a sort of "flying contact man."

It developed that he was on the road and not "in the air" (except by commercial plane) on produce deals for about 10 years, from about 1930. His usual course of procedure was to visit produce markets, beginning in March and usually from Georgia or Florida, and working up the Atlantic Seaboard and through other Eastern distributing centers until about June. After that he would work from the home office at Plymouth, chiefly on the fall cranberry marketing. For a time the Colley Company was the Massachusetts agent for Hills Brothers, New York;

ORRIN G. COLLEY



FOTO STUDIO
WAREHAM

later Orrin handled this account in his own right.

Turned to Dehydrating

Unexpectedly, in 1940 he became interested in the dehydrating of cranberries. Then living in a rather isolated section of Kingston, he tells the story of how, one very dark and stormy night at about 10:30 he was called to the door by a knock and was confronted by five men, all in raincoats and apparently strangers to him. For a moment he was rather alarmed by the visitation, then he recognized as one of the five rain-coated men, the late "Dave" Seager, a fellow cranberry grower of the area. The latter introduced his companions as representatives of the Sardik interests in dehydration.

The result of a conference which followed, was that he went to New York and acquired the rights to the Sardik process of dehydration for cranberries. The Colley Company bought a former clam factory on the Plymouth waterfront, installed the patented Sardik equipment, and began the processing and marketing of dehydrated cranberry "Flakes," as the "Suit-Us" brand. This was described in CRANBERRIES, December 1941.

When the war loomed imminently, Orrin began to sense the fact there might be demand for a tremendous quantity of dehydrated cranberries. He relates how he made a number of trips to Washington where he developed the idea with various officials. Assured that the prospects were actual, he realized a large amount of capital would be necessary for the buying of berries in sufficient quantity and the many costs entailed in a rapidly-expanding business.

Consultations were held with Marcus L. Urann of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., and the Colley plant at Plymouth and the Sardik rights were taken over by that co-operative—as is well-known—and CCI processed and shipped the huge quantities of cranberries upon Government order. Orrin went along with the business, at first being CCI vice president in charge of dehydration and later vice president in charge of berry supply. He severed his connections with Cranberry Cannery in July of last year.

Returning, to the matter of dehydrated cranberries in foreign markets, Orrin only recently received a letter from a woman in Brazil, referring to "Suit-Us" dehydrated cranberries she bought in

Chile in 1942, and asking if more could be obtained. It is Orrin's belief that the foreign demand for the American cranberry would be present, if developed, and that most of the many more Americans that will be in foreign countries in the postwar world would want cranberries, at least on the traditional holidays. The small bulk of dehydrated cranberries, so easily transported over great distances, he believes is the answer to building a cranberry market in foreign lands.

To Massachusetts Growers From the President of CCCGA

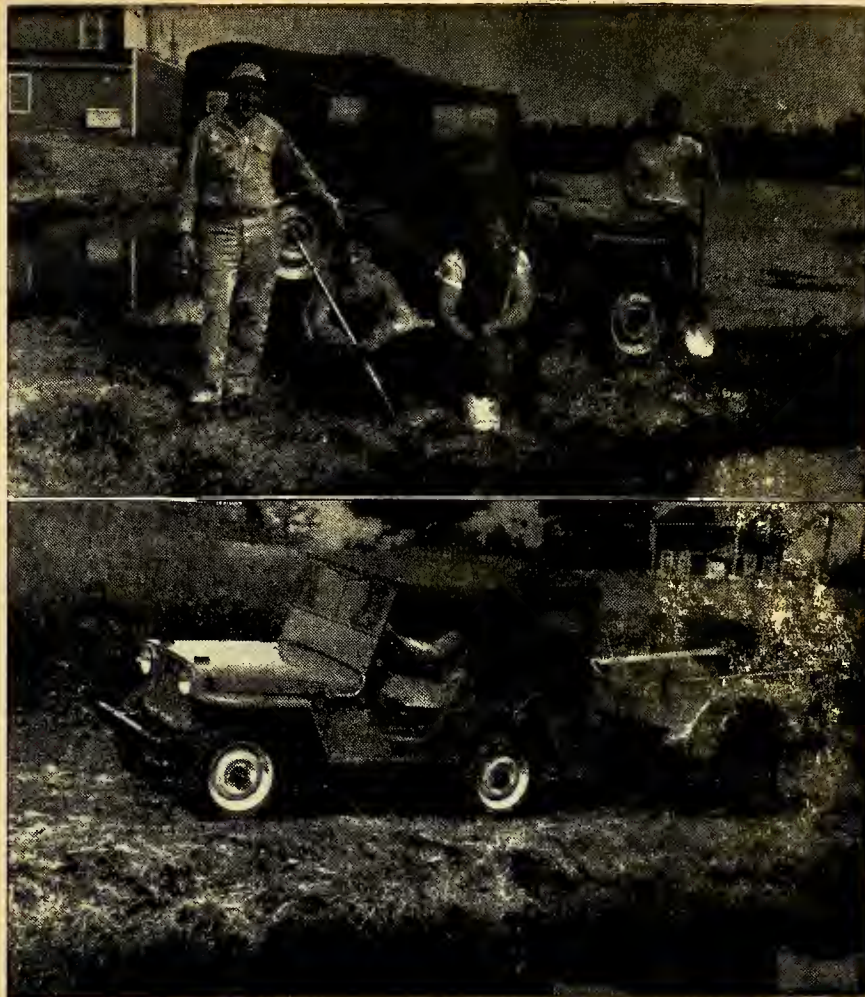
GEORGE SHORT

Fifty-eight years ago pioneer cranberry growers on Cape Cod, with foresight looking ahead to the future of the industry, grouped co-operatively and decided that for successful cranberry cultivation scientific methods must be developed and practiced.

The Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association did a great deal through representation at the State House and State College to help develop the East Wareham sub-station. The association has worked for and helped finance many projects over the 50 years. New pests and diseases will make their appearance in the future. We will need a greater scientific umbrella, or staff, to combat them.

If we as a cranberry group keep our "Mother Club," the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, strong, also, only then can we appeal with worthwhile results for action at the State College. We must remember other strong groups such as dairy, poultry, apple, vegetables, etc., are demanding scientific help from the same State sources.

Massachusetts cranberry growers numbered over 1300 a few years ago; today because of larger mergers the number has dwindled to perhaps 1,000. We should have at least half of that number in the growers' association. We need greater membership if we want the frost reports to remain at a high standard (telephone calls come high); if we want to help workers at the Station with equip-



COLLEY'S JEEP AND FORMER G. I. CREW AT COLLEY BOG. CRANBERRIES PHOTO

ment for better service for the industry; if we want to keep our scientific staff intact; if we want to increase our scientific staff for future needs.

If we want these things let us join or rejoin the Association. Let us sign up to 500 members strong. Fellow cranberry growers, your membership is needed. To join will help you, it will help the industry.

Massachusetts Labor Importation Is From British Honduras

The expected "150 Jamaicans," to arrive in Massachusetts in April, arrived on April first, and turned out to be 105 citizens of British Honduras. J. T. Brown, director Plymouth County Extension Service, received word of the change a

few days previously from Robert S. Olmey, who is head of the Labor Branch office in Hartford, Conn., for the United States Department.

A total of 121 made up the labor importation, but 12 were diverted to vegetable growers in New England and four are cooks. The men are English speaking, with a few knowing Spanish.

The men are stationed at Camp Manuel in Plymouth and began to go out to the bogs on April 2. J. C. Makepeace Company has 30, United Cape Cod has 45, J. J. Beaton Company has 15 and New England Sales Co. has 15.

Whether the harvest contingent to arrive late in the summer will be more from British Honduras, or will be Jamaicans as previously expected, is not determined at this time.

Survey Shows 48 Pct. Jersey Acres Harvested in '45

A survey by the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service, Trenton, D. O. Boster, U. S. agricultural statistician, which included cranberry acreage, gives interesting information in relation to Jersey's current production.

These figures show that New Jersey has a total (enumerated and estimated) of 257 "farms," operating a total acreage of 11,829. Of this acreage, however, 3,995, 33.8 percent, is classified as "old non-bearing" bog. Acreage harvested in 1945 was 5,418, this being on all bogs regardless of condition, or 45.8 percent of the total. Acres classified as "new bog, non-bearing," or 1.9 percent of the total.

Approximately 85 percent of the state acreage is located in Burlington and Ocean counties, and these two were surveyed with hired enumerators, these personally interviewing the growers. In other counties, the information was obtained by personal letter. As it is practically impossible to obtain complete coverage, allowance was made for growers who were not, or could not be contacted either for personal enumeration or by letter. Very careful attention was given and all available check data used in determining these estimates.

Main objective of the survey was to determine the prevailing wage rates for harvesting the crop, and preliminary results provided the following data:

In Ocean County, cranberry harvesters were paid an average of \$1.01 a bushel for picking cranberries by the scoop method, while in Burlington County "scoopers" were paid an average rate of \$1.17 a bushel. These data were obtained from an enumerative sample survey made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of 830 workers employed in harvesting cranberries in the two counties during the week ended September 29, 1945. Harvest work included picking cranberries by the scoop method or by hand, hauling and grading. Eighty percent of all the workers in the

STATE SUMMARY --- SPECIAL CRANBERRY ACREAGE SURVEY

County	Number of Farms		Total Acres				Acres—Active Bearing Bogs				1945 Acreage				Acres—Old Non-Bearing Bogs				Acres—New Bogs Non-Bearing				Acres in 1945			
	Est.		Enum.		Total	Est.		Enum.		Total	Est.		Enum.		Total	Est.		Enum.		Total	Est.		Enum.			
	Est.	Enum.	Est.	Enum.	Total	Est.	Enum.	Est.	Enum.	Total	Est.	Enum.	Est.	Enum.	Total	Est.	Enum.	Est.	Enum.	Total	Est.	Enum.	Est.	Enum.		
Burlington	104	6	110	7370	199	7569	4993	131	5124	2279	60	2339	95	8	106	3541	92	3633								
Ocean	78	23	101	2315	136	2451	1608	95	1703	685	38	723	22	3	26	1130	66	1196								
Atlantic	6	17	23	921	366	1287	388	154	542	468	186	654	65	26	91	333	133	466								
Cumberland	1	2	3	22	46	68	12	26	37	10	21	31	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Camden	1	1	2	77	12	89	34	5	39	43	7	50	—	—	—	34	5	39								
Cape May	0	5	5	—	106	106	—	45	45	—	54	54	—	7	7	—	45	—								
Gloucester	0	4	4	—	69	69	—	30	30	—	35	35	—	4	4	—	24	—								
Monmouth	2	6	8	87	53	140	37	23	60	50	30	80	—	—	—	5	6	11								
Middlesex	0	1	1	—	50	50	—	21	21	—	29	29	—	—	—	—	4	—								
State	192	65	257	10792	1037	11829	7072	629	7601	3635	460	3995	185	48	233	5043	375	5418								

County	Percent of Total Acreage in Active Bearing Bogs		Percent of Total Acreage in Old-Non-Bearing Bogs		Percent of Total Acreage in New Non-Bearing Bogs		Percent of Total Acreage Harvested in 1945		Percent of Active Bearing Acreage Harv. in 1945	
	Est.		Enum.		Est.		Enum.		Est.	
	Est.	Enum.	Est.	Enum.	Est.	Enum.	Est.	Enum.	Est.	Enum.
Burlington	67.7	30.9	1.4	48.0	70.9					
Ocean	69.5	29.5	1.0	48.8	70.2					
Atlantic	42.1	50.8	7.1	36.2	86.0					
Cumberland	64.5	45.5	—	—	—					
Camden	44.2	55.8	—	43.8	100.0					
Cape May	42.5	50.9	6.6	42.5	100.0					
Gloucester	43.5	60.7	5.8	34.8	80.0					
Monmouth	42.5	67.5	—	7.9	18.3					
Middlesex	42.0	58.0	—	8.0	19.0					
State	64.3	33.8	1.9	45.8	71.3					

survey were white and eighty-six percent were men.

In Burlington County, 704 workers were surveyed, 54 percent of whom were working in crews. These crew workers averaged cash wages of \$1.17 an hour and \$36.60 a week on the reporting farm. They worked an average of 6.4 hours a day and 5.0 days a week. Eighty-six percent of the crew workers were "scooping." Workers not employed in crews earned an average of 88 cents an hour and \$29.30 a week on the reporting farm. However, only 65 percent of these workers were picking by the scoop method, at which workers earned higher cash wages than those picking by hand or doing cranberry harvest work. The non-crew workers in this county averaged 6.2 hours per day and 5.3 days per week.

In Ocean County, 126 cranberry harvesters were surveyed, nearly all of whom were non-crew workers. These workers earned average cash wages of 77 cents an hour and \$22.50 a week on the reporting farm. Their time worked averaged 6.9 hours a day and 4.7 days per week. Fifty-six percent of these workers were "scoopers."

Search For an Insect Carrier

By W. W. TOMLINSON, JR.
N. J. Agricultural Experimental Station

(Following paper was given before the annual New Jersey Blueberry "Open House")

We feel that it is likely that the stunt disease is spread by an insect. Though many virus diseases do not require an insect vector, we have had certain indications that point strongly to an insect carrier in the case of blueberry stunt. We have no definite insect incriminated as yet. We have spent considerable time, effort and thought on this problem and adopted a slightly different technique of handling suspected insects that we hope will be conducive to quicker definite results.

In the past insects were collected from diseased blueberry plants and transferred to healthy potted plants where they were allowed to

feed. There was no way of knowing to what extent these insects had fed on the diseased bush before they were collected, nor, in fact, whether they were blueberry feeders at all, or merely transient species that were just resting on the bush when it was swept with the insect net. This year, to eliminate these transient species and to insure feeding on diseased bushes of active blueberry feeders, all insects collected were caged on a diseased bush for a two-week period before transferring to healthy bushes.

This field cage was simple in construction, being nothing more than a cheesecloth cylinder that could be slipped over a branch of a diseased bush and then tied at both ends to make it tight after the insects were introduced. After the two-week feeding period had elapsed, the branch was cut off below the cage and brought into the laboratory, where the live insects were collected and placed on healthy potted Cabot plants. To insure more active and quicker feeding on the healthy plants the insects were confined to them by means of large lantern globes or by celluloid cylinders of suitable size to enclose the tops of the plants.

No insects known to feed regularly or that are collected regularly on blueberries should be rejected from our minds as possible stunt vectors. Sucking insects such as leafhoppers, aphids and spittle bugs are the insects most commonly incriminated as virus disease vectors. As our culprit is expected to come from one of these groups, we have spent most of our time working with these. Some work was done this past season with the blueberry curculio, which is a chewing insect, and with the blueberry blossom thrips, which is what we call a rasping-sucking insect, a step in insect evolution halfway between the chewing and sucking types.

As would be expected, the leafhopper population of blueberries parallels very closely those species found on other ericaceous plants such as cranberry, leatherleaf and laurel. The bluntnosed leafhopper is a notable exception, not being found on blueberry in New Jersey, or if so, only very rarely. As leafhopper sweeping from blueberries is difficult and not very productive of large catches, collecting from other hosts was practiced where other hosts were known. Potato leafhoppers were collected from potatoes and beans, the sharp-nosed leafhopper from cranberry and leatherleaf. Both of these insects are known to be active feeders on blueberries. As all leafhoppers were fed for two weeks on diseased bushes before transfer to healthy plants, whether collected

on blueberry plants or not, this difference in source makes no difference in the end results.

Though insects can be used from other host material, we first have to know what insects do occur regularly on blueberry. With this end in mind blueberry bushes were swept regularly throughout the summer and a card index has been started of the insects collected and when they occur during the season. About two dozen different species of leafhoppers were collected during the summer of 1945, several of which are new records for blueberry. Whether some of these actually breed or feed on blueberry is doubtful from what is known of their normal food habits. The two weeks' isolation on an exclusive blueberry diet eliminates these transients, it has been observed, leaving us only those species that may be vectors, for those that survive for two weeks are active blueberry feeders.

Wisconsin Growers Guests at North Chicago CCI Plant

Cranberry Cannery, Inc., extended an invitation to all Wisconsin growers and their wives to visit the North Chicago canning plant of CCI on April 5th and 6th. Most of the Wisconsin growers have never seen the plant where CCI berries of the Wisconsin crop are processed.

There was scheduled a dinner at the Waukegan Country Club on the evening of April 5, while Saturday morning was set aside for the visit through the plant. Mr. Urann, Miss Stillman and others were to make the trip out from Massachusetts to be hosts to the visitors.

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whether we have
April Showers or Rain
at any time--



Doubtless ducks do have their problems, too. But, however that may be, April is here and for the cranberry grower the opening of a new active cranberry season—with its prospective problems. A main problem of any agriculturist is to strive to maintain and, if possible, better his position in the broad economic field.

The farmer gets a larger share of the consumer's dollar in times of prosperity. We have prosperity now, even though this is a rather troubled prosperity. Rainy weather may be ahead—this won't worry the duck, and harder times and tougher competition will bother less the fellow or industry with foresight and an intelligent alertness to the future.

This is the 46th of a series of war-time sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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FOR STRONGER ASSOCIATIONS

A need of the cranberry industry is for stronger growers' associations, and particularly is there need of more strength numerically. At least, this is apparent in Massachusetts and in New Jersey. In Wisconsin, about 95 per cent of growers belong to Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and meetings of the cooperative and Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association are held on the same day, but even there the distinction between the two groups is important in many purposes.

In saying this, there is no intention of casting aspersions on the leadership of the state organizations. But it is an obvious fact to anyone that the memberships of the growers' groups do not sum up in numbers to what should be the proportion in regard to the total of growers. This lack of strength in membership is an unnecessary handicap the industry should not have. There are many good projects which could be furthered in the growers working together.

Cranberry growers do want to co-operate, as one leading grower pointed out to the writer the other day. This is shown by the attendance at Massachusetts club meetings in particular. Co-operation was shown in the visits of the cranberry insecticide committee to Washington during the war to present the industry-wide need for a fair share of available materials. Co-operation is shown in many ways, in the loaning of a spray machine or some harvest boxes between two individual growers.

Cranberry clubs are doing a swell job, but their functions are regional, and their power cannot go far enough to often do the job that is necessary. Selling co-ops have their proper work to do. So do the small area groups, such as the clubs. Massachusetts growers definitely need a larger and more representative Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. There is the proposal for one big "over-all" selling co-op. Maybe the industry even needs a "National Cranberry Growers' Association", now that the growing of cranberries reaches from coast to coast—an organization in which the independent or co-operative status of the grower is entirely submerged, for the time being, at least, to the common

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New Jersey

CHARLES A. DOEHLERT,
Acting Chief,New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Station,
Pemberton, New Jersey

good of all the growers. Cranberry growers do possess that kind of co-operation, and certainly within the industry there is a lack of cohesion.

DR. Franklin, in stating the "present crop prospects" as he saw them as of March end (not a forecast), kind of laid it on the line for the industry to think about.

Present Prospects

(Continued from Page 4)

would be plenty of local and transient help as the season went on. "I look for a better season than for the past several years," he said. "I hope this prediction is a true one because so many of you growers want to make the improvements to the bogs which have been neglected during the war."

He went into the long range aspect of cranberry labor, and said it was his considered belief that the day of depending upon transient labor was a thing of the past. The growers must look toward getting year-round labor. To do this, he said, they must take into consideration the housing of labor, and give more attention to running water and even bathrooms, and to higher living standards for their bog help.

As he has urged before, concerning permanent cranberry labor, Brown again made the suggestion that Massachusetts cranberry growers were neglecting to fully utilize an opportunity to develop a side industry in the woodland on their properties. Recent developments of new products from low-grade woods are providing a chance for growers to give their help the year round, employment necessary to hold them, he said, if they will go into this phase.

He complimented the clubs on their increasing attendances and said that afternoon meetings had definitely proven to be popular. He introduced Mark G. Devereux as a new Plymouth County Agricultural Agent.

Speaking of the equipment supply situation Emile C. St. Jacques, Hayden Mfg. Company, Wareham, said that while there were no Government priorities nor quotas to bother, the supplies of certain materials were as tight or tighter than during the war. "There is now no priority system to help those with a good rating," he said.

Lumber is one of the hardest materials to get, and he urged growers to continue to be "foresighted" in anticipating and ordering their needs.

Dr. Franklin, in his remarks, in the course of which he gave the "present prospects" report, discussed the new insect chart, recently distributed through Extension Service to Massachusetts growers. There were but two important changes, he said.

The chart is now pretty much back on the old "schedule," he said, with these two exceptions, the first being that DDT is recommended for gypsy moth control. He said DDT apparently is extremely effective on this insect, and "it is cheap." It is especially effective on larger caterpillars. It can be applied so early in the season there is little danger of the applications affecting blossoming conditions, and he now feels the fear of injurious effects to those applying it were rather over-stressed at first, in view of more and later knowledge of the insecticide. The second change concerned a recommendation of flooding for Black-head fireworm. Years ago, he explained, flooding was the accepted control and then there was a swing to other methods. Now with information being gained from recent water studies, water is being recommended again. He said, however, that as far as final knowledge of water effects went "we are not out of the woods yet." He said it had been the practice to wait too long before flooding, and he suggested brief floods, perhaps two floods of ten hours each, this to be done early when the worms are small. Every use of flood waters injures the crop to some extent, he said, and this injury must be balanced against other factors, but he would still feel it advisable to go back to flooding.

In conclusion Dr. Franklin paid a high tribute to his new assistant, Fred Chandler, and said he expected Dr. Chandler will "measure up

to the standards of Drs. Bergman and Neil E. Stevens."

M. L. Urann

Final speaker was Marcus L. Urann. He began by felicitating cranberry growers upon the good financial returns crops are bringing, and said the industry was further fortunate in that its component parts can legally combine to market their crop, even to 100 per cent, as this is permissible to agriculture. He said he believed if the cranberry industry is to control its marketing itself it must combine in cooperative effort to nearly 80 per cent to do this.

He said the industry must consider the consumer in providing quality products at a fair market price. It must look to the security of its heavy investment in cranberry growing. He gravely questioned the wisdom of a bog selling at \$4,000 an acre. He said the younger and inexperienced men entering the industry must be protected.

There are now so many ways to sell cranberries there is no need of a grower losing a part of his crop through shrinkage. He said there were five million new brides making homes to consume cranberries, among other foods, since the war began. He said new markets must be reached by advertising, and that can best be done through co-operation.

"I am very much in favor of the one cooperative organization," he said; "We took one step forward when we formed the Exchange; we took another when Cranberry Canners was formed, and now the combination of the fresh and processing cooperatives is the natural development of progress."

At the Plymouth meeting, following Mr. Urann's talk, Peter A. LeSage, South Yarmouth, independent, raised the point as to why at these meetings there was so much talk about Cranberry Canners and the Exchange and why the independents were not given a larger share on the programs.

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Jack Sturtevant, Approval Agent, Massachusetts Committee Formed for GI Cranberry Training Program

Information for GI and Growers Desiring to Take Part Available from Mr. Sturtevant at Middleboro High School

Plans have been advanced somewhat in the Massachusetts program for former service men who want to enter the cranberry industry and receive training, with subsistence pay, under the "GI Bill of Rights." The proposed program was outlined at Plymouth County Cranberry Club meetings last month by Jack Sturtevant, agricultural teacher at Middleboro High School, who expects to be named area agricultural administrator by Veterans Administration.

Mr. Sturtevant is now "approval agent," and a committee has been formed within the industry to lay out plans for the program. As Veterans Administration, the State Board of Education, and the Middleboro School Committee are all concerned with the "in school" program, details yet remain to be worked out.

However, an "in service" program is ready to be set up, that is, a program in which a GI may train

by working for an approved grower, with the plan that a little later those who wish the "in school" training may have the opportunity to transfer to this.

A cranberry grower who wants to enter into the GI training program for "in service," must make application in triplicate, setting forth details of his property and the facts of his qualifications to give proper training. First approval of the application is given by Mr. Sturtevant, and then it is passed on to the Veterans' Administration and to State Department of Education, Collegiate Board for "in school" consideration. Mr. Sturtevant has announced that growers and GI's desiring to take part in the program apply to him at Middleboro for the necessary information. There have been a number of GI's who have asked for information at the State Experiment Station at East Wareham, and from Mr. Sturtevant, and also about a half dozen of the larger growers have applied to him for information.

The cranberry committee formed consists of Gilbert T. Beaton, Wareham, Ferris C. Waite, Cran-

berry Canners, Inc., A. D. Benson, New England Cranberry Sales, Carl B. Urann, Wareham, Ellis D. Atwood, South Carver, John C. Makepeace and Melville C. Beaton, Wareham. This committee has suggested a definite training program, which is similar, although differing in some points from that adopted for the program in Wisconsin, and which was outlined in last month's CRANBERRIES. Like the Wisconsin program the training would be for a period of four years.

**NATHANIEL D. RYDER
IS NAMED TREASURER
OF CRANBERRY CREDIT**

Nathaniel D. Ryder of Middleboro has been made treasurer of Cranberry Credit Corporation of Hanson, Mass. Mr. Ryder is a native of Middleboro and had been associated with the Middleborough Savings Bank for about fifteen years. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, where he took a liberal arts course.

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Organized in 1907 by a group of clear-thinking growers who realized the great advantages to the cranberry industry by cooperative association with growers in the other producing sections of the country.

Built upon the democratic and cooperative principle of one man—one vote.

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The Board of Directors of this Company have always been elected on the basis of representative selection from the different districts of the Cape Cod and other sections of Massachusetts, such selection being made by Australian Ballot.

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Y PRESENTS ON THESE PAGES A FEW ZATION AND METHODS OF OPERATION.

This Company was the first to recognize the value of extending other cooperative services to its members. Its screening and packing facilities (established in 1918) were patronized by nearly two hundred growers in the season of 1945.

Since 1929 it has been offering increased advantages to its membership.

It has assisted many of its members in the purchasing of cranberry property, as well as improving their existing holdings. Banking interests have recognized the value of this program.

It has served its growers in the distribution of supplies of all kinds, including vital equipment and material during the recent emergency.

It has directed and managed cranberry properties for its membership in times of need, as well as performing routine services of dusting and spraying.

Disposal of the production of its members is accomplished through the medium of an All Season Pool. Shipments are allocated between the fresh and processed markets according to quality.

Thus the NEW ENGLAND CRANBERRY SALES COMPANY provides for its members a Complete Service—on actual cost basis—in the production, packing and marketing of the crop.

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Frank C. Crandon Writes on "Growers' Opportunity" Now

(Editor's Note—Mr. Crandon of Acushnet is One of Massachusetts' Best Known and Recognized Top-Ranking Growers).

An opportunity is before the Cranberry Growers now that no other branch of Agriculture has ever had.

Do we want to make the price we shall receive for our Cranberries or take what the buyers are willing to give us? If we growers buy a piece of machinery or other manufactured goods the manufacturing and selling costs are figured plus a reasonable profit and we pay it. We can have the same assurance in the cranberry business if we all work together.

I think the Cranberry Growers are wise enough to grasp the opportunity that is now before us.

Old retail marketing methods are fast becoming obsolete. The self service store is rapidly displacing

other types of markets and in a short time the housewife will be able to walk thru a self service market and collect her whole supply of meat, fish, vegetables and fruit either prepackaged fresh, frozen or canned as she may choose—all prepared attractively and ready to use.

Goods prepared for this kind of service must be done on a volume basis and therefore is not possible for individual Growers.

Buyers also demand a steady and dependable source of supply and prefer to deal with a supplier who can guarantee it.

WE are doing a good job cooperatively in the poultry industry but the Cranberry Growers can do much better as the Cranberry industry is specialized business and is confined to a relatively small group as compared to other Agricultural enterprises.

We have advanced by several steps from the time when each grower tried to market his berries in competition with every other grower and completely at the mercy of the buyer.

First we had the fresh fruit cooperative which was a great advance over that condition but still there was too much waste and too short a market season so next we had a canning cooperative that took all our surplus berries off the fresh fruit market and maintained a fair price for all fruit. In addition it profitably utilized berries not suitable for the fresh market; and most important, put cranberries before the buying public the year around.

Now we have the opportunity to make these two cooperatives that have served us so well into one marketing agency for the best interests of all cranberry growers.

By so deciding we will command our prices and be assured that all the berries we market will be put on the market in the form to give us the greatest possible return for our whole crop.

In that way we can be sure of the greatest security for our investment for the present and for the future.

It is up to the cranberry growers to decide.

We are "All Set" to serve Massachusetts Growers

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C. W. KITCHEN, MASSACHUSETTS SPEAKER

Members and Guests of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association at Spring Social, April 11, Dine and Dance, and Hear Ex. Vice President Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association

C. W. Kitchen, executive vice president of United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, Washington, D. C., was the scheduled speaker at the spring social gathering of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, Memorial Town hall, Wareham, Thursday, April 11. Mr. Kitchen, who came to the fresh fruit association this spring, for nearly 30 years previously, was with United States Department of Agriculture, most recently as assistant director, Production and Marketing Administration.

This meeting, although sponsored by the growers' association, was called with the cooperation of the four Massachusetts cranberry clubs, Russell Makepeace, chairman of committee in charge, and Melville C. Beaton, treasurer.

Program scheduled was a roast beef dinner, served promptly at 6.30 by New Bedford Public Market, address by Mr. Kitchen, and dancing to Pioppi's orchestra from 8.30 to 11.30. Dinner tickets (\$1.89) were on sale through J. J.

Beaton Co., A. D. Makepeace Co., Wareham; County Agent J. Richard Beattie, Brockton; County Agent Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable; Orrin Colley, Plymouth; Cranberry Cannery, Inc., Hanson and Plymouth offices (Ferris C. Waite); G. Everett Howes, Dennis, president Lower Cape Club; John Shiel's, Cotuit, president Upper Cape Club; Raymond Morse, West Wareham, president Southeastern club; Carleton (Dellie) Hammond, Jr., Onset.

AIF News Release Says the Rotenone Shortage is Worse

New York, March—Rotenone insecticide shortages during the early part of this season will be worse than the war years, according to the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association.

The situation had appeared to

be favorable. Now, according to L. S. Hitchner, executive secretary of the manufacturers' trade body, figures only recently made available show that shipments from Peru since October 1 have dwindled while the docks at Iquitos on the upper Amazon have been piling high with the urgently needed barbasco root—the rotenone source.

"We checked over the facts", he said, "at an emergency conference of importers, processors, manufacturers and government representatives. Comparing notes, it developed that the import shipments—made exclusively by the government since early in the war—have been scanty for several months and arrivals of root here will continue light until late April. Expected heavier arrivals in May and June would be too late to help many United States crop areas.

"The industry has asked the government to renew for one year, if possible, the four-year trade agreement with Peru, which expires May 7 and which has routed all Peruvian barbasco to the United States; also to end the public purchase program March 31 so that American industry can once more do its own buying and importing. Private importers maintain they are better acquainted with the Peruvian producers and in better position to use initiative in arranging transportation from Iquitos."

"Future of the Cranberry Industry, As I See It"

By C. M. CHANEY

(Editor's Note)—The following is from the interesting report made at a recent meeting of South Eastern Cranberry Club by the General Manager of the American Cranberry Exchange.

As a preface of what I think of the future of the cranberry industry, I wish to view briefly some of the past.

While we have record of the average price per barrel for the past 39 years, that is, beginning in 1907, I am only going back to 1920, as there were so many things affecting the marketing of cranberries during the years 1907 to 1919 inclusive that I do not feel these are proper years to use for comparison, other than to say that the cranberry growers did not do as much toward helping themselves during the most of that period as they have since.

For instance, there was no money, or practically no money, spent

toward educating the consumer on the importance of cranberries to the daily diet until 1918, that is no national advertising.

The first money that was spent was for a test campaign in Chicago in 1916. Then followed the very short crop of 1917 when practically no advertising was done. Then came 1919 with an above normal crop and a real sugar shortage, and such advertising as was done was primarily for telling housewives how to make cranberry sauce with less sugar and about the use of sugar substitutes. (The Exchange spent approximately \$124,000.00 in 1919.)

The crop that year was sold at a price that did not permit of much profit to the growers, but I doubt if any grower with an average crop showed a loss, so that the growers did do something about it to help themselves that year.

During the following ten years, beginning 1920, there were only two years, namely 1923 and 1926, when prices probably permitted a profit only to growers with large crops and low production costs.

The Exchange average gross price for 1923 was \$7.95 and in 1926 \$7.04. Eight years of those ten, if we figure the total money received for the entire crops, were the most prosperous on record up to that time, and if we figure what the dollar was worth, or what it could buy, including growers' cost of production, I wonder if the net doesn't compare favorably with the past five years after income taxes.

During the past ten years we have had one year of prices that were probably not profitable as a whole, namely 1937, with the biggest crop on record, and the so-called buyers' strike in the middle of the season, and that was another year when the growers, at least a percentage of the growers, did something about it.

We have had five years now with demand in excess of supply, more intensively during the past three years, that is 1943 to 1945 inclusive. 1943 was our last season of

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operating under a free market, that is, without ceiling prices, and that part of the crop that was sold fresh brought the highest prices on record up to that time. If we should figure the value of the total crop on the basis of the fresh price, it would be by far the most total money ever received for any previous crop, or slightly less than 13 million dollars.

For the past two years, as you know, we have been operating under a price ceiling, and as to what the crop might have brought in a free market we can only guess or estimate. I feel safe in estimating that that portion of the crop that was available for sale on the fresh market season 1945 could have brought close to two million dollars more than it did under ceiling prices, notwithstanding the fact that with ceiling prices, the total crop, based on the combined price of fresh and processed, brought close to 14 million gross.

Now as to the future of the cranberry industry, while we all realize that the general economic condition of the country as a whole has its effect on price of all commodities and certainly on cranberries, we, as cranberry growers, can do a lot to help ourselves and I think the future of the cranberry industry depends to a very large extent on the will of the growers to help themselves.

It now looks to me as though we can depend on at least two or three years of good buying power, but we must not overlook the fact that there will be other commodities that are competitive to cranberries that will be putting forth unusual efforts not only to keep but to increase the popularity of their products with the consuming public.

It is now evident, at least to me, that we will have price ceilings with us again this season. Here again I believe that if all of the growers, or at least a majority of them would take a real interest, that is, provided they would prefer to have their cranberries sold on a free market, they can do something about it.

Personally, I feel that all fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly those that make up such a small percentage of the total food supply as cranberries, should be exempt from the Price Control Law.

I know that some of the producers of fresh fruits and vegetables whose production makes up a much larger percentage of the total food supply than cranberries and really enters into the cost of living, are going to ask for exemption. Their and our only recourse, as I see it, is through Congress and we must not overlook the fact that there are many more

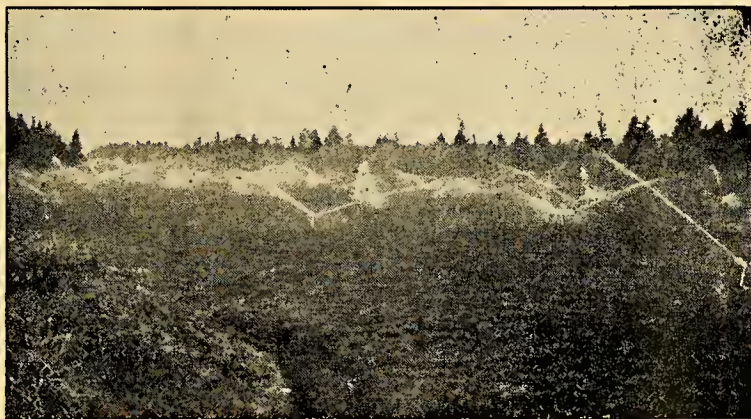
consumers than producers who are voters.

While it is true that cranberries are only a small fraction of the country's total food supply and are at the same time not really an essential, nevertheless they stand out prominently and for two years now we have not been able to convince the OPA that cranberries are not so insignificant in the general food pile that they are entitled to be exempt from the Price Control Law. In fact, their excuse both years was that cranberries had become so prominent that they feared they might get an adverse reaction from consumers at Thanksgiving time should prices get out of hand.

So, maybe for the present at least, that is the past two years, cranberries have been too prominent. However, the time is coming when this prominence will be of real value. In fact, it has been of real value for the past several years and we want to keep it so. And the time to plan for keeping it so in future years is now. In other words, the time to plan for depression is during periods of prosperity.

I do not expect soon again to see a year when the demand for cranberries will be so far in excess of the supply as it has been for the past two years, but the thing that we should have in mind and

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must have in mind and try to accomplish, if it is possible, is to keep the demand ahead of the supply. Here again I want to repeat what I have said many times—that demand has more to do with price than supply.

Buying power for the past two years, and particularly last year, has been a very important factor in creating this demand, but there were some other factors. For instance, the shortage of competitive items, particularly apples.

Cranberries have been in recent years at least at the top of the list as an accompaniment for most meats, especially with turkey, for holiday meals. However, this past season a very large percentage of the crop of cranberries that were available for sale fresh were actually consumed prior to Thanksgiving and a very small percentage of the crop was left for consumption after Thanksgiving. The production of turkeys has shown a tremendous increase in the past 15 years and doubtless will continue to increase. Cranberries with turkey is a natural and we must maintain this natural. In fact, it should be our aim in the future to educate and encourage the consuming public to eat cranberries when they are available, not only with turkey but with and without other meats.

I hope that we as cranberry growers will not let the past five years, particularly the past three, blind us, so to speak, in looking into the future. In looking ahead we must not overlook the fact that there will be changes in the manner in which cranberries should be marketed, and I have particular reference to packing.

to the half-barrel boxes, and then to a slight extent to eighth-barrel boxes. I know that a lot of you thought we had gone the limit when we went to the quarter-barrel boxes, but times change and we must change with them if we expect to keep our place.

to the half barrel boxes, and then extent to eighth-barrel boxes. I know that a lot of you thought we had gone the limit when we went to the quarter barrel boxes, but times change and we must change with them if we expect to keep our place.

Prepackaging of many fresh fruits and vegetables is something that is having serious consideration, not only by the trade, that is the distributors including wholesalers and retailers, but the producers.

In my opinion we have gone by the experimental stage in a consumers' package. In other words, we have found that the cellophane bag is the best consumers' package

for the proper display of our cranberries, that is, the best of all packages with which we have experimented so far.

Personally, I am of the opinion that it will be to the growers' interest as a whole to do everything possible to encourage this style packing. I think the time may come when a very large percentage of the better keeping varieties of cranberries sold on the fresh market will and should be packed in consumer packages at shipping point. If we do not do it, the dealers will, and at considerable added expense. In other words, the growers are in a better position to do a better job of this than the dealers themselves.

In this connection, I quote a statement which appeared in the New York Sun recently:

"Revolution Ahead in Food Marketing: Pre-packaging of frozen food and fresh vegetables and fruits will mean a vast change in the marketing of food during the next 10 years, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is remanding business organizations that want to listen. There are hard days ahead for the canning industry, BAE warns, for the new frozen processes will inevitably cut into the market for both fresh and canned foods and the canning industry, 'despite any possible rejuvenation'."

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false army worms. For the most effective use of Kryocide against these insects that bother your cranberries consult your local experiment station. Kryocide for spraying comes in 4 lb. and 50 lb. bags. Get a supply of this proved insecticide from your dealer **NOW**.

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enation', seems 'almost certain to have a materially reduced proportion of the total volume.' Neither the canning nor the fresh fruit and vegetable industry will take the new competition lying down, according to F. L. Thomsen, head of the bureau's marketing and transportation research."

Cranberries being much harder than the average fruit, freezing is not necessary for pre-packaging. In fact, packed in attractive cellophane bags, fresh cranberries are one of the most attractive commodities that can be displayed in retail stores.

I also wish to quote a paragraph from a recent edition of *Printers' Ink* on the subject of pre-packaging:

"Growers' Unite to Package Fresh Produce: 45,000 carloads of fresh fruits and vegetables will be packaged annually by the California Cooperative Packaging Association which has been formed by leading independent growers of the state. The scope of the packaging and merchandising program is such that an important share of the state's fresh fruit and vegetable output will be affected. In addition to existing facilities of the individual members, the association will contract for large packing, shipping and warehouse

facilities in the Los Angeles area. Elimination of inedible portions, such as carrot tops, from the package will lower shipping costs. This factor, coupled with major reduction in spoilage and shrinking, according to John S. Arena, president of the Association, indicates prices equal to ordinary bulk vegetables."

Frozen foods are becoming more prominent each year. There has been a lot of experimenting going on on all kinds of fresh fruits and vegetables for many years. Cranberries are a commodity that can be easily frozen and handled either by commercial freezers or in home freezers. There is bound to be a material increase in home and community freezers from here on.

When we take into consideration that the present production of cranberries is only a little over $\frac{1}{3}$ of a pound per capita figuring the population of the United States and Canada combined, it seems to me there is tremendous room for increased consumption of cranberries and that can only be done by educating the consumer.

The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives have recently formed what they call a "Marketing and Distribution Committee". The personnel of this committee is made up of men in charge of sales for marketing cooperatives, and the

committee has been charged with the duty of carrying on intensive research work in all phases of marketing. They will, when possible, use the facilities offered by the Marketing and Research Departments of the leading agricultural schools and colleges, the United States Department of Agriculture and the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, which is a national association whose membership is made up of practically all segments of the fresh fruit and vegetable industry. They have a Dealers Service Department, headed by an experienced man who devotes his entire efforts on dealers service work for the wholesale members, who are mainly service jobbers. This dealers service work is conducted mainly in retail stores, or at the final point of sales for fresh fruits and vegetables. Other organizations interested in the sale and distribution of their commodities have been and still are making extensive plans for sales promotion on their products, so it is my opinion that by the time production of the various food commodities catches up with demand there will be the greatest drive on record to keep demand ahead of supply and the commodities that will keep their place in the front line will be the ones that have

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merit and sales push back of them. Cranberries have plenty of merit and it is up to cranberry growers and their sales employees to give the push and keep on pushing. If they do this, and I think they will, the future of the cranberry industry is encouraging.

In conclusion, I quote two paragraphs from a talk by Mr. Quentin Reynolds presented at the New Jersey Farmers' Week 31st Agricultural Convention, January 22, 1946:

"A few of our egg marketing associations, the cranberry associations, some fruit and nut cooperatives, some milk marketing co-operatives are among the few who are creating markets for the farm products of their producer members by methods commonly followed in other business enterprises. The cotton, livestock, corn, wheat and tobacco producers — mention only some of the more important groups — have done little or nothing to build markets ahead of their production, or to influence production of their members within effective demand.

"As a consequence of this deplorable lack of foresight during a time when farmers' capacity to produce has been expanding phenomenally, farmers have found themselves — when not 'relieved' by droughts and wars — struggling with so-called surpluses. To meet these situations they have resorted

to government assistance. Most such plans other — other than the stamp, or consumer dole plan — are based on the demoralizing premise that demand is frozen, is a pie of fixed size, and that the hope for farmers is to have that pie carved by government or under government orders and the slices handed to farmers. Such price policies discourage rather than encourage bigger pies, new and broader profitable outlets for capital and labor on and off the farm. Feather-bedding on the farm is just as much a drag on the economy as feather-bedding anywhere else. If we must consider feather-beds at all, let's remember that genuine feather-beds are the result of labor. They are created neither by striking for them or while sleeping in them."

SPECIAL "GUIDE" WEED CONTROL CHART

A special mimeographed cranberry weed control chart has been sent out by Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County agent, as a practical guide to Cape growers until a new chart is printed and published. No cranberry control chart has been published since 1941, as during the war the limited research had provided few changes to recommend.

Eradicating Stunt Diseased Bushes

By CHARLES A. DOEHLERT
N. J. Agricultural Station

(Following paper was given before the annual New Jersey Blueberry "Open House")

In searching for a method to destroy stunt-diseased bushes, there is a triple objective. First, we want to kill by a contact spray all insects on the bush so that they will not be driven off to infect neighboring healthy bushes. Second, we want to kill the foliage quickly so there will be no chance for any further feeding upon this bush by any insects. Third, we would like to kill tops and roots in this same operation so that it will be unnecessary to find the bush again to make sure that no new diseased shoots have arisen from the ground which will then be a renewed source of infection.

A spray of Ammate, Prestol, and nicotine sulfate seemed to meet these requirements satisfactorily. A small amount of drift settling upon healthy nearby plants, however, caused serious damage to these plants. Unfortunately, this was not discovered in 1944 and was only noticed this summer, June, 1945. Warnings were issued to confine the spray by means of guards such as large sheets of plywood or better yet, a guard 6 feet tall made of two strips of Sisalkraft paper. This flexible guard can be rather easily carried about the field and unrolled to enclose any plant for spraying (a sample guard was displayed).

The necessity of such extreme care in applying this spray is a serious disadvantage, regardless of how useful it may be in destroying the stunt-diseased bushes. We hope to find a procedure that will be much safer to use and still accomplish the three objectives namely, killing all insects on the bush, killing the foliage quickly and killing all roots so that there will be no future growth.

A large number of experiments were conducted this past season to learn more about the behavior of Ammate and also of 2, 4-D which is a new plant poison you have been reading about a good deal. While we got part of the answer by autumn, it will be necessary to study next spring's growth to learn the full effect of these spray treatments.

A spray of 2-4D does not destroy blueberry foliage. This spray has been rejected for the present.

Bushes sprayed with Ammat should be left standing for at least two weeks, preferably three weeks before cutting off the tops. This allows enough time for the poison to kill the roots.

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On Pioneer, a drift of 4 cc. (a trifle over 1 teaspoonful) of Ammate spray settling on a bush can cause about 2% of the leaves to drop in 9 days.

Present observations indicate that the tops of bushes may be broken down to the extent of involving one-third, of the foliage, and spraying with Ammate will still be effective. This was studied because it is often desirable to lower the top of a plant and thus bring it down within the confines of the spray guard.

A substitute method is under test, which has so far successfully killed the few plants it was tried upon and eliminates any spray hazard. More work must be done with it before it can be recommended.

FINAL CAPE WINTER MEETINGS APRIL 8, 10

Final meetings of the winter program of Barnstable County clubs were scheduled to be held Monday, April 8, at Bruce Hall, Cotuit, and Dennis Grange Hall, Dennis, Wednesday, April 10th. Upper Cape Club was to be preceded by a supper at 6:30; Lower Cape, meeting at 7:30, with lunch following.

The program, similiar at both meetings as planned, was to be a talk by Dr. Franklin on "Important Changes in 1946 Control Chart;" "The Cranberry Machinery Situation," Emile C. St. Jacques, Wareham; "How Cranberry Plants Grow," Dr. Fred Chandler; "The Grower and His Markets," M. L. Urann.

PENN. SALT CO. HAS NEW BOOKLET

PHILADELPHIA—A new eight-page color booklet has been prepared by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company to describe its Penco DDT products for the agricultural and insecticide industries and give some basic facts about DDT itself.

The booklet explains exactly what DDT is, how it can best be used, what limitations it has and where it excels in insect control.

The booklet contains full instructions for preparing various dilutions of the five products as well as complete instructions for their use, and what insects they control.

OREGON GROWERS ELECT OFFICERS

The Southwest Oregon Cranberry Club at a recent meeting at Masonic Hall, Bandon, elected officers, chosing Joe Fosse, president; Roy Bates, vice president;

"Jim" Olsen, secretary; Cora Rundleman, corresponding secretary; and "Jack" Windhurst, treasurer.

Growers are endeavoring to cooperate with Coos County Agricultural Agent Jenkins in an effort to have a soil specialist for work in the area at an early date.

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New Knowledge Regarding False Blossom

By NEIL E. STEVENS

Another contribution to our knowledge of cranberry false blossom has recently been made by Dr. L. O. Kunkel, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, New Jersey. "Another" is used advisedly because it was Dr. Kunkel who nearly twenty years ago was responsible for the interest taken in the false blossom problem by the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research. This, as every cranberry grower knows resulted in the assignment to the problem of Miss Irene D. Dobrosky and her discovery that the virus causing false blossom was transmitted by a leaf hopper. The largely successful control of this insect in some regions has meant more to the industry than is likely to be computed or even recognized.

In a paper published in *Phytopathology* for October 1945 (1), Dr. Kunkel reports the success of his attempt to cure actively growing cranberry plants of false blossom by heat treatment. Readers of CRANBERRIES may recall that in May 1942 I reported the failure of my attempt to inactivate the virus of false blossom in dormant cranberry vines. This work was done in 1938, 1939 and 1940 in Wisconsin using vines of the Howes variety. In December 1940 I discussed this failure with Dr. Kunkel and he suggested that the experiment might be more likely to succeed if actively growing plants were used rather than dormant ones. He also indicated a willingness

to undertake the study. In the course of the work he discovered a number of other facts of real interest, some of which will be summarized here.

Heat Treatment

On the basis of the experiments reported, treatments at 42° or 43°C. (107.6°F to 109.4°F) for about eight days are recommended for cure of actively growing cranberry plants affected with false blossom. Whether this treatment can be applied practically remains to be determined. If a treatment applicable to dormant vines could be developed it should be much easier to apply in practice.

The Transfer of False Blossom by Means of Dodder

Early in his work Dr. Kunkel discovered that cranberries are not well suited for heat treatment tests and decided that a preliminary study of the heat relations of the false blossom virus in some other plant would be desirable. It was soon found that false blossom could be transmitted to periwinkle (*Vinca rosea* L.) and with this plant the preliminary work was done. The false blossom virus was transferred from one plant to another by a method worked out only a few years ago. It consists in using dodder, a twining parasitic plant, as an "intermediary." Dodder is of course wholly parasitic and derives all its nourishment from green plants. So intimate is the relation between the tissues of host and parasite that some viruses have been found to pass from one to the other. This proved to be true of the false blossom virus which was transferred by this means not only from one cranberry plant to another, but between plants of a number of unrelated species.

Dodder is a fairly common parasite on a number of plants but in more than twenty years of field work I have seen it on only one cranberry bog. There it became well established and maintained itself for several years.

Cranberry False Blossom On Other Plants

Dr. Kunkel reports the transfer of the virus causing false blossom to 28 species belonging to 10 different families of plants. No doubt the list of plants susceptible to false blossom could be greatly extended as no special effort was made to transmit the virus to a large number of species. Among the plants which took the disease when exposed to infective dodder are such common vegetables as parsnip, parsley, carrot, tomato and potato.

It may be noted in passing that in 1933 investigators studying a virus disease of tomato prevalent in Australia and known as "big bud" called attention to the close parallel between the symptoms of this disease on tomato and those of cranberry false blossom (2).

(Continued on Page 28)



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False Blossom

(Continued from Page 26)

Similar "big bud" diseases have been reported on tomato in the western part of the United States and in Russia. Dr. Kunkel reports that the cranberry false blossom virus when transmitted to tomato produces the characteristic symptoms of "big bud." It should be

noted further that on a number of other plants this virus produced symptoms in reproductive organs characteristic of false blossom.

Dr. Kunke's discovery that the false blossom virus is able to infect a number of common vegetables may well be significant in relation to the origin of false blossom on cranberries. All the historical evidence indicates that false

blossom arose on cultivated cranberries in the region around Berlin, Wisconsin, which has long been a rich farming country producing a wide variety of crops.

(1) Kunkel, L. O. Studies on Cranberry False Blossom. Phytopathology 35: 805-821. 1945.

(2) Samuel, G., J. G. Bald, and C. M. Eardley. "Big Bud," a virus disease of the tomato. Phytopathology 23: 641-653. 1933.

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About 75 years ago the first venture in frozen foods was attempted commercially. Yet it is today in its infancy, as only about one percent of the fruits and 1 1-3 percent of the vegetables eaten in the United States are frozen. This is a per capita consumption of 1 and 1-2 pounds annually. Small as this figure seems, it has shown phenomenal growth since 1940. The consumption of frozen fruits and vegetables is only about one-twelfth that of canned goods and less than .01 percent of fresh food.

About half of the country's frozen foods are processed on the West Coast and 60 percent of the consumption is in the northeastern section of the United States, so transportation is a vital factor. At the present time the railroad and trucking concerns are not prepared to handle an exceptionally large volume of frozen foods, but are rapidly making plans for this new business.

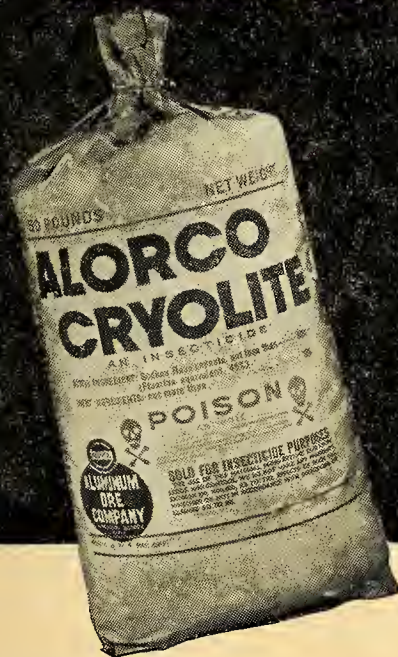
At the present time there are only 35,000 retail outlets in the U. S. which have frozen food cabinets, which is pretty thin distribution considering that these are 10,000 supermarkets, 32,000 chain stores and 350,000 independent and retail stores in the United States.

Just as cabinets and frozen foods become more available, there is no question but that the industry will put on a strong advertising and merchandising program, and this means of marketing will increase and probably be here to stay. Cranberry growers should surely get in on this means of merchandising in 1946. — (Vernon Goldsworthy, Wisconsin Cranberry News).

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INSECT, WEED AND FUNGI CHART FOR WASHINGTON

A cranberry insect, weed and fungi chart has been made available for Washington growers by Extension Service of the state. The three problems are dealt with in separate sections, all assembled in chart form on heavy cardboard.

Use of DDT as has been advocated by D. J. Crowley for certain purposes is advocated. Copies have been made available to growers at the Extension Office at South Bend.

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Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

frost formula to provide for April warnings if that necessity is to now be a factor due to an advancing period of frost danger.

¶Possible Water Shortage — Water supplies were considered generally adequate during the winter and ponds and reservoirs were fairly high, but with a relatively dry spell beginning some weeks ago there may be a water supply problem. When the ice went out and the ground thawed the water supplies began to drain away, and have not been replenished. A prolonged frost season starting so early, is looked toward with dread by growers because of every reason—water worry, added expense of flooding and damage to crop prospects. Owners of dry bogs, or those with scanty flowage supplies, watched last month's unseasonal warmth with extra apprehension.

WISCONSIN

¶March Too Warm—Weather has been very warm, in fact pretty much a repetition of last year. Continuance of such weather will certainly be bad for the crop. Many of the elm and maple trees by the end of March were blooming and ordinarily at that time buds would not be swelling. Many of the marshes were out of water with the ending of March, and the conditions definitely held unfavorable prospects.

¶Sales Co. 40 yrs. Old—On March 3 the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company was 40 years old. The original members of the organization with the exception of two have passed on, the two surviving charter members being Ed Kruger and Alvin Day.

¶Bees for Pollination—Guy Nash is getting 75 swarms of bees for the Biron marsh this summer, obtaining them from a commercial bee keeper. Mr. Nash, incidentally was recently honored for 30 years of service to the Boy Scouts of America.

¶Cellophane Packs — Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company has order in for a cellophane packaging machine.

¶Travel—Ermon Bennett and his mother, Mrs. A. E. Bennett, recently left for a trip to the West Coast. Rolla Parish of Long Beach, Washington, who has the largest acreage (except for Guy C. Myers property) on the Coast, and Mrs. Parrish, Mrs. Dellinger of Warrenton, Oregon, and Leonard Morrison of Long Beach, Washington, are expected to visit Wisconsin in June.

¶Sanding Done — Most growers have gotten in considerable ice sanding, the weather being excellent for that purpose, ice having been thick and comparatively free of snow. No more than a normal amount of sanding is probably being done, however, as most bogs kept up pretty well with their sanding schedule in spite of the war.

NEW JERSEY

¶Rising Concern over Warm March—Average daily mean temperature for March, as the month was ending, was 6½ degrees above normal. There was freak weather and readings of 73, 74 and 75.5 were recorded at Pemberton during the early days of the month. On March 4th the temperature was 7. As a consequence of this warm weather the season is considerably advanced. Buds on early blueberries were expanding rapidly as the month closed. Growers felt increasing concern as to whether there might be a repetition of last season's troubles. March rainfall was about normal.

¶Winter Good—Winter flood had not been drawn on any appreciable number of bogs. In general the winter was felt to have been favorable for cropping conditions. There had been little snow and not much ice.

WASHINGTON

¶New Acreage—Grayland experienced a very "wild" winter and so much rain that it was very difficult for growers to get much work done. Spring weather consequently finds them rushing around to catch up. There is a considerable amount of new acreage being put

in, and growers are also adding to their previous holdings.

More Sprinklers—A number of new sprinkler systems are being installed, all using Transite pipe, and there will be quite a number of additional picking machines built for the harvest. The 1945 crop of 29,000 barrels was the largest ever harvested in the Grayland district.

Rain—February of this year spelled "R-A-I-N" to the Long Beach Peninsula in Washington, where officially at the North Head weather station there was a total of 11.98 inches, a matter of 4.52

inches above normal for the month. The wettest February in record, reaching back to 1878 for this station near Ilwaco and the Long Beach cranberry area was in 1902, when the total was 21.66. At that, the Peninsula station did not approach that at Astoria, Oregon, across the Columbia River, which recorded 16.63 inches. Temperatures for the month were about normal, ranging from 32 to 53 at North Head. First five days of the month, with a steady downpour flooding the whole area, and the last seven days of the month brought another deluge.

OREGON

New Project Near Coquille—William Ziederick of Coquille has opened up some 30 acres of new cranberry land, north of the Coquille river, between Bullards and Whisky Run. It is understood that a tract of land owned by Mr. Ziederick, consisting of about 1200 acres, has 17 natural peat bogs, in all comprising the 30 acres. There are reported several new ownerships of these peat bottoms, with plans for building bog and new adjacent homes underway. A bulldozer has been at work on the property and there are plans for the building of three dams to impound water for bog use. The sale of 280 acres, in separate parcels, has been completed, and among the purchasers are Ike Stevens and Ed Steward, both of Berkeley, California; Bryant Stevens and Franklin and Rudolph Stevens.

OREGON NOTES

By Mrs. Ethel Kranick

Mrs. J. A. Amundson of Babcock, Wisconsin, visited the Bandon cranberry area. Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kranick, Mrs. Leila Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Fish and Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Hooker escorted her on a tour of marshes. She expressed surprise over the small "pothole" marshes that were so clean and

free from weeds and produced such heavy yields of berries.

There has been more rainfall this winter than for many years in the memory of cranberry growers. Spring appears to be "on time" or even a little early. Growers who the in the "planting stage" have been handicapped by weather conditions.

The Eldon Langlois recently sold to Jim Olson.

John Neilson sold out his interest to his partner, Manuel Wilson.

A number of growers have had difficulty getting equipment, due to the steel strike.

The labor problem does not loom quite so large since the return of service men. Prospective growers are having no trouble in getting planters.

It is hard to keep up to the rapid increase in planting. An estimate might be between 150 to 200 acres.

CRANBERRY SCOOPS and SCREENINGS

Dr. Chester Cross is expected to be released from the Army and back at Massachusetts Experiment Station in May.

Dr. Neil E. Stevens, University of Illinois, will again be in Massachusetts this summer, probably in June, associated more or less with cranberry work.

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With Drs. Franklin, Chandler, Bergman, Cross and Stevens around the scene this season, it does look as if growers of the Pilgrim Land are not exactly out in the cold on the scientific side.

* * * * *

Elks D. Atwood is pretty much recovered from his broken collarbone, and looks for some action on the Eda RR now that spring has definitely broken. To perk up his prospects he has about two of the six miles of narrow-gauge track he has been looking for, and at last reports was in the market for some ties to lay this rail on.

* * * * *

Expect to see some air dusting done this season by two or three of the bigger Massachusetts growers. While air dusting is routine in Jersey there has been one done in the Bay State for years, when a few trial attempts were made.

* * * * *

A second Japanese bomb has been found on the beach a short distance from Bandon, Oregon. This was a medium-sized one and was taken in charge by the Coast Guard. Those going to the shore in the area have been warned against unidentified objects discovered on the beaches.

Harold W. Ellis, who severed his connections as auditor with CCI is now on the staff of W. L. Bradley & Company, Buffalo consulting ac-

countants, who specialize in auditing co-operatives, especially in the Middle West.

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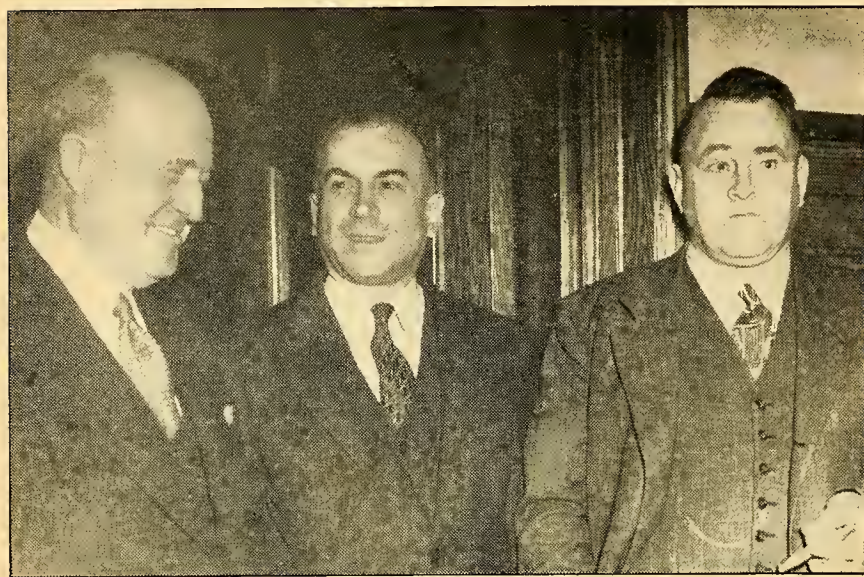
Directors Discuss, But Take
No Action on Consolida-
tion

Delegates from the three State
Companies, meeting in New York
Monday, April 22, as directors of
American Cranberry Exchange,
elected officers and committees for
the coming year. Ellis D. Atwood
of New England Cranberry Sales
was re-elected president; Theodore
H. Budd, president of Growers
Cranberry Company, New Jersey,
was elected first vice president;
other vice presidents are Bernard
Brazeau, Wisconsin, and L. B. R.
Barker, Massachusetts. C. M.
Chaney was re-elected executive
vice president and general manag-
er; E. C. McGrew, assistant gen-
eral manager and secretary and
treasurer; and Miss Kathryn
Pratt, assistant treasurer.

Appointed to the advertising
committee were Arthur D. Benson,
Homer Gibbs of Massachusetts and
Mr. Budd of New Jersey.

Following the election and ap-
pointment, the proposition of an
"over-all" cooperative handling
both fresh and processed fruit was
discussed briefly, but no action was
taken.

More Than 300 Attend Cape Growers' Association Dinner-Social



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

INTRODUCER, C. M. CHANEY; SPEAKER, KITCHEN; PRESIDENT, GEORGE E. SHORT.

Hear C. W. Kitchen, Ex. Vice President United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, Tell "Independence" Has Become "Inter-dependence", and Urge Organized Effort—Stronger Growers' Group and Fund for Experiment Station Proposed.

C. W. Kitchen, executive vice president of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, with headquarters in Washington, told more than 300 gathered for the second annual spring dinner-social of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association at Memorial Town Hall, Wareham, Thursday, April 11, that marketing advancement must not lag behind scientific progress in production. Changed conditions have brought about "inter-dependence for independence," and in this day of complex living, achievement comes through organization, he declared.

"Scientists, working together, have literally made two blades of grass grow, where one grew before. The science of production has progressed much more rapidly than the science of marketing. The problem of today is to do a better job of distribution and of marketing," he continued.

"Most people do not realize how complicated the problems of today have become, and how many people

and steps are involved in distribution. You can go into almost any store in the land today and get almost any kind of produce you ask for at almost any time. We have the best food distribution system which has been developed in any country in the world at any time, still we need more modernization—we must correct the weaknesses that we have. Individuals can't do things alone as did our grandfathers. The family unit was once self-dependent. Admirable as that was, it will not do today. In China the family unit is still dominant and that is one of China's main weaknesses, in my opinion."

The committee, Russell Makepeace chairman, which arranged the dinner-social decided upon a program of a roast beef dinner at 6:30, a single address and a social, followed by dancing. Mr. Kitchen was named to his executive post in the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association only this spring, after having served 34 years in the United States Department of

Agriculture, mostly in key positions, his most recent government work being as assistant director of Production and Marketing Administration. He was introduced by C. M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, who said it had been his privilege to know Mr. Kitchen for many years, and that in the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, Mr. Kitchen had often been thought of as the unofficial "secretary of agriculture." When those in the association had a job to do they got in contact with Mr. Kitchen and the job was done.

This was Mr. Kitchen's first visit to a cranberry area and during the day of the meeting he had visited a few bogs, viewing the location of cranberry growing with much interest. He was familiar, however, with cranberry problems and said that he had known and worked with the late A. U. Chaney, with C. M. Chaney and E. C. McGrew, Exchange Association General Manager, and recognized the cranberry industry had been one of the first to work together co-operatively. He referred to the fact the industry was one of the first to advertise its produce and that the Exchange held U. S. Department of Agriculture License No. 1, and that the late "A. U." and he had worked on the passage of this legislation in 1930.

President George E. Short welcomed the gathering, and although he announced it was primarily a social time, a brief discussion was held. This may have aided the cause of an increased membership in Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association and the obtaining of an additional automobile, laboratory and other equipment for the State Experiment Station at East Wareham.

Carleton (Dellie) Hammond, Jr., treasurer, urged greater effort for a stronger growers' association. Present membership is but 216, he said, and of these 50 or more are not growers, but those with interests affiliated with cranberry growing. The association, when the ir

(Continued on Page 13)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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Industry Committee Discusses Consolidation At New York Meeting

N. E. Sales on Present Plan, 98 "No", 2 "Yes"

Members at Annual Meeting, However, Instruct Planning Committee to Continue Work—George A. Cowen Succeeds Atwood as President

New England Cranberry Sales Company cast a total of 100 votes, Australian ballot, 98 being "No", "Yes", on the question of accepting or rejecting the present plan recommended in New York. One hundred and twenty-two were invited present, membership of the Company being 258. A total of 126 had previously attended five regional meetings at which the proposal had been explained and discussed in detail. The vote at the meeting on the 18th followed the morning of discussion.

The vote as taken was reduced to its simplest terms, being: "Do you approve or not approve the plan for the National Organization as presented to the members at the district meetings?" Although this negative action did not provide for any further consideration of a later consolidation, a motion was afterwards offered by Russell Trufant and seconded by Earl F. Boardway which did not "close the door" for further action by New England Sales Company. In fact, several of the speakers who urged the rejection of the present plan expressed themselves as either in favor of an eventual solution or in favor against the company taking

(Continued on Page 7)

Canners' Sponsored Meeting Gives "Go Ahead" Expression

250 Attend Discussion and Explanation of Consolidation Plans at Hanson—Members "Voting" 86 for, None Against; Non-Member Growers 9 in Favor, Negative 0

Approximately 250 attended a meeting at CCI main plant, Hanson, Mass., Monday, April 22. This gathering was sponsored by Cranberry Canners, Inc., notices to growers having been sent out, announcements made at cranberry clubs inviting all, whether members of Canners, the Sales Companies, or affiliated with independent agencies, to the meeting to "discuss the plan for a National Co-operative to market fresh and processed cranberries." This was not a "legal" meeting of CCI, John M. Quarles, attorney for Canners, pointed out at the start of the meeting, but two votes to obtain expression of opinion were taken.

These came after the plan which has been approved by the Industry Committee in New York had been explained, and discussed by various speakers. Those attending were urged to ask any question they desired to ask, either orally or on slips of paper which were passed out and collected, the questions then being given replies from Mr. Urann or Mr. Quarles.

The two votes taken were on approval or disapproval of the plan and consolidation. The first was a standing vote, limited to mem-

(Continued on next Page)

Following the annual meetings of New England Cranberry Sales Company on April 18th and American Cranberry Exchange on April 23rd, the Cranberry Growers' Industry Committee met in New York on April 24th for an all-day discussion of the problems facing the industry, at the conclusion of which the grower-members of this committee voted to form a corporation to handle cooperatively the marketing of the national cranberry crop, fresh and processed. Mr. Karl D. Loos and Mr. John R. Quarles will be invited to handle the legal problems of the set-up. This is a preliminary report of the meeting and the proposals entertained.

The above statement was issued by John C. Makepeace, chairman of the Industry Committee of 8. The other members of this committee are: the executive heads of Cranberry Canners, M. L. Urann, American Cranberry Exchange, C. M. Chaney; Ellis D. Atwood, representative of N. E. Cranberry Sales, who with Mr. Makepeace, representing Cranberry Canners, are Massachusetts delegates; Wisconsin, Charles L. Lewis, representing Canners, and Albert Hedler, Wisconsin Cranberry Sales; New Jersey, Isaac Harrison, representing Canners, and Theodore H. Budd, representing Growers' Cranberry Company. Mr. Chaney is not a grower, as is Mr. Urann and all other members. Chairman Atwood said the Committee is still organized, although the seven grower-members of the committee voted this individual action.

Canners Meeting

(Continued from Page 5)

bers of Cranberry Canners, Inc., and resulted in 86 being recorded in favor, opposed none. The second was the same question to growers who were not members of Canners, and to this nine were counted standing and again none opposed.

In concluding the meeting, Mr. Urann declared: "I feel there is going to be an over-all National Co-operative, and I feel certain it is going to be functioning this fall." This belief that there would be a national was expressed by others during the session.

Mr. Urann, when opening the meeting at 10 o'clock, thanked the growers for their attendance, saying it was estimated that at least 75 who would have been present from the Cape had been prevented from coming by a forest fire of the first magnitude which had been raging on the Cape for the past three days. He said the industry was definitely "at the crossroads" in its destiny. He pointed out that he believed there should be a national cooperative, combining both fresh and processed fruit marketing, and said the matter had already been under consideration for a year, since the completion of the Survey by Booz, Allen & Hamilton. He introduced Mr. Quarles to explain the details of the plan as it had been approved.

Att'y Quarles Explains

Mr. Quarles said: "To have a single co-operative seems so naturally the thing to do that you wonder why it was not done before, and today you have two cooperatives which came about purely as an historical accident. It does not make sense to have two cooperatives competing. To bring about one co-operative we have been proceeding by evolution, as recommended by the Survey, and not by revolution."

He went on to explain the proposed "multiple unit" system, saying that in Massachusetts there could be a New England Sales Company and a Plymouth local, a Cape or Lower Cape unit, a Wareham unit, and these would assemble the berries in their particular

area, acting as collecting centers, and then the berries would be disposed of as directed by the National—that is, either sold fresh or processed.

There would be a board of directors which would be based upon production as follows: for each "local", one for the first 25,000, another for the next 15,000, and an additional one for each 25,000 barrels after that. He said this provision for a second director for the first 15,000 barrels of production after the first 25,000 was for the inclusion of the West Coast cranberry states of Washington and Oregon with their lesser acreage as compared to the major producing states. Under this board there would be an Executive committee of not more than five, which would be "on call", or virtually on the job much of the time to make necessary, quick decisions. These would allocate the crop, he said. There would be a president and three vice presidents so that each of the four major cranberry districts would be represented. A sales manager would have charge of direct sales of both fresh and processed cranberries.

Participation of each member of the new over-all would be 100 per cent, but Canners would honor contracts now existing, until they expire, he said.

Discussing the physical assets and stock of CCI, he said the new over-all could issue certificates for this. These assets of CCI, which are much greater than the physical assets of the American Cranberry Exchange, could be made a "retainer". This retainer or "revolving fund" could pay a low rate of interest in certificate form, say 2 per cent, until the assets were entirely "revolved out of CCI and into the new single cooperative," which might be over ten years. CCI, he said, would become a subsidiary of the over-all, could become a division, or could be dissolved entirely eventually. The cost of this absorbing of CCI assets, he said, might be 20-30 cents a barrel, "certainly not more than 50 cents."

He stressed the simplicity of the plan and said details could be worked out later, but the main

thing was to get started. decision to go ahead, however, must come from the "grass roots"—that is, the growers themselves.

J. C. Makepeace

John C. Makepeace said: "It is a combined organization is a natural that the idea does not need for any explanation from me. He asserted that in the future fresh fruit market is to be unrestricted, while in processing the best chances for profits are in growth. He said that through processing everything of value in the cranberry could be developed and utilized. He ended by stating: "If the consolidation does not come about at this time, in my judgment it will in a very short time. I think it should be brought about now."

Wisconsin Directors Speak

Charles L. Lewis of Wisconsin, who, with Guy Potter and Al Hedler, all directors of CCI, arrived shortly after the start of the meeting, expressed "some thing" of the viewpoint of Wisconsin, as he understood it. He said in Wisconsin the main point was the proper allocation of the crop. High demand for cranberries during the war, he continued, had led to serious competition between CCI and the Exchange for the sale of operative berries. "We see it is absolutely necessary to get the crop two together and allocate the crop as seems best, highest quality for the fresh market, the rest for processing. As Mr. Makepeace said, the National is a 'natural' for the cranberry industry and we in Wisconsin have been plugging for it with all our might. We are very sincere and very earnest, and we want to get going with the plan."

Mr. Hedler said the growers, producers, must have control over canning. He said the million barrel crop was coming and soon, and maybe more than a million barrel production. "I am for this consolidation, heart and soul."

Mr. Potter said he was thoroughly sold on the proposition and could not understand why New England Cranberry Sales had vetoed as the members did. He said he thought of volume in Wisconsin that 10 per cent might be again for the plan, but the other 90 would

thoroughly sold on the idea. "I can't guarantee anything for Wisconsin," he concluded, "but I hope Wisconsin will go along anyway, and even if New England doesn't I think the over-all can still be made successful."

Discussion

Marshall Siebermann of Harwich said the Lower Cape is "almost entirely in favor."

Franklin E. Smith, Boston Attorney and grower, raised the question, if 98 percent of the growers voted to combine would there be any danger from anti-trust laws? Mr. Quarles replied that was "no problem at all, as long as it was all in one co-operative. What we can do as one co-operative, we can't do as two."

Mr. Quarles asked for discussion from "the other side," and Harrison Goddard, who said he was heartily for the plan, brought up arguments which were being used against the proposal, a principal one of these was the "multiple local." This, he said, was desirable, rather than the reverse, and it would give any individual growers who did not wish to join either CCI or one of the State Companies of the Exchange the right to form a new local and join the big over-all. "Are we going to exclude these growers, or are we going to give them a chance to join with us?" he asked. He said Attorney Loos, representing the Exchange, had called this fact of multiple locals, not a hindrance, but a distinct asset to a co-operative. Mr. Quarles said he knew of no co-operative which did not permit locals, but all of the largest do.

At this point, Mr. Quarles brought out that the proposal was that each local could determine how it would vote to elect its representing directors, by "one-member, one vote," or on other basis.

Mr. Hedler had suggested that members who wished might ask written questions and slips of paper were passed out. These were read and answered. These included questions as to how the value of CCI assets would be determined, and Mr. Urann replied "by the board of directors or by an appraiser

appointed by the directors." The real value of the stock to be held in the retainer was also included in the questions, and Mr. Urann told of the assets of Cannery and said he could sell it for more than \$25.00 a share very easily, if given authority to do so.

Concluding discussion was whether or not a sufficient control of cranberry production could be obtained without the inclusion of N. E. Sales in the over-all and Mr. Urann said careful survey of the situation showed there would be.

"Cranberry-Apricot" Pie

Lunch at 12:30 followed the expression of opinion by vote. A feature of this was a desert of "cranberry-apricot" pie, which Mr. Urann had announced during the meeting was a new product which CCI had been working upon for three years, and the guests present would have the first opportunity to "test it," and decide how they enjoyed it. Many comments were that the new product was good.

N. E. Sales Meeting

(Continued from Page 5)

such definite action as would preclude consideration of other plans.

The motion of Mr. Trufant, which was voted 24 in favor and 14 opposed, was:

"That the members of New England Cranberry Sales Company instruct the Planning Committee to continue to work toward a plan similar to the original 'Benson Plan'."

President Ellis D. Atwood called the meeting at Carver Town Hall promptly at 9.30, an hour earlier than the usual time of annual meeting. In his "President's Address" Mr. Atwood said:

Remarks of the President

"It is a pleasure to greet you on the 39th year of this company and especially the new members, as well as our friends and guests, and I trust you will enjoy our meeting.

"This past season has been a successful one for our members by producing a fair-sized crop of cranberries of good quality with a demand exceeding the supply.

"Considerable thought has been put into increasing the facilities

for cellophane packing and some additional equipment has been purchased. Also the possibilities of the frozen fruit outlet have been considered to some extent.

"This first year of serving as your president has been a busy one, as I had publicly pledged myself to do my utmost to bring about a closer cooperation between the Exchange and the Cranberry Cannery. Most of my efforts with this matter has been done as a member of the Cranberry Industry Committee during its numerous meetings. This committee has had much valuable assistance from planning committees of the three state companies.

"With the capable advice of the most outstanding legal counsel on cooperatives in the country a plan of a Central National Cooperative Organization is now ready to present to you. This plan has been accepted by the board of directors of the Exchange and of Cranberry Cannery and I believe indications point to its being generally accepted by the Growers Co. of New Jersey and the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.

"It now rests largely with the action of our company whether our cooperative spirit shall remain within the confines of this present organization or be allowed to extend into a larger field of cranberry distribution to the greater good of all cranberry growers.

"Due recognition should be given Miss Pitman and Mr. Benson and the Middleboro office for the large amount of work and thought that they have rendered the committee on this matter.

"I ask you to give this new plan your earnest and unbiased consideration."

A. D. Benson

Arthur D. Benson, clerk and general manager, then suggested discussion of the adoption of the plan and vote, which had been scheduled as the first matter on the call for the meeting, be postponed while annual reports were being read, to give an opportunity for any late arrivals to be present before action on the plan was taken.

Returning to article one, after these reports, Mr. Benson told how

five district meetings had been called, this procedure having been decided upon as the fairest way to give all New England Sales Company members the opportunity of hearing the plan thoroughly explained, to understand fully what the adoption of the plan would mean to them, and to give ample discussion time in these limited group meetings. A total of 126 had attended these meetings, he said, and copies of the plan had been distributed for study at the members' leisure.

Mr. Benson told how the Sales Company had come "a long way through four decades," and in this period of greatest prosperity of the industry there seemed "no reason for a survey which had planted seeds of dissention in the industry." He said that if the Sales Company voted to consolidate one-third of its strength would definitely withdraw from the Company and so from the Exchange. He said New England was the "key to the situation."

He said the "multiple Unit" plan which gave delegates to the National Board of Directors based upon production of large companies making up these units could deprive smaller individual growers of their power of control of the National, thus over-riding the "one-member, one-vote principle of true co-operation."

Discussion

Discussion of the plan was begun by E. L. Bartholomew, who is a member of the New England delegation making up the sub-committee, which reported the plan to the Industry Committee of 8. He said the plan which had been presented to the Committee had been practically the original "New England Plan", but substitutions had been made in this which destroyed its intent, this being principally the provision for "multiple state units." This, to his mind, changed the whole democratic set-up, and he demanded and would continue to demand a co-operative based upon the principle of one-member, one-vote". Final authority in such matters rested in the membership of a co-operative. "We need a strong National Co-

operative," he declared, and continued, "as I have said before, if we can get it within three to five years we will be doing well indeed. I hope we will not accept the present plan, but that does not mean some other and better plan cannot be adopted in time."

Other speakers followed, the plan up for consideration being condemned from angles which touched upon the danger of "monopoly," the condemned high cost of a national taking over the assets of Cranberry Canners, Inc., and stressed the fact that a co-operative must be democratic and all ultimate authority must rest upon the power of the individual vote.

Speakers included L. B. R. Barker, Lincoln Hall, Earl F. Boardway, Walter E. Rowley, Kenneth Garside. Mr. Barker said the industry had been sailing along smoothly, "with crew and passengers happy," when it had been "hit by a tidal wave" and that wave came from the survey (Boos, Allen & Hamilton) which had originated with Cranberry Canners, Inc. He said the present proposal would do away, in actual practice, with the one-man, one-vote principle and "special privileges to none." He argued against the acquisition of the "heterogeneous assortment of factories, warehouses and plants which had been acquired by Mr. Urann for Cranberry Canners, and the saddling of the Exchange with the purchase price of nearly \$2,000,000 in physical assets and stock. "The young men of this organization have a wonderful heritage left by their fathers. Don't sell it for a mess of pottage." He concluded by saying he hoped the members would vote "No" to the particular plan before them, but added "some other plan might be all right."

Mr. Boardway, after reading a letter written by Bernard Brazeau of Wisconsin, said the matter had actually simmered down to a battle of competition for cranberries between the American Cranberry Exchange and Cranberry Canners. He said Canners was demanding more and more of the crop every year and the Exchange must be preserved. Mr. Hall brought up

the question of the cost of absorbing CCI into a National Co-operative, and Mr. Benson replied that he figured it as \$675,000 for N. E. Sales members, a debt which it would take 18 years to pay off.

Kenneth Garside, asked for his opinion, said he felt the Exchange at the present time would only give "lip service" to the theory of an over-all cooperative, but the whole matter should not be "chucked out of the window", but referred back to the Committee of 8 for further consideration.

C. M. Chaney

Mr. Rowley said the Exchange "should get off the fence" and should tell the members what its plans for the future are and where the industry was being led.

C. M. Chaney in reply said the co-operative side of the industry could not expect to control 100 per cent or 90 per cent of the marketing of the crop, but that 75 would probably be the most obtained and this would leave the control of prices in the hands of the growers themselves, which was to the best interests of the industry. He said although he objected to the "multiple unit" idea he had gone along with others of the Industry Committee of Eight. If the members did not feel the present plan was the one they wanted it should be voted down, he said, but he thought a satisfactory plan for one over-all co-operative could eventually be worked out and the door should not be closed. He added there would always be so-called "commercial" Canners and independents, and 100 per cent co-operative effort should not be expected.

Questioning by George Short at this point brought out before the meeting that there was a proposal to have the headquarters of the organization in Massachusetts, at Plymouth, rather than in New York.

The motion for a vote was finally called by George Cowen, and it was taken with "Yes" or "No" printed upon slips of paper.

Mr. Benson, in his report as treasurer, commented upon the fact that this was the 40th annual meeting of the New England Cranberry Sales Company. He reported that in the past season the

Sales Company had handled 150,552 barrels of which 22,226 had gone to canners. Of these 95,354 were Blacks, 48,500 Howes, and 9,700 odd. He said the Exchange had returned an average gross of \$20.77 to N. E. members, but canners had been more fortunate this year. He said the Sales Company had screened berries for 180 different members and the Company had given a total of \$150,000 value in direct services to its members. Of the future, he spoke of pre-packaging and of the purchasing of three new packaging machines and of one which can make its own cellophane bags. In the absence of Paul Thompson, chairman of the auditing committee, he read the auditors' report.

Mr. Chaney said that freezing will effect both fresh and processed berries, as cranberries are a "natural" for freezing. He spoke of the great interest in commercial and home freezers. In his report he said pre-packing was so growing in popularity that the time would soon be at hand when practically all berries for the fresh market would be pre-packaged.

In telling of the tremendous demand for cranberries since the start of the war, and the development of many new outlets, it was impossible to say what proportion of the 1945 crop had been processed and which sold fresh, but he would estimate 50-50, with the possibility that more had been processed in one form or another than had been sold fresh. He said the fresh fruit market did not show the net profit that processing did because of the early imposing of a fresh fruit ceiling. He said the combined Exchange average for 1945 was \$20.84, the second highest on record, and fresh cranberries had "hit the ceiling" and could go no higher. He urged the appointment of a committee to go to Washington to appear before OPA to discuss the 1946 ceiling, if one is to be imposed again.

E. C. McGrew, Assistant General Manager, spoke of the relations of the Exchange with the cranberry trade and said it continued excellent, although the Exchange had not been able to begin to satisfy the demand from all purchasers

and had turned down many new accounts wanting to buy cranberries.

Miss Grace M. White of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York advertising agency, told the growers of the value of an established brand-mark, such as "Eatmor Cranberries." She said the co-operative had an extremely valuable asset in this trade name. Following her talk, it was voted to continue advertising, and to appropriate not in excess of 48 cents a barrel for this purpose.

Stanley Benson made a concise report upon the workers from British Honduras and urged growers to apply for local help first through "USES."

Election

Directors elected were announced just before the close of the meeting, about 4.30, results of the balloting being:

District 1 (Hanson, Pembroke, Marshfield, Duxbury, Kingston, Plympton)—Fred L. Bailey, Kenneth O. Garside, Lincoln Hall, Paul E. Thompson.

District 2 (Plymouth)—L. B. R. Barker, George Briggs, Edward S. Griffith, Robert C. Hammond, George E. Short.

District 3 (Middleboro)—John G. Howes, Albert A. Thomas.

District 4 (Carver)—Ellis D. Atwood, F. H. Cole, Homer L. Gibbs, Ruel S. Gibbs, Carroll D. Griffith, Bernard E. Shaw, Kenneth E. Shaw, Russell Trufant, Roger Weston.

District 5 (Assonet, Freetown, Lakeville, Rochester, Taunton and Marion)—Arthur D. Benson, George A. Cowen, Herbert E. Dustin, Nahum Morse.

District 6 (Wareham)—E. L. Bartholomew, Carleton Hammond, Arthur E. Bullock, Joseph L. Kelley.

District 7 (Barnstable County)—J. Foxcroft Carleton, Louis A. Crowell, William E. Crowell, El-nathan E. Eldredge, Walter E. Rowley.

Mr. Benson was re-elected clerk, treasurer and manager. The directors, in the usual meeting following the members' meeting, elected officers.

Ellis D. Atwood, renominated for president, declined to accept

the honor for another year, saying his health and other matters to attend to would not permit him the time necessary for the work. Vice President George Short, who was re-elected to that position, nominated George A. Cowen of Rochester, who was elected. Mr. Cowen has long served the company as a director and has been a member for more than 30 years.

Nominations for directors to the American Cranberry Exchange by members and elected by the directors are: Ellis D. Atwood, L. B. R. Barker, George E. Short, Arthur D. Benson, George Cowen, Homer L. Gibbs, George Briggs.

N. E. DIRECTORS DISCUSS CONSOLIDATION AND PRICE CEILINGS

The directors of New England Cranberry Sales Company, at a meeting April 29th, discussed the consolidation of cooperatives as proposed, and also appointed a committee to work with the American Exchange or others in a program to present the cranberry situation from the industry point of view before OPA as concerns price ceilings. The directors heard the report of Ellis D. Atwood, chairman and one of the delegates from Massachusetts, on the Industry Committee of 8, regarding the latest meeting of that committee in New York, April 24.

GODDARD RESIGNS FROM N. E. SALES

Harrison F. Goddard of Plymouth has resigned as a director of the New England Cranberry Sales Company and withdrawn the membership interests which he represents. This withdrawal followed the annual meeting of April 18th.

CAPE COD COMPANY AND STOKELY TO CAN THIS FALL

The joint Stokely and Cape Cod Company ad on page 30 of this issue confirms the story in the trade that the Cape Cod Company and the Stokely Company will be in the market again for berries this fall.

Jesse A. Holmes & Son Typify Importance Box Industry Has Been To Cranberry Growing

Carver Center Firm, F. H. Cole and Others Factor in Economy of Massachusetts Cranberry Area—Views Cellophane Package Trend Without Happiness—Late P. J. Holmes Reputed First to Make Cranberry Barrel—Jesse and Son, Norman, Closely Associated with “Cranberry-ing”

By CLARENCE J. HALL

The wooden container, of one sort or another—from the old full barrel itself, to the half barrel box, the popular quarter, the eighth and even the sixteenth; the harvest and storage box—has since earliest times of cranberrying been an important cog in the cranberry wheel. Pioneer growers reclaimed sugar barrels to hold cranberries; in the middle of the last century Cape Cod cranberries were packed in little wooden kegs made at Dennis and filled with water and shipped around “the Horn” and to England.

Following the close of the Civil War, in 1871, P. J. Holmes, veteran of that struggle, returned to Carver, Mass., and began to make barrels specifically for cranberries. He was reputedly the first to do so, at least in the Plymouth County area which has since become the leading cranberry producing center. Since then the Holmes family, his son, Jesse A., and the latter's son, Norman V., has been a substantial contributor to the Massachusetts cranberry industry, through the providing of wooden shipping and harvesting containers.

What the immediate future may hold, with the rising popularity of the cellophane-wrapped pound package of cranberries, and other possibilities of postwar packaging is a problem confronting box manufacturers. This article, however, concerns the firm of Jesse A. Holmes & Son of Carver Center, its rôle in the industry and Mr. Holmes and Norman as individuals, both widely and favorably known to most Massachusetts growers.

The labors of Jesse A. Holmes & Son, and in particular of “Son” Norman, during the war to help obtain a sufficient quantity of shipping boxes to get the Massachusetts crop to market after it was grown, are fresh in the memories of the growers of Plymouth County area. Holmes, and F. H. Cole, box manufacturers of North Carver (the latter firm with mill interests dating back to 1707) working in close harmony, supplied a large proportion of Massachusetts cranberry containers, an estimated 85 percent. More than these two firms worked for the growers also, to prevent wastage of the crop

from a failure of shipping boxes to get it to market after harvested. But these two carried a substantial part of the load and the effort was spearheaded during the most critical periods by Norman. He worked in good team play with New England Cranberry Sales Company and other shippers.

Norman Led Wartime Box Effort

A young man with a great deal of hard “drive,” Norman made trips to Washington, one at a particularly crucial time, with E. C. McGrew, American Cranberry Exchange, conferring with Government officials. He explained the acute situations developing, to growers at Plymouth County club meetings, and urged anticipation of need for boxes, well in advance of harvest. This was before he, himself, was inducted into service, for a relatively short time of nine months, when he trained with Combat Engineer units at Camp Croft, North Carolina, and Fort Mead, Maryland. He was released last summer and returned to the Carver box mill.

Throughout most of the war, the

Holmes plant ran 60-65 % Government orders, with the permitted opportunity to make cranberry boxes only on a limited basis. Cranberry boxes, during much of the war “enjoyed” a rather low priority rating. Norman took it upon himself to see that the firm put in every possible hour at turning out cranberry boxes that Government allowed. This was also at a time, of course, when labor was all but unobtainable, both in the woods getting logs, and at the mill. Norman had to scout far and wide to get enough lumber to make the necessary shooks.

P. J., whose first name was Philander, which he never used, will be recalled by some of the older growers. As before stated, tradition has it, this Carver man was the first to make a barrel especially for cranberry shipping. Jesse says that has always been the undisputed story, and he will accept it as fact, until proof to the contrary is brought forward.

The location of the mill labors of P. J. Holmes was the site at West Carver, or Quitticus, which had been used for mill purposes since away back, as it supplied water power. There had been a grist mill to which farmers from miles around had come to get their corn and other grain ground. Incidentally, these old mill stones from West Carver have subsequently been removed and are now in Shurtleff Park, Carver Center, where they are of historic interest to Carver visitors, especially at “Carver Old Home Day.” As this was one of the earlier mills of Carver, among those interested in the mill rights which provided the grist mill and later the box and stave mill were those with familiar old Carver names, Alvin Perkins, Joseph Shaw, Nathaniel Shaw, Lucius Atwood, Cook Bent, Isaac Morse, and Joseph Holmes. The mill and site finally came to settle in the Holmes family, which is one of the earlier in Carver, Jesse having deeds to Carver property which go back into the 1600's.

Present Location In 1929

Jesse operated there until 1929 when he moved his box factory business to the present site, buying this location from Levi O. At-

wood, who previously had bought the so-called "Center Mill" from the T. T. Vaughan interests. This later mill had previously been on the Weweantic River at the "Old Forge Dam," a short distance northeast, in back of the present Holmes mill, which is adjacent to Carver Town Hall. Two mills had anciently been operated there, one on each side of the river and both by water power.

Today the business of Jesse A. Holmes & Son is entirely operated by electricity, but this is power which the firm provides for itself, from three Caterpillar diesel engines. The box mill is 140 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and has modern box-making equipment. This mill is operated directly by its own diesel electric plant.

Two saw mills are operated by direct belt drive from two other Caterpillar diesels. The older mill is the short log saw-mill, where most of the lumber for cranberry boxes is sawed. The new one is for long lumber entirely. This lumber is being used for both boxes and building purposes. The Holmes firm, in view of the trend toward use of fewer boxes because of the cellophane package, as a hedge toward the future, is even now expanding into a complete line of building lumber supplies and also new home construction, with plans ready to put up five homes of native pine in Middleboro for veteran preference under Veterans' Housing Administration. The firm is also making containers for other fruits, including apple boxes, but its "love" has been cranberry boxes, and it wants to continue faithful, unless the cellophane trend steps in too strongly.

The entire plant has a capacity of about 300,000 boxes annually, both picking and shipping. At full operations about 50 are employed, these workers consisting of about 30 at the mills and 20, including truckers, in the woods. This spring there was on hand a supply of nearly 1,000,000 board feet, logs and lumber, all native white pine. White pine is at times imported from New Hampshire, 50,000 feet having been brought in during a single month.



TOP—OFFICE BUILDING

BOTTOM—BOX MILL

Box Firms Important In Carver Economy

The payroll at Holmes goes as high as \$50,000 a year, and it is estimated as many as 100 families of the area, more or less, depend upon the Holmes firm and F. H. Cole, the two firms being approximately similar in scope of operations. This is mentioned to show that the making of cranberry picking and shipping boxes plays an important part in the economy of this most vital of cranberry regions.

Jesse Holmes is a small cranberry grower, himself, and for many years has been a member and director of the New England Cranberry Sales Company. Jesse is a member of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association and Cranberry Club. The Holmes are closely identified with cranberry growing.

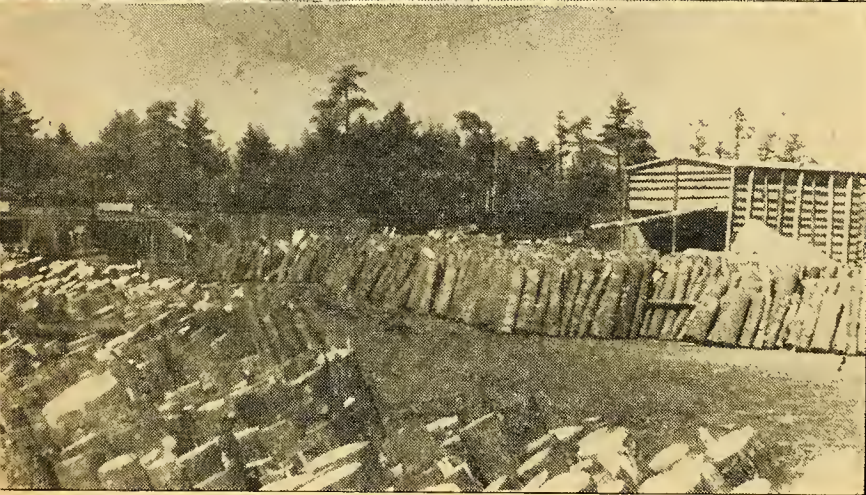
A number of the employees of

Jesse A. Holmes & Son have been with the firm for many years. Luther E. Thomas has been employed 47 years; M. C. Jefferson, for 40 years, until very recently. The general superintendent is Everett Cassidy, who has been with Holmes for 30 years.

The saw mill and logging superintendent is James E. Thomas, Jr., a young man, like Norman, just out of service. Beginning cranberry work for the J. J. Beaton interests, he transferred to Holmes. He entered service as a private and came out master sergeant, having been in the Second Armored Division. While in service overseas he married an Irish girl, the bride to join him in this country shortly. He is also a beginning cranberry grower, having about four acres of bog at Beaver Brook in Carver.

Norman Active In Many Things

Norman, born in 1911, has been interested in the box mill business



TOP—LUMBER SAW MILL

CRANBERRIES PHOTO
BOTTOM—BOX SAW MILL

all his life. He graduated from Plymouth High School and then attended Burdett Business School, Boston, for two year, after which he first actually went into the business on a full-time basis. He learned the game from the hard end up, working in all jobs from wood chopping and carting logs through to the bookkeeping end.

His father made him a full partner in January of last year, after his discharge from service, and since then he has actually taken over much of the management. Norman, with his restless energy, has gone into the work with enthusiasm. During his school days his sport was basketball and he has played the game professionally. He was chief of the Carver Fire department when he went into service; for a number of years before having been an active force

in the building up of this volunteer protective group, volunteer fire departments in rural communities performing a function which makes the community a much safer place to build a home and conduct a business. For 12 years, he has been a member of Plymouth County Fire Wardens' Association and is a past president.

He is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Middleboro and has held various chairs in the Plymouth Masonic Lodge. He is a past master of South Carver Grange. He is Carver town moderator, a major position in New England townships. The firm is a member of Eastern Wooden Box Association, and he is a director of that organization, the territory which he represents being most of Massachusetts south and East of Boston to the Rhode Island line.

Clambakes Side-Line Hobby

As a rather unusual combination of business and hobby, Norman, with Perez Shurtleff, is engaged in "putting on clam bakes," to use the New England expression. That is, Holmes & Shurtleff prepare clam-bakes for various organizations. He worked into this originally because of the necessity of a bake being provided for "Carver Old Home Day." From doing that, he began putting on bakes for the Wankinquoah Rod and Gun Club.

Some of the Wisconsin cranberry growers well remember with mixed emotions, the bake, served in the pouring rain under the trees in back of Carver Town hall during their visit East in 1941. It was Holmes & Shurtleff who put the bake on. Beautiful weather is usually ordered and delivered for "Carver Old Home Day," but that particular occasion was a rare exception.

Holmes and Shurtleff extended into giving bakes for the annual August meetings of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, and then went into putting on bakes for other occasions. It got so (before the war interrupted) Holmes and Shurtleff were serving bakes all over Massachusetts, including Marthas Vineyard, south into Rhode Island, and north into Maine. In fact the business had such growing possibilities that it kept Norman on the gallop for as much of the time as he could give to it. He rather regards the clambake business as in danger of becoming his Frankenstein — requiring so much time and attention that this side line business-hobby which was built up, could dominate over his box manufacturing interests. This he does not intend to have happen.

For a real hobby, Norman likes to hunt and fish. Every fall he makes a hunting trip to Maine and every year he has gotten his deer and one year a large black bear. He goes deep into the Maine woods, near the Brunswick line. Every spring he tries to make a fishing trip for a few days, also to Maine, after salmon and trout.

Jesse Carver Selectman

In his life of many activities and interests, Norman is but following a path laid out by Jesse. Mr.

Holmes is chairman of the Carver Board of Selectmen, a position he was held for the past 15 years, and by virtue of Carver town by-laws, he is also officially chief of police, although a deputy does most of the actual police work. He is president of the "Carver Old Home Day" association. He is a member of the same Masonic Lodge in Plymouth, a member of the Lions Club of Middleboro, a charter member of Carver Grange, director of Middleboro Co-operative Bank, and also a member of its Security Board and a trustee of Plymouth Five Cents Savings Bank.

The Holmes, father and son, with P. J. before them, have played a helpful role in Plymouth County cranberry growing and in the community life of the area which is the heart of the cranberry industry.

C.C.C.G.A. Dinner-Social

(Continued from Page 4)

dustry was smaller had as many as 400 members, he continued and through its strength in 1910, was chiefly responsible for the establishment of the cranberry substitution of Massachusetts State College at East Wareham. He told how, under President Homer Gibbs in 1945, the urgent need of an agronomist had been brought forward and the Station had been given Dr. Fred Chandler; of how last winter the need of Dr. Bergman to supervise studies and tests in oxygen deficiency of flood water had developed and he had been assigned to this work in Massachusetts for the period of time necessary.

President Short referred to the meeting of Upper Cod Club (page 19) at which a campaign for the raising of funds for a new automobile at the Station had been started. He called upon Dr. Chandler for a statement regarding the need of more equipment at the station. He said there was definitely a lack of sufficient laboratory and other equipment, and less work would be done in the very important season ahead than could be accomplished with more equipment.

"You have four college profes-

An
unscheduled
feature of the
social was
singing by
"Little Billy"
Leteney,
nephew
of grower
Peter A. LeSage



CRANBERRIES
PHOTO

sors there at the Station," said Marcus L. Urann, "four very learned scientists, and no tools to work with. One reason for our increasing crops has been the work of Dr. Franklin and the others at the State bog. If a man has an acre of cranberry bog, it is worth \$10 to him to have Dr. Franklin at his service. If we need \$5,000 or \$10,000 to give this station and these men the proper tools, let's raise it. Let each grower send in \$10. See that these men get the auto and the equipment they need."

Mr. Urann moved a committee of five be appointed by the Chair and that "a real job be done." Mr. Short said this would be taken care of, and a committee was soon to be named.

Stanley Benson spoke briefly on the labor situation and the import labor from British Honduras, urging growers to apply for needed help through United States Employment Offices.

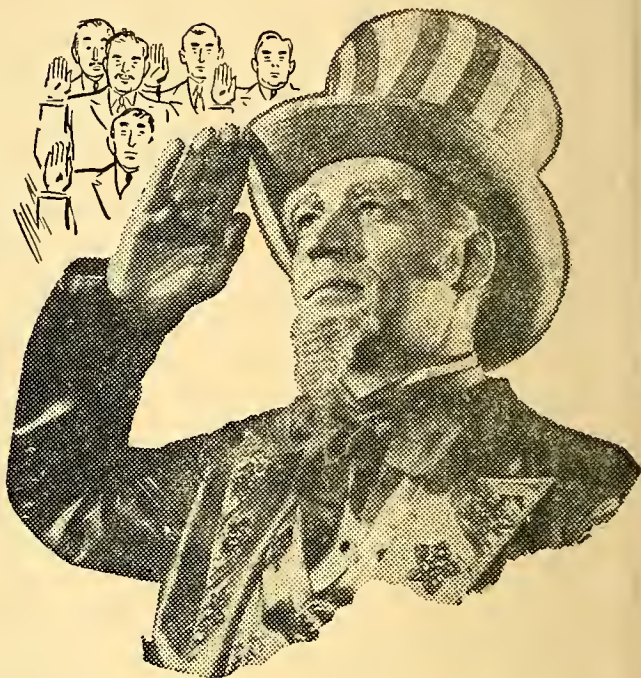
Assisting Chairman Makepeace was Melville C. Beaton, treasurer. The affair had been held in co-operation of the four cranberry

clubs. Those seated at two head tables included Mr. Kitchen, John C. Makepeace, Marcus L. Urann, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Makepeace, C. M. Chaney, Fred Chandler, Mrs. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. George Short, Mr. C. D. Hammond Jr., C. D. Hammond, president Southeastern Club, and Mrs. Hammond; Orrin C. Colley, president South Shore, and Mrs. Colley; Everett Howes, president Lower Cape Club; President John F. Shields, Upper Club, and Mrs. Shields; association directors, Paul Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Vose, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Goddard, Homer Gibbs, secretary L. C. Hall, Barnstable County Agent Bertram Tomlinson, Plymouth County Agent J. Richard Beattie, and Ass'n. Agent Mark G. D. Devereaux and Mrs. Devereaux.

Dr. and Mrs. Chandler and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Kelley of the station were guests of honor, Dr. Franklin being away on vacation.

A catered roast beef dinner was served at 6:30, 319 tickets taken up, and after the address, growers and guests enjoyed dancing until 11 o'clock.

MEMORIAL DAY 1946



We, as a nation and as a people, stand in reverent salute to the heroes of the world, living and dead, who made this day a peacetime Memorial Day.

Our Resolution is that this Peace must be a Permanent Peace!

This is the 47th in a series of messages, sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

Slocum-Gibbs Cranberry Co.
RUEL S. GIBBS, Gen. Mgr.

Jesse A. Holmes & Son
Sawmills at Carver, Mass.
Tel. Carver 10-3

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MAGAZINE**

**Decas
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Growers and Shippers of
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South Carver, Mass.

ELLIS D. ATWOOD
South Carver, Mass.

CLIMAX IS AT HAND

A major topic whenever cranberry growers get together right now is the situation which has developed since the Booz, Allen & Hamilton Survey was formally presented to Cranberry Canners, Inc., and the American Cranberry Exchange about a year ago. This subject supersedes crop prospects and "the weather," whether the growers are within the cooperative fold or independents. It is no mistake to say the industry is at a point in its life when the decisions made now and carried out by the cooperatives will effect the industry as a whole in many vitally important ways.

Differences of opinion on the proposition concerning the present "plan" and the single "National Co-operative," have brought the matter to a climax, and finds the situation in a chaotic condition. It is rather like the scientific problem of what happens when the irresistible force meets the immovable body. An answer to this problem has been given as to what **does** happen and this answer may or may not be "scientific," but it is, "heat is generated."

Certain it is that the whole proposition has now reached a climax of uncertainty and even apprehension as to the future, which for the best interests of the whole industry, should not be prolonged.

"DECONTROL"

ISN'T it nice that cranberries have become so popular that of all the berries cranberries are the only one OPA has not yet "dared" to "decontrol?" The point seems to be made that if there is no ceiling the scramble for cranberries, especially at holiday time, could force the price sky high and result in a clamor of protest to OPA—assuming that body is still in action by fall. Incidentally, that's an interesting and unusual word, "decontrol," which OPA has now brought into play. It could prove to be one of the best-liked words in the book, if Government would extend this practice of "decontrol," to include the average man from the snarl and snaggle of regulations which still hamper him.

CRANBERRIES - WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

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ROOT GRUB CAMPAIGN IS ON

THE campaign in Massachusetts and particularly in Plymouth County, against the increasing inroads of the Cranberry Root Grub, is on. This project, led by Plymouth County Agent J. Richard Beattie, and headed by a committee of growers, began May first. This is a project which, like a Victory Loan campaign during the war, is a matter for everyone, and has no "party affiliations."

Foresight is STILL necessary

THIS IS THE TIME to plan for Pumps and Dusters—to lay preliminary plans for greenhouse equipment.

Remember SUPPLIES ARE STILL LIMITED.

Season's Supply of Scoops Now Completed

HAYDEN SEPARATOR MANUFACTURING CO.

E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

MASS. GI CRANBERRY TRAINING

By
JACK STURTEVANT

(Editor's Note: The following was prepared by Mr. Sturtevant, Program Approval Agent, for the information of growers and interested Ex-Service men at the request of CRANBERRIES).

The in-service training program, as set up under Federal Public Law 346, familiarly known as the G. I. Bill of Rights, is rapidly getting underway in the cranberry industry. This despite the fact that many growers and veterans are still confused as to what the requirements are and what procedure one must follow to qualify. The following paragraph will be written in an attempt to explain some of the requirements of the program.

THE GROWER

The grower must first have his operation approved as an in-service training agency. To qualify he must have an adequate operation, approximately 15 or more acres of bog per trainee. He must be willing to draw up and submit a training outline that he will follow in teaching the veteran all the operation necessary to qualify as foreman, manager or owner-operator. He must apply to the nearest approval agent and fill out an application for approval. This application, along with duplicate copies of the training outline, are then forwarded to the State Dept.

of Education, Vocational Division, 200 Newbury St., Boston, where they are approved by the Board of Collegiate Authority. The papers are then forwarded by that agency to the Veteran's Administration where the grower is registered as an approved training agency for the number of trainees that his operation is deemed adequate to train. In brief, the growers' procedural steps are:

1. File Application for Approval with Mr. Jack Sturtevant, U. S. Employment Offices.

2. Compile a list of operations performed on the bogs on which the veteran will be trained. This to be made out in triplicate, with the growers keeping one copy and filing two copies with his Application for Approval.

3. Start following the training program as outlined.

4. Have available for inspection by Veterans' Administration representative one copy of the training outline for each trainee and a copy of the Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement for each trainee, this to be obtained by the veteran.

THE VETERAN

The veteran must be willing to follow a training program and must have a grower who is willing

to administer the program. He then goes to the nearest Veterans' Administration office and files form 1950 requesting such training. At that time he will be asked to show his discharge papers to verify his service record. Subsequently he will be issued, by the Veterans' Administration a copy of form 1903 known as the Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement which he will endorse and file with the grower or company supervisor of training. Upon completion of these papers his only obligation is to follow faithfully the training program.

The Veterans' Administration

The Veterans' Administration will, upon completion of all the papers, start supplementing the veteran's pay with subsistence allowances. The allowances not to exceed \$90 per month for a married man and \$65 a month for a single man. The amount of subsistence paid to any individual veteran to be calculated on the basis of the pay he is actually earning and the normal wage paid for the position for which he is training. For example, if a veteran is training to become a foreman and the normal wage for the position is \$200 a month, if he is actually earning \$100 a month the Veterans Administration will add the full \$90 or \$65 to his pay. However, if his wage should be increased to \$140 a month then the

(Continued on Page 18)

A Glance at the Record...

The New England Cranberry Sales Company

1. Developed the first detailed plan for an over-all "one man—one vote" National Cooperative.
(Authorized by vote of members June 22, 1945).
2. Approved for submission to other regions the first plan for such an over-all National Cooperative.
(Vote of membership August 17, 1945.)
3. Disapproved a different plan, which would weaken the Sales Company by setting up strong competitors in their midst, marketing under their present national trademark.
(Vote of membership April 18, 1946.)
4. Instructed the proper committee to work toward a plan more in accordance with its original plan.
(Vote of membership April 18, 1946.)

This is the record of the official action of the membership of the Sales Company and is confirmed by many corresponding votes of its Directors.

The Sales Company does not feel that any plan labeled "over-all National Cooperative" is placed beyond criticism by having that label tacked onto it. It feels the details should be subject to inspection, discussion, and possible modification.

THIS SALES COMPANY IS NOT OPPOSED TO AN OVER-ALL NATIONAL COOPERATIVE.

NEW ENGLAND CRANBERRY SALES CO.

9 Station Street

MIDDLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

Dear Cranberry Grower . . .

In our own business we are now in a very prosperous era. I hope you cranberry growers will pursue the same course and will not allow any one man or group of men to make a competitive attempt to snatch each other's customers through violent price operations or new organizations.

I realize that I can't foretell what will happen. I do not believe we will have any problems with over-production for some time to come. If we have a sound objective to expand our business we will find an opportunity for new markets which today are not saturated. Through active selling we will create new wealth, regardless of any problems which may appear in the immediate future.

KEEP SMILING.

PLYMOUTH
Tel. 740

Peter A. LeSage

YARMOUTH
Hyannis 201

GI Training

(Continued from Page 16)

subsistence would be cut to \$60 a month so that his pay will never total more than the pay for the job for which he is training.

The program cannot be set up for a period to exceed 24 months and can be terminated at any time at the election of either the veteran or the grower by filing notice with the Veterans' Administration.

Sources of Additional Information

Vocational Division
State Dept. of Education
200 Newbury St., Boston
Veterans' Administration
17 Court St., Boston
(or any local office)
U. S. Employment Office

New Bedford or Brockton
Agricultural Dept.
Middleboro High School
Middleboro

(Note: Forms can be obtained
at the above sources).

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We have Power Shovels (3); Tractor Bulldozers (3); Cranes, Scrapers, 90-Yard Screener; Power Winches, Draggers; Road Grader—30 competent Operators and employees—AND THE NECESSARY EXPERIENCE AND KNOW-HOW.

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Freight Transportation (including cranberries in season). Heavy equipment hauling.

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Water-White Kerosene for Weed Control this spring.

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Cape Clubs Hold Final Meetings

Upper Cape Promotes Proposal for Auto for Use of Experiment Station—Fred A. Eldridge, Jr., New President Lower Group

A spontaneous project for a new automobile for use of Dr. Franklin and other members of the staff at East Wareham Experiment Station was started rolling at final winter meeting of Upper Cape Cod Cranberry Club, when M. L. Urann suggested a car be bought and donated by the growers. This followed remarks which have been made by Dr. Franklin that the Station in the season ahead, which is expected to be a particularly busy one, might be handicapped by shortage of necessary means of transportation.

Mr. Urann said he personally would start the fund with \$100. James W. Freeman of Sandwich then moved the club make a contribution if in financial condition to do so, and Treasurer Jesse Mur-

ray said \$50 could be spared. This was voted. President John F. Shields then appointed Bertram Ryder to have charge of this fund for the club.

At this final meeting, Bruce Hall, Cotuit, April 8th, preceded by a chicken supper, officers for ensuing year were elected, the old slate being returned with the exception of Mr. Murray as treasurer, A'ton Crocker being elected. Mr. Shields continues president, Robert T. Handy, vice president, William Foster, secretary, and directors, Malcolm Ryder, James Freeman, Nathan Nye and Seth Collins.

Lower Cape, Dennis Grange Hall, April 10, with meeting preceding a lunch, elected: Fred A. Eldridge Jr., Dennisport, president, succeeding G. Everett Howes, who had served two terms; vice president is Brant D. Ellis, Dennis; secretary-treasurer, Calvin Eldredge, Pleasant Lake, re-elected; directors, George Bearse, Chatham; Robert W. Chase, West Harwich, Maurice Lee, Brewster, Herman S. J. Loud, Dennis; Raymond Syajala, Hyannis. There were 75 at the meeting, a record attendance,

and 11 new members signed during the evening.

The new president, Mr. Eldridge, is a Selectman of Dennis and has been a grower for about eight years with bogs in Dennis.

County Agent Bertram Tomlinson, at both meetings, explained the Root Grub campaign which is to be undertaken in Massachusetts and asked if the Cape club members felt the necessity of taking part in a program to control this pest, which is admittedly much less serious on the Cape than in Plymouth. There is no Root Grub east of Yarmouth in the opinion of Dr. Franklin.

At Cotuit, Tomlinson suggested a show of hands of those who had Root Grub and felt Barnstable County should take part along with Plymouth. Of about 60 growers present ten raised hands. This justified participation, and President Shields appointed a committee of William Foster, Seth Collins and Robert Handy to co-operate.

Lower Cape club also joined up in the Root Grub project, Tomlinson explaining that while Dr. Franklin said there were none of

these pests east of Bass river at present as far as known, they could cross, just as they crossed the canal, and it was well for the growers to be able to recognize the insect if it should appear on their bogs and to know about control measures. The president was instructed to appoint a committee of three to represent the Lower Cape club in the campaign.

Featured speaker at both meetings was Mr. Urann of CCI. He gave somewhat similiar talks to those presented late in March before Plymouth County clubs. He emphasized new products, a half dozen, he said which will be developed from the cranberry and announced when the time comes. He considered the growing use of cellophane as a package for cranberries, and spoke of the trend toward frozen foods, but said frozen cranberries would positively not compete with canned cranberry sauce or the fresh fruit market,

but would supplement.

Dr. Franklin (at Cotuit only) explained the new insect chart as he had previously to Plymouth County growers, and remarked that it definitely was time the "quietus" was put upon the girdler, which has been multiplying through wartime neglect and the ideal control for that is pyrethrum which is again available in quantity. He also urged flooding for girdler by the 10th of September, at least on bogs which have Early Blacks. He said this insect eats relatively little during the summer, but between Sept. 10th and the 25th it does its "worst chewing."

Emile C. St. Jacques, Hayden Mfg. Co. of Wareham, was forced to revise his generally cheerful prospect of equipment and supplies slightly as concerns steel, this being due to the coal strike. Lumber continues critical, as everybody knows, he said.

At the Dennis meeting County

Agent Tomlinson did "pinch-hitting" duty for Dr. Franklin in the explanation of the chart.

Dr. Fred Chandler repeated his paper on "How the Cranberry Plant Grows."

Congressman Charles L. Gifford, honorary president of Upper Cape club spoke briefly at Cotuit, in the course of his talk saying that he felt taxation of cooperatives was bound to come, even though he would oppose the measure. Such action was coming by Congress, he believed, because of the present rush to become a co-operative by so many organizations, including corporations, doing this solely for the purpose of gaining the tax exemption. He paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Urann, following the latter's address at Cotuit.

Willard A. Munson, director of Massachusetts Extension Service was a speaker at Dennis, representing Governor Tobin's Committee to provide food for the starving mil-

MAGNETIC *Natural* CRYOLITE.

For the Control of Cranberry Weevil and Fruit Worm

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Easy to Fill — Easy to Operate
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For all Dry Dusting

Magnetic Natural Cryolite is an effective fluorine insecticide available in sufficient quantities to meet your pest control requirements. This **natural** cryolite has high toxicity and contains at least 90% sodium fluoaluminate.

There is no shortage of "Magnetic" Natural Cryolite, and we invite cranberry growers in all sections to write to our nearest office for complete information.

The Stauffer Knapsack Duster is the newest development in dusting equipment—an easily operated, portable all-purpose duster. The duster is attached to the back with wide shoulder straps and the padded back rest makes it fit comfortably, leaving **both hands free** for efficient operation. A lever on the right side easily operates the bellows, screen, and flow of dust. It will handle every type of dry insecticide and fungicide. Available through your dealer or

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lions of Europe and Asia. Mr. Munson explained the dire necessity of sending wheat to meet this emergency, saying that wheat provided the most nourishment in the least bulk and least trouble to transport of any food. He said it was the duty of every American to waste no food, and thus be in position to buy less and also to produce food through home gardens, as during the war.

**CRANBERRIES NOT YET
"DECONTROLLED"**

Assuming that OPA is continued by Congress and that price control will continue in effect in some form or other, as is generally regarded as almost a certainty at present writing, C. M. Chaney is of the opinion there is "at least a 50-50 chance of cranberries being removed from price control this coming season. At present cranberries have not been "decontrolled", as were strawberries and all other berries, effective midnight, April 11th.

Even though cranberries are not

an important item in the cost of living index, cranberries have increased in popularity by advertising, and for other reasons. Demand is expected to be heavy, especially at the holiday period, and the 1946 crop, if light, would augment this demand.

For over forty years our management has been engaged in the distribution of CAPE COD Cranberries. A small factor in the deal, yes—but a significant one to those Growers we serve.

—Colley Cranberry Company—

Plymouth, Mass.

Office	Telephone
17 Court Street	Plymouth 1622

"RAIN BIRD SPRINKLERS"



***Pioneers:* Cranberry Frost Protection and Irrigation**

For complete data write

L. R. Nelson Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill.	Rain Bird Sprinkler Mfg., Glendora, Cal.
For Oregon and Washington, R. M. Wade—Oregon Culvert & Pipe, Portland, Ore.	



LEFT—GEORGE H. YUNK, VERNON GOLDSWORTHY, BERNARD BRAZEAU, CRAIG SCOTT.

VISIT MASSACHUSETTS

The four Wisconsinites above, photographed at the H. R. Bailey bog in South Carver, paid a brief visit to Massachusetts, April 19 to 21, visiting some of the bogs and paying a call at the Massachusetts

Experiment Station, where they talked with Dr. Chandler and "Joe" Kelley. Messrs. Goldsworthy, Brazeau and Scott are directors of the American Cranberry Exchange, this being the prime motive for the visit East, as the annual directors' meeting was held in New York the 22nd. Brazeau is chairman of the

Planning Committee of 9, advisory to the Industrial Committee of 8. Mr. Yunk is a native of Wisconsin, although he now conducts a candy business in Syracuse, N. Y., and is the recent purchaser of the Berlin marsh of Mr. Goldsworthy. He is also a part owner in another Wisconsin cranberry property. While in Massachusetts they made their headquarters in Middleboro.

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CRANBERRIES —

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FLAME 30" x 3" — 2000' F
KILLS STALKS-SEEDS-ROOTS
Endorsed by Agri. Authorities. 59 other uses:
tor: disinfecting torch, cactus pear burner,
kills poison ivy and oak; splits rocks; burns
out slumps; boils water, lead, tar, lead;
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Mant. ships at cost. 4 gal. welded
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Natural **CRYOLITE**

Many of your worst insect enemies can be controlled with Kryocide, the natural cryolite insecticide. It is safe, effective and economical to use. Cryolite is recommended for use against cranberry weevils, gypsy moth caterpillars, fruit worms, cranberry blossom worms and

false army worms. For the most effective use of Kryocide against these insects that bother your cranberries consult your local experiment station. Kryocide for spraying comes in 4 lb. and 50 lb. bags. Get a supply of this proved insecticide from your dealer **NOW**.

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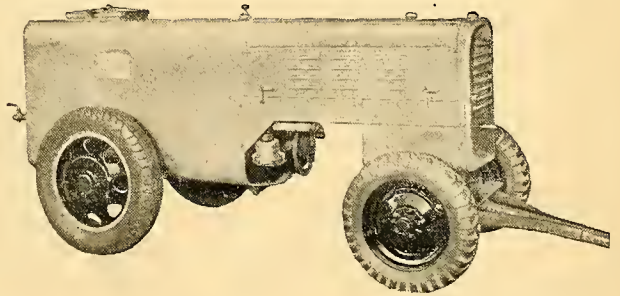
A Bean Royal Sprayer supplies this 34-nozzle boom on a Wisconsin marsh with pressure and volume to spare. Spraying at 600-lbs. pressure drives the fog of liquid insecticide into every crevice of the plant for better control of fireworm and other insect pests.

Bean Royal Sprayers give you the high-pressure performance you need for best results in controlling insect pests and diseases that attack cranberries. High pressure spray, by boom or gun, drives the fog of insecticide into every crevice and crack of the plant and blankets each leaf and twig with a protecting film.

You can depend upon Bean performance for protection when you need it. The famous Royal pump is all-enclosed—lubricated by a constant bath of clean oil. Performance sealed in and trouble sealed out. Rugged steel tanks are always ready for use and require no soaking.

Modern construction—steel for strength without weight—makes the husky Royals lightfooted and easily maneuverable on dike roads. Cut-under construction on four-wheel, engine-powered models for sharp turns.

Four-wheel, engine-powered Bean Royal Sprayers have pump capacities from 20 to 55 gallons-per-minute and supply tanks from 400 to 500 gallons. Royal Sprayers include models engine-powered for truck mounting and with tractor power take-off.



For further information about Bean Royal Sprayers, visit your nearby John Bean dealer or write for catalog. Learn how Bean high pressure performance can protect your crop and your profits.

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45 Milk Street
Boston 9, Mass.

Committee On Root Grub Is Named

As a result of a root grub survey conducted by J. Richard Beattie, County Agricultural Agent of Plymouth County, growers were acquainted with the fact that the cranberry root grub is one of our most serious pests today. The pest is most serious in Plymouth County, but certain sections of Barnstable County are also affected; therefore, all cranberry growing areas in the state are uniting in this effort to bring this pest under control. Actually, 42% of Plymouth County acreage is affected, ranging from a light to a heavy infestation, and consequently requires treatment. Growers have been warned by Dr. Franklin and Joseph Kelley of the Experiment Station of the ever-increasing acreage being affected already by the root grub, but the recent survey really brought the facts as near as could be estimated to the attention of the growers.

Briefly, the figures collected by
(Continued on Page 26)

Irrigation and Frost Protection for Cranberries



Send for blueprint and detailed specifications showing cost for typical 2½ acre bog

Or send sketch of your bog for special layout.



THE SKINNER IRRIGATION CO.

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GEORGE N. BARRIE, New England Distributor
BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

PYROCIDE DUST

Again Available

for efficient control of **CRANBERRY INSECTS**

DOES THE JOB... Growers welcome the return of genuine Pyrocide Dust for it gives exceptional control of fireworm, gypsy moth, blunt-nosed leaf-hopper, span worm and many other kinds of chewing and sucking insects.

NON-POISONOUS... Pyrocide Dust is non-poisonous and leaves no poisonous residue. Safer to use than poisons. Easier on the nose and throat of the operator.

SAVES YOU MONEY... Weight for weight Pyrocide Dust has equal or better killing power than pyrethrum powder yet Pyrocide Dust actually costs much less. Growers report savings of \$2.00 to \$4.00 per acre with most efficient control of cranberry insects.

Better Insecticides

McLAUGHLIN CORMLEY KING CO.

MAKERS OF INSECTICIDES

FOUNDED 1902

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Root Grub

(Continued from Page 24)

Mr. Beattie and printed in February "CRANBERRIES", and pertain only to Plymouth County are as follows: (1) Total acreage reported in Plymouth County was 5,036.9; (2) acreage previously given summer flooding, 557.1; (3) acreage previously treated, 993; (4) acreage that should be treated with PDB flakes, cyanide, 216; (5) acreage requiring summer flooding, 774; 1,367 acres recently treated by one of the three methods or 27% of total, and 2,141 acreage that requires immediate treatment by one of the three methods or 42%.

This information has been presented to the Plymouth County Cranberry Committee, the two cranberry clubs, and the directors of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. Each group was heartily in favor of an active campaign to bring this pest under control. At a recent committee meeting at the State Bog, the following growers were appointed to serve on the technical committee to head up the campaign. The appointment was made by the directors of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. Chairman, J. Richard Beattie, Plymouth County Agricultural Agent; Bertram Tomlinson,

Barnstable County Agricultural Agent; George Short, President of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association; Russell Makepeace, chairman of the Plymouth County Cranberry Committee; Orrin Colley, president of the South Shore Cranberry Club; Carleton Hammond, Sr., president of the South-eastern Cranberry Club; John F. Shields, president of the Upper Cape Cranberry Club, Barnstable County; Dr. H. J. Franklin, Dr. Fred Chandler, and Joseph Kelley of the State Bog, East Wareham.

At the committee meeting when plans for the campaign were discussed, County Agent Beattie submitted a report of progress for the approval of the group and many helpful suggestions for the campaign were forthcoming. A copy of this report will be given next month.

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The outstanding performance of RAIN BIRD sprinklers for portable pipe irrigation systems has brought them great popularity among farmers.

These sprinklers will out perform others because there is nothing in the interior to interrupt flow of water. All working parts are on the outside, always accessible and foolproof and the oscillator arm breaks up the stream like nothing you have seen before.

No. 20— $\frac{1}{2}$ " conn. Sprinkles to 80 ft. dia. with W. P. 40 lbs. Cap. 2 to 9 G. P. M. Head only \$3.00.

No. 40— $\frac{3}{4}$ " conn. Sprinkles to 115 ft. dia. with W. P. 50 lbs. Cap. 5 to 26 G. P. M. Head only \$6.00.

No. 70— $\frac{3}{4}$ " or 1" conn. Sprinkles to 150 ft. dia. with W. P. 75 lbs. Cap. 12 to 49 G. P. M. Head only \$8.00

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Stimtox "A" is an effective, low-cost Pyrethrum Powder activated for use in agricultural dusts. A time-tested product, Stimtox "A" for many years has proved its value and economy in the field.

Because approved Stimtox "A" is SAFE to use, it is especially recommended for cranberries.

Readily available, adequate supplies of Stimtox "A" are on hand for use on your 1946 crops.

**SAFE
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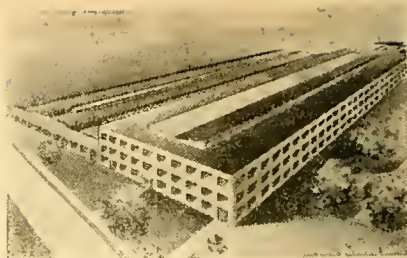


Bean Mfg. Co. Has Acquired Larger Quarters

Another of the Nation's "swords" is being "beaten into a plowshare" with the purchase of a Lansing, Michigan war plant by John Bean Mfg. Co., a Division of Food Machinery Corporation, and pioneer manufacturer of orchard and row-crop sprayers and other types of

agricultural machinery. One year ago the new home of the John Bean Mfg. Co. was part of the largest airplane propeller factory in the world.

Acquisition of the factory, which has 10½ acres of floor space, provides John Bean Mfg. Co. with more than three times the space available in the original factory building, according to Howard C. Lisle, general manager of the John Bean Company, and vice president of Food Machinery Corporation.



Lack of space has handicapped production for several years and operations of John Bean Mfg. Co. will be more than doubled with the increased facilities of the larger plant.

In addition to increasing production of sprayers, fruit and vegetable cleaners and graders, and other types of John Bean products familiar to the Nation's farmers, two entirely new crop harvesters will be built at the new Lansing factory.

John Bean engineers have been busy with improvements in orchard and row-crop sprayers. Two completely new series of sprayers are being introduced to the public during 1946. One is for large estates or small orchards and the other is an all-purpose sprayer for farms, ranches, and orchards of medium size. Also, it is expected that production of the Speed Sprayer, a new type of orchard sprayer, will be centered at the Lansing factory. The Speed Sprayer literally paints the trees like a giant air brush by blowing finely atomized spray solution in a man-made breeze.

Several months will elapse before John Bean Mfg. Co. has completed the task of moving into its new quarters, as the moving process is being carried on with as little interruption with production as possible. The new plant is located only a few blocks from the original Lansing, Michigan factory which was started thirty-two years ago.

In addition to increased production of agricultural machinery, John Bean Mfg. Co. will expand production of its Fog Fire Fighter and automotive service station equipment.

JERSEY HAS BLUEBERRY CONTROL CHART

A "Blueberry Insect and Disease Control Chart" has been issued by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and the Blueberry and Cranberry Research Laboratory at Pemberton. It is prepared by C. A. Doehlert, R. B. Wilcox and W. E. Tomlinson, Jr. Chart gives directions of when and what to do concerning weevil, fruitworm, blueberry fruitfly, stem borers, scale insects, cranberry rootworm, stunt, mummy berry, phomopsis twig blight, damping off in cutting bed, pruning and cultivation.



PROTECT

THIS YEAR'S PROMISE FOR
A

PROFITABLE
CRANBERRY CROP

Use **Black Leaf 40** in accordance with State recommendations for the control of

Spittle Insect Blunt-Nosed Leafhopper
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Insects don't pay for their meals...



The man-hours it takes to plan, plow, and plant your crop won't be wasted if you protect it with ALORCO Cryolite. Healthier crops mean healthier profits. Farmers know from experience that *this* is a superior insecticide to use.

You can control Chewing Insects on fruits and vegetables with chemically refined ALORCO Cryolite Insecticide. Science and nature are combined to make it more effective.

HERE'S HOW...

- 90% Active ingredients
- Controlled particle size
- Excellent dusting properties

- Wets and mixes readily
- Maximum, uniform coverage
- Greater adhesion
- Harmless to most foliage
- No harmful effect on soil balance
- Excellent suspendibility in spray tanks and lines
- Compatible with insoluble type copper compounds, sulfur and other neutral fungicides, insecticides and diluents
- Proved efficiency
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Growers' Cranberry Co. Holds Meeting, Elects Officers

The 51st annual meeting of Growers' Cranberry Company was held in the company office at Pemberton, New Jersey, April 16. Feature of the meeting was a talk by Carl D. Loos, attorney for American Cranberry Exchange, he giving a talk on "Cooperation", the

OPA and price ceilings. C. M. Chaney of the Exchange gave his annual report to the members.

The usual dinner was served to all present in Parish hall, adjoining the Company office, by the ladies of Pemberton.

During the year the Company lost three of its members by death: Joseph S. Evans, John C. Oliver, and Otto C. Luhrs.

Seven directors were re-elected, these being Edward Crabbe, Ethelburt Haines, Isaac Harrison,

Anthony DeMarco, Lester Collins, F. A. Scammell, Francis Sharpless. The four delegates to the American Cranberry Exchange re-elected were Theodore H. Budd, Sr., Franklin S. Chambers, Edward Crabbe and Isaac Harrison. Directors at their meeting following re-elected officers of Growers' Cranberry Company as: President, Theodore H. Budd, Sr.; first vice president, Isaac Harrison; second vice president, Edward Crabbe; third vice president, Joseph W. Darlington; treasurer and secretary, E. C. Becher. The newly-elected executive committee consists of Franklin S. Chambers, Ralph B. Clayberger, Edwin Crabbe, Joseph W. Darlington, Isaac Harrison, James Holman and F. A. Scammell.

CRANBERRIES

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RADIO FROST WARNINGS

Cranberry frost warnings are now being sent out over the radio to Massachusetts growers, originating from Dr. Franklin's office at Mass. Experiment Station, East Wareham. This is supplementary service to the telephone warning system subscribed to by many growers. This schedule is:

Station WEEI, Boston, 590K—2.29 p. m. and 8.54 p. m. daily, including Sunday.

Station WOCB, South Yarmouth, 1240K—2.29 daily, Sunday 2.59 p. m.; 9.29 p. m. daily and Sundays.

WISCONSIN AIR DUSTING

The Cranberry Dusting Company, a unit made up of Wisconsin growers, expects to resume air dusting of the marshes as was done prior to the war, this season. F. E. Mengel is president; Roy Potter, vice president; Ermon E. Bennett, secretary and treasurer.

The company has bought a Navy training plane which has been equipped for dusting. A. E. Package of Stevens Pt., Wisconsin, is the pilot. Dusting program includes dusting of nitrate fertilizer in June and for leafhopper in July, probably with pyrethrum.

Other members of this company include Bernard Brazeau, Central Cranberry Co., O. O. Potter, Guy Potter, William Dempze, Gaynor Cranberry Company.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶**10 Nights Brought Warnings**—April brought a total of nine nights for which warnings were sent out. The morning of April first brought the extreme low of 5, causing reports of minor damage incurred. The month ended with lows from several points of 18 on the morning of the 29th, this frost bringing reports of some damage, although probably not of any serious general consequence. The 18 degree temperature on the 29th was definitely low for that date of the season. Including the warning for the night of March 30th there was a total of 10 nights for which either one or two warnings were sent out. There were no general warnings the first week, although there were for inland points; the second week, 7-13, there were three general and some additional inland; the third week, 14-20, five, and the last week, one.

¶**Temperature**—April, according to Dr. Franklin, is not a month in which the temperature average is of particular significance, but the Boston Weather Bureau on April 30th reported departure from nor-

mal for April to that date was minus 6.

¶**Sunspots**—Dr. Franklin sizes up things as about average, with prospects for frosts in May and in early June, and a really bad frost could be in the cards in view of the numerous sunspots. On the other side of the picture is the fact the past two winters were not unduly severe.

¶**Rainfall Off**—April rainfall recorded at State Bog, East Wareham, was 3.29 inches, but this was half due to a rainfall on the 23rd when there was 2½ inches; otherwise, precipitation was slight, although recorded on several days. March had brought but 2 inches, and February 3, the season to date as a whole being definitely deficient. Result of this dry condition, now continued so long, coupled with the fact that a great deal of water was used for frost control during the month, is that May does not find growers too well prepared for emergencies.

WISCONSIN

¶**Prospects Excellent**—Most of the marshes were showing buds beginning to develop a little by April 30. Crop prospect appears excellent. While there was cold in April there was probably no frost damage. There has been little rain, and some of the growers were beginning to worry about the danger of forest fires.

NEW JERSEY

¶**Heavy April Frosts**—Heavy frosts occurred frequently during April, with minimum as low as 14 degrees on some cold bogs. No injury to cranberries was noted, however, at end of April, and up to that time very little injury had developed in blueberries. Early blueberry varieties were quite generally in bloom by the closing days of the month.

¶**Rainfall Very Deficient**—So far, every month of 1946 has brought very little rainfall, each having been deficient. Precipitation in January was 1.92 inches; February, 0.52 inches; March, 0.41 inches, and April, as the month was concluding had been 2.08 inches (the 25) or below normal. A total of almost 5 inches deficiency has developed this far into the year.

¶**Supplies Lowering**—Streams and reservoirs are beginning to show the effects of this deficiency. If May should prove to be frosty, water is going to be a critical item on many bogs.

¶**Temperature Normal**—In spite of some very cold nights the average mean temperature was very close to normal, or only about a degree above.



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WASHINGTON

¶Club Meeting—The Long Beach Peninsula Cranberry club met in mid-April and talked over the spray program for 1946. Decision was made that future meetings of the club during the active season would be on call. About 30 growers attended.

¶State Bog Sprinkler—Work of installing a new sprinkler system at the Cranberry Experiment Station, Long Beach, is in progress. Several growers are also installing sprinkler systems or are adding to their old ones. These include George Lillegaard, new owner of the Pugh bog; Clarence Hadley, who purchased the Dahl property; Carl Brateng, who is reclaiming the Western Cranberry Company bog on the Pioneer road; and Ostgard and Sundberg, who are putting in a sprinkler at the former Bloomer acreage.

¶Growers Busy—Red Hedlund is busy at his bog at Cranmoor, and Kautti and Philips have been busy fixing up the bog they purchased

from George Berry. Several sales of raw land have been consummated during the past few weeks and many new bogs will be set out before the end of the season.

¶Personal—Jim Olsson and Sumner Fish, Jr., of Bandon, Oregon, were April visitors with D. J. Crowley, director at the Long Beach Experiment Station.

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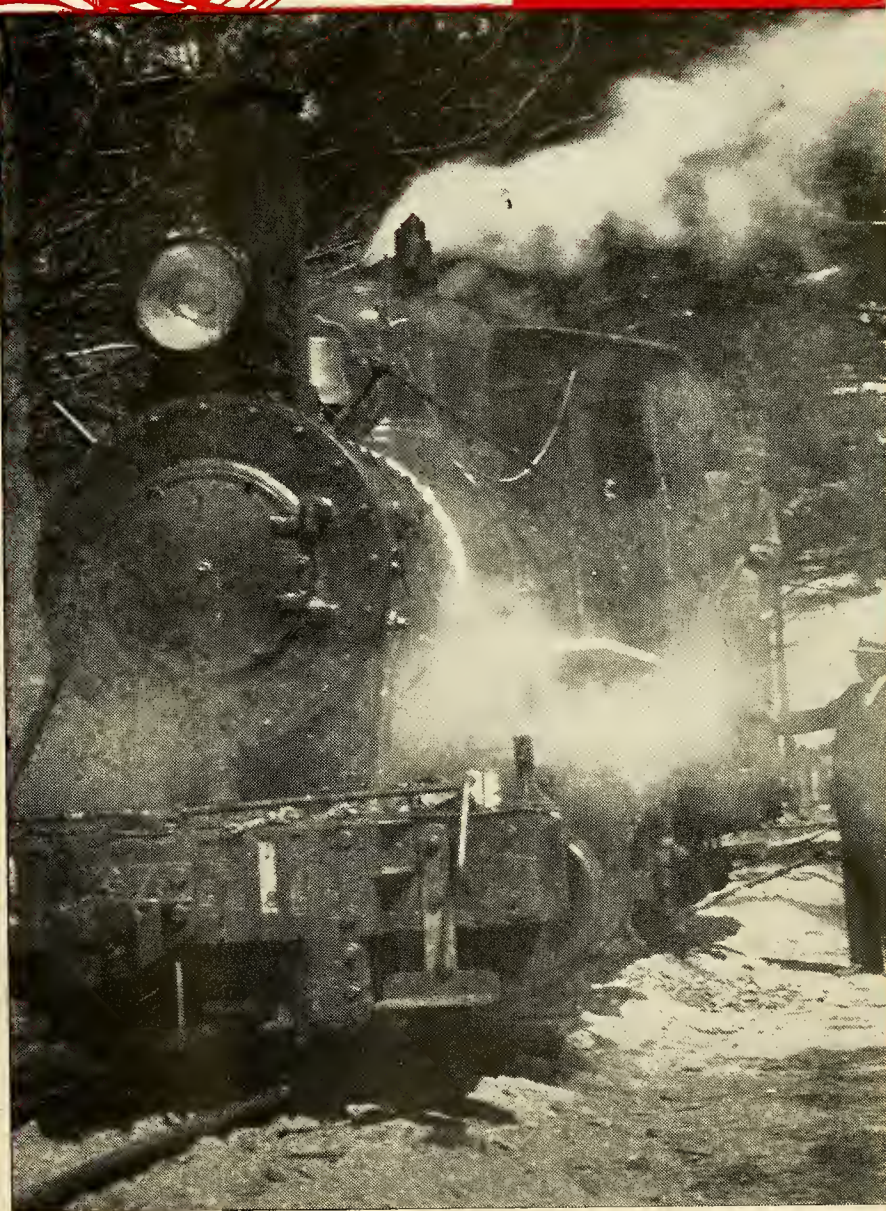
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Cranberries

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Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

LAST ANNUAL MEETING OF CCI JUNE 25

On June 25, Cranberry Cannery, Inc., will hold its last annual meeting.

After 16 years of constant growth, this cooperative will now evolve into the "National Cranberry Association", which will do a bigger and better job for cranberry growers.

Members of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., will automatically become charter members of the national organization, with the same privileges and the same responsibilities which have been theirs as members of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. As members of the National Cranberry Association, their horizons will be widened and the accomplishment of these objectives which are so greatly desired by all cranberry growers will be better assured:

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Cape Association Sponsors Mass. Industry Survey

President George E. Short, Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, has written to the Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, Fred E. Cole, requesting a new survey of the Massachusetts industry, as none has been taken in 12 years. This is one of several projects which may be taken up in the near future by the association as part of a more aggressive post-war program. The letter follows:

Commissioner Fred E. Cole
Mass. Dept. of Agriculture
24 State House
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Commissioner Cole:

The Officers and Directors of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association have had a lengthy discussion of the need for a new Cranberry survey. It is now over twelve years since the last Cranberry survey, and many Cranberry growers feel that such a survey would be very beneficial to our industry, and is greatly needed by the scientific staff working with the industry.

The following committee has been named by the directors of the association to develop this program: Mr. Homer Gibbs,

West Wareham; Mr. Marcus Urann, of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. South Hanson, Mass., and myself.

You may also wish to discuss the need for this survey with Dr. Franklin of the Cranberry Experiment Station, and other leaders of the industry. A copy of the results of the previous survey is enclosed for your information in considering this matter.

We request that Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) be placed in your budget at the first opportunity for such a survey project. We hope to have your support, and we will appreciate anything you can do to bring this Cranberry survey about.

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE E. SHORT.



Opening Field Meetings In Root Grub Campaign

Many Attend Demonstration Of Two Treatments in Plymouth County—Enrollment Cards Sent Out

The campaign against Root Grub in Massachusetts is on! Just how many are taking part is being determined. County Agent J. Richard Beattie of Plymouth County Extension Service and chairman of the campaign committee, has prepared cards which will enable the committee to enroll growers from the replies received. At the root grub committee meeting a few weeks ago it was agreed that N. E. Sales Company, Cranberry Cannery, independents and Extension service, would cooperate in the distribution of these cards to the growers.

Objective of the enrollment is to enable the committee to know at the end of a given period, possibly five years, whether any definite results are being obtained. Forty-two per cent of Plymouth County acreage is effected by grub.

That growers definitely are interested was demonstrated on the very first day of May when more than 75 were counted at a cranberry root grub field demonstration at the Smith-Hammond bog, Carver, and more than 50 the fol-



ABOVE—Growers surround Dr. Franklin (in front of tree in center) to hear his talk on Root Grub. LOWER—They watch application of Cyanide. Both scenes at Smith-Hammond Bog, Carver.

lowing afternoon at a repetition of the program at L. B. Handy bog, South Wareham. A frost warning of 19 had gone out that day, undoubtedly cutting attendance. At the first demonstration Carleton D. Hammond, Sr., manager of Smith-Hammond, had a trained crew to demonstrate proper measures of control. At the Blackmore Pond bog of Mr. Handy, Raymond Morse, field work superintendent of N. E. Sales, had a crew at work and was assisted by Robert Pierce.

The three approved methods of treatment as recommended in Massachusetts 1946 Insect and Disease Chart are (1) sodium cyanide in liquid form before vines make new growth; (2) PDB (paradichlorobenzene) flakes, covered

immediately after spread with an inch of sand. These were the two treatments demonstrated. The third is reflooding from May 12 to July 15, killing grubs and also the crop for the year, and described (in the chart) as more effective than the other two, and preferable if most of bog is infested.

Dr. Franklin and Joseph Kelley were at the meetings to teach the proper identification of the insect, its habits, and methods of control. They had bottled specimens. Also giving a demonstration was Robert B. Parmenter, Extension Forester, who showed the use of preservatives for native lumber, particularly when used in flumes, making it last four or five times its normal life.

(Continued on Page 26)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of June, 1946—Vol. II, No. 2

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Attorney Loos Suggests An "Interim Plan"

A letter from Karl D. Loos, of Washington, attorney for the American Cranberry Exchange to John R. Quarles of Boston, attorney for Cranberry Canners, Inc. suggests an "Interim Plan", as concerns the proposals for consolidation of the two major cooperatives, which is self-explanatory, and the plan proposed, follow:

May 23, 1946

Mr. John R. Quales,
50 Federal Street,
Boston, 10, Massachusetts

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter of May 18th. I think you are correct in the conclusion that there is no practical possibility of getting unanimous agreement in consummating at this time a program for consolidation of the industry into an overall national cooperative.

I also agree with you on the desirability of taking some action now to preserve as far as possible the advantages of cooperation in the industry and to put into effect such improvements in operation as the parties are agreed are desirable.

I would suggest that your proposed interim plan is prepared too much from the standpoint of the Cranberry Canners, Inc. While I agree with the changes you have outlined for Cranberry Canners are desirable, I think the interim plan should go further and include reference to the American Cranberry Exchange and provision for cooperation between the two organizations. While we should of course not attempt to do all that could be done through a consolidation into a single cooperative, it seems to me that we can at least have the American Cranberry Exchange designated as the sole selling agent for fresh berries and the Cranberry Canners, Inc., designated as the sole selling agent for berries that have been processed, including the

(Continued on Page 7)

New 'National Co-op' Plan Drawn, CCI to Vote on Adoption June 25

The latest and a decisive step in the plan for a "National Cooperative" has been taken in the issuance of an open letter to cranberry growers, with a proposed outline for an organization accompanying. The adoption of this will be voted upon at the annual meeting of Cranberry Canners, Inc., at Hanson, June 25th. This set-up in structure, is similar to that of CCI and if favorable vote is given by members, CCI would "evolve into" this organization, with the later addition of such other "Locals" as might be formed. This notice which growers received was signed by the "Voluntary Cranberry Industry Committee," and bore the signatures of Ellis D. Atwood, Marcus L. Urann, and John C. Makepeace. At the close of the

last meeting of the "Industry Committee of Eight," in New York, April 24th, the "grower members" decided to go ahead with a plan, as announced by Mr. Makepeace, in the last issue of this magazine. The Committee of Eight, while not dissolved has not met again. Since the issuance of the letter signed by the three "Voluntary Committee" members, the additional signatures of Franklin S. Chambers, Enoch F. Bills, Isaac Harrison, New Jersey; Albert Hedler, Charles L. Lewis, Guy N. Potter, Wisconsin; Colburn C. Wood, Kenneth G. Gar-side, Robert N. Andrews, and Harrison F. Goddard, Robert S. Handy, Mass., W. S. Jacobson, Rolla Parish, West Coast, have been added.

Voluntary Committee letter and plan, similar in many points to "Interim" Plan, follow in full:

May 28, 1946

To Cranberry Growers:

Up to the present time, the drafting of a structure for a National Cranberry Association has been done with the expectation of a merger of the American Cranberry Exchange and Cranberry Canners, Inc.

Although a National Cranberry Association is almost unanimously approved by growers in all districts, it appears unlikely that a unanimous agreement on the details will be reached in time to market the 1946 crop.

A large number of growers, including members of all existing cooperatives, with some 300,000 barrels of cranberries, are urging a National Association. We hope these growers who are not now ready to support it will, upon further study, agree it is a sound and progressive step and will ultimately help to bring

about merger which the Industry Survey recommended.

With the present turn of events, some changes in the National Cooperative set-up recommended by the Industry Committee of Eight become necessary, but the structure of the National Association will follow closely the recommendations of the Industry Committee. There will be no changes in its scope or its objectives.

At our request, Mr. Quarles has prepared the attached outline of a program which can be put into effect immediately. To save time and money, he is using as much of Cranberry Canners' present set-up as meets the recommendations of the Industry Committee and as approved by growers generally.

All members of Cranberry Canners, Inc., will automatically become charter members of the

National Cranberry Association. Other growers who desire to be charter members should sign the enclosed application and send it to any grower whose name appears on this letter.

The time is coming when you and your children will be proud to say you were a charter member of the National Cranberry Association, which is the natural progressive result of cooperation among able, far-seeing cranberry growers to bring to the canberry industry, and to its growers, even greater benefits and still further advantages.

We recommend it. We invite you to join us to bring it about.

Voluntary Cranberry Industry Committee

By Ellis D. Atwood
Marcus L. Urann
John C. Makepeace

PROPOSED NATIONAL CRANBERRY COOPERATIVE MARKETING PRGRAM

1. **Name.** The name will be National Cranberry Association, or some similar name, indication a national organization of Cranberry growers.

2. **Organization.** The structure and method of operation will conform as closely as possible to the Plan developed by the Industry Committee of Eight as unanimously approved by the various committees and representatives of the growers at the meeting in New York last February. The National will agree to market all berries delivered to it by its members, whether all or a stated percentage of the crop. Such berries will be sold fresh or processed, as determined by the Board of Directors or Executive Committee to be most advantageous. Members may make delivery direct to the National or through existing or new Locals, as they prefer.

3. **The Locals.** The existing State Companies will be invited to participate by delivering berries for processing as they have done with Cranberry Cannery, Inc., in the past. Additional Locals may be organized in any area but membership in a Local will not be required as a condition of membership in the National. Each Local will be self-governing and will adopt such voting and business procedures as it desires, so long as it complies with the legal requirements of a cooperative. Each Local will determine the nature and extent of the services it will render to its members and the method of financing its own operations. The National will account for the proceeds of berries delivered by each Local either to such Local or

direct to its members, as such Local may direct.

4. **Capital and Reserves.** Since adequate plants and equipment are already owned by grower agencies, there is no necessity for any new financing, or the adoption of any plan of retains, for capital expenditures. The National and the Locals will from time to time establish such operating reserves as their respective Boards may deem appropriate. In the case of the National, the records will be kept in such a manner, by years, that any amount set aside as reserves accruing from patronage of each member may be ascertained at any time, and to the extent that such reserves are not used up, they will be distributed to such members at a later time on an equitable basis.

5. **Directors.** Supervision and management of the National will be vested in its Board of Directors, which shall be chosen in such manner as to assure fair representation to each area and group. To this end, provision will be made for the naming of Directors on a patronage basis by the Locals or groups of direct members, each 25,000 barrels of berries delivered to the National being entitled to name one Director, and for this purpose Locals or individuals may combine their deliveries.

6. **Executive Committee.** Since as a practical matter the Directors cannot meet frequently and close supervision of operations by direct representatives of the Growers themselves is an essential element of this program, there will be an Executive Committee of not more than five (5) members chosen by the Board of Directors to serve at the pleasure of the Board and to have in general the full powers of the Board between its meetings. The members of the Executive Committee shall represent the several producing areas, and for each member there will be an alternate representing the same area. In the active operating season, the Executive Committee will be in virtually continuous session, and its members will be expected to be thoroughly familiar with the business and affairs of the National and also with local conditions in the producing areas which they represent. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be held in any area when the occasion arises. Members of this Committee will be reimbursed for their expenses and will be paid reasonable compensation for their work.

It will be the duty of the Executive Committee to exercise active and close supervision over all activities of the National, including the following specific duties:

(a) To supervise all operating

personnel, including employment and removal, fixing duties and salaries, requiring reports, and supervising generally.

(b) To supervise the finances of the corporation, including preparation of the budget, determination of all capital expenditures, authorization of advance payments and final distribution of proceeds of the berries to the members, declaration of dividends, and supervision of the accounting procedures.

(c) To determine sales policies, including the allocation between fresh sales and processing.

(d) To require observance by the members of the marketing agreements, by-laws, rules and regulations.

(e) To promote harmony and cooperation with other cooperatives.

7. **Method of Accomplishment.** In the interest of substantial savings in time and expense, it is proposed to carry out this program by making use of the present corporate and financial structure of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., with such changes in its Certificate of Incorporation and By-Laws as may be necessary or appropriate to fit it into this plan. The name will be changed as indicated in paragraph 1 above. The existing capital structure seems appropriate for the present. New members will be asked to purchase at least one share of voting stock and will be invited to purchase additional shares bearing a reasonable relation to their expected patronage. Since the members and Directors of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., have already enthusiastically approved this general program, authorization of the necessary corporate changes is assured. The program in its entirety will be operative for handling the 1946 crop.

8. **Effect of Program.** This program is designed to accomplish so much of the Plan sponsored by the Industry Committee of Eight as can be adopted prior to obtaining unanimous approval. It will not in any way impede the consummation of the Original Plan. It is hoped that in due course a way can be found to carry out the Original Plan in its entirety through consolidation of the National Cranberry Association and the American Cranberry Exchange. Unless and until that is accomplished, the present program contemplates cooperation with the American Cranberry Exchange and its constituent State Companies to the fullest extent possible.

Interim Plan

(Continued from Page 5)

processing. Each organization would, of course, control its own operations.

Perhaps you have considered this idea but feel that New England Cranberry Sales Company or the Exchange would not go along with any such program. However, it seems to me that the issues on which there is disagreement are primarily two in number:

(1) The manner of voting, whether one member one vote or on the basis of volume and, as a corollary, the question of who is going to control the new cooperative.

(2) The propriety of the use of par of CCI stock as the purchase price of that stock in connection with the proposed consolidation.

Neither of these questions would be involved in any way in the plan which I suggest. While there has been a good deal of heat generated during the controversy over the plan, an announcement that the plan has been temporarily abandoned should permit all of that heat to be dissipated. With it I would hope would also disappear the antagonisms which appear to have caused some individuals on both sides to desire to tear down the other side. At any rate it seems to me an effort should be made to present an industry program as an interim program rather than merely a CCI program.

The matter would seem to be of sufficient importance to warrant having another meeting of the industry committee of eight together with the state advisory committees, to see if some interim program could not be agreed upon. I have tried my hand at rewriting your proposal and enclose a copy, which will perhaps give a better idea of what I have in mind. This has been prepared entirely on my own initiative and I have neither the authority nor desire to attempt to commit anybody connected with the American Cranberry Exchange or Cranberry Cannery, Inc. on the subject. However it may serve as a basis for discussion.

Very sincerely yours,
Karl D. Loos

Mr. Loos' Proposal

May 23, 1946

To all Cranberry Growers:

Apparently there is little hope now of getting the new unified, national cranberry cooperative organization established in time to handle the 1946 crop. Whether it can be done at all is not certain but, in view of the obvious soundness of such a program and of the practically unanimous approval by all areas of the principle of a sin-

gle national cooperative to handle both fresh and processed sales, we hope and believe that it can be and we shall continue to work for it.

In the meantime, however, the growers must be given service, the crop must be marketed and the advances already achieved in the cooperative way must be preserved.

The conferences and discussions of the last 18 months have indicated quite clearly what the growers want and what they have a right to expect of their cooperatives. On most points there is no dispute. The differences of opinion in the main relate to the exercise of control of the proposed new cooperative and the propriety of par as a purchase price of CCI stock. Both of these questions are of present importance but in the life of the industry are of minor significance. Certain changes in the old ways of doing things are obviously desired. Some of these can be put into effect immediately without reference to an overall plan; others can be realized only if and when all elements of the industry agree on a single national organization.

To meet the immediate situation and assure to the industry without further delay as many of the advantages of unified national cooperation as can be brought about without unanimous agreement, we propose the following:

Interim Program

A. Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

1. The organizational setup of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., will be changed to the extent necessary to give effect to the applicable principles of the Plan. Provision will be made for the selection of directors on a patronage basis (one director for each 25,000 barrels, with several directors at large.) An executive committee of three or five members (with compensation) will actively supervise all operations and all capital expenditures. Financial matters will be under a treasurer reporting direct to the board or executive committee.

2. Members will be invited (but not required) to deliver all of their berries to Cranberry Cannery, Inc., which in turn will agree to market all berries delivered to it in the manner deemed most beneficial to the members. In this connection it will make arrangements for selling berries in the fresh fruit market if directed by individual members or if necessary for the most advantageous marketing of the crop.

3. Existing state companies and new locals will be invited to participate, delivering all or a stated portion of their berries for sale fresh or for processing. The Company will continue to do screening, packing, etc., at cost for the locals

or individuals desiring such service. Each local will handle its affairs in its own way and will determine what services it will render to its members.

4. Since the Company is already financed with outstanding preferred and common stock, it is not necessary to raise new capital or adopt a plan of revolving fund retains. The stock will be left as it is for the present. The net proceeds of all berries will be distributed in accordance with the Agreement of Association and By-laws.

5. CCI will request the American Cranberry Exchange to act as its sales agent in the sale of all berries to be sold on the fresh fruit market. For berries so sold, CCI will make no selling or service charge.

6. CCI will cooperate with other cooperative units in the industry in such manner as to promote the welfare of growers generally and will continue its efforts to resolve the differences that have prevented an immediate consolidation.

B. American Cranberry Exchange.

1. The organizational setup of the American Cranberry Exchange will continue in its present form for the time being.

2. The state sales companies will be requested to make all sales of berries for processing as well as fresh sales through the American Cranberry Exchange. The Exchange will determine the proportion to be marketed fresh and the proportion to be processed.

3. Since no additional financing is needed for the fresh fruit sales, the present revolving funds of the Exchange will continue in their present form.

4. The Exchange will tender all berries for processing to CCI for processing in accordance with CCI pool agreement on member berries. On such berries as are accepted by CCI, the Exchange will make no selling or service charges against the sales companies, each of which shall be permitted to make such charges for its own account as it may determine.

5. American Cranberry Exchange will cooperate with other cooperative units in the industry in such manner as to promote the welfare of growers generally and will continue its efforts to resolve the differences that have prevented immediate consolidation.

This Interim Program will retain all of the present elements of strength in the present organizations—American Cranberry Exchange and Cranberry Cannery, Inc. and will adopt many of the improvements brought to light through the industry survey and discussions. It will further ad-

(Continued on Page 20)



TOP—Crew working at switch.
LOWER—No. 7 takes on water at reservoir



Mr. Atwood, Surveyor. He laid out the route of the "Cranberry Belt".

Steam Is Up, the Whistle Tootin' On the "Cranberry Belt" Line

Quarter Mile of Track Is Laid, and Steam Locomotive Number 7 Hauling Trains at South Carver, Mass., Bog of Ellis D. Atwood—8 Mile System Eventually

By CLARENCE J. HALL

The highball is waving, the signal light shines green for "high-tailing" along the first completed section of the eventual proposed 8-mile system of the "Edaville Rail Road" of Ellis D. Atwood at South Carver, Massachusetts.

Actually the portion of this coming cranberry transportation empire of "steel and steam," isn't very long as yet—only 1,300 feet, and there hasn't been much "high-tailing" in traffic over said mainline. But there has been laid down this 1,300 ft. or quarter mile of 56 lb. 2 ft. gauge rail, and it is now the only railroad of this slender width in North America, as far as is known, and traffic has run over it.

By arduous scouting and scraping around, there has been assembled enough of the track and the necessary cross ties to construct two and a half miles. These ties came from the N. Y. N. H. as rejects, 6,000 of them, which when cut in two will

provide ties 4 ft. 6 in. long; there are sufficient switches and other materials. The distance of 2.5 miles, which is the distance from the Atwood screenhouse to the Atwood baseball field is the objective which is being shot at for July

first, or at least sometime this summer. The next immediate step will be 2.5 more miles around the 300-acre reservoir and back to a point northwest of the screenhouse.

From this will extend, in the near future, spurs and switches and extensions, to sand piles, to bog units and otherwise over the 1,800 acre Atwood cranberry plantation to make up the 8 mile system. The detailed story of Mr. Atwood and his famous South Carver bogs, with 210 acres in vines, in nearly 40 units, large and small, the 400 acres of reservoir, the 16 miles of roadway (some hard-surfaced), the scores of flumes, annual cranberry production approaching 10,000 bbls. was told in CRANBERRIES, Sept. 1941.

CRANBERRIES readers may recall this project of a railway was mentioned, possibly for the first time in type in the issue of last November, and brief hints of the progress made have been published since. Now, with publicity already appearing in various prints and over the radio, development of Mr. Atwood's dream is sufficiently beyond the planning stage to give cranberry growers the real low-down on this unique enterprise within the industry.

Hobby or Practical Railroad?

Question: "Is the 'Edaville Rail Road,' sub-title 'The Cranberry Belt,' a hobby or a practical adjunct to the business of growing cranberries?" The answer must be, it is some of each.

Mr. Atwood and his right-hand man of railroad affairs, Linwood W. Moody, imported from Maine as an expert to supervise the railroading project, emphasize the fact this will be in industrial railroad—a really dollars and cents investment in practicality. Atwood admits it will also have its hobby angle, but its main purpose is improved efficiency.

When the parlor car of the "Cranberry Belt," which is also an "only one of its kind" in North America, and the two shiny coaches filled with sight-seers and guests are rolling along behind Steam Locomotive No. 7, rounding the curves and skirting the shores of bogs and reservoirs, it will not be

cranberry work. These occasions will be gala events, Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and it will be a dim-witted visitor, indeed, who makes this trip and does not carry away a lasting and treasured memory of the experience, with its cranberry background.

But, on the other hand when the traffic consists of freight and flat cars hauling sand or other material, empty harvest boxes or boxes filled with berries picked up from the various bogs; when crews are carried from unit to unit over the plantation, pulled by a four-ton Plymouth gas work locomotive, this will be business. It is estimated that Mr. Atwood moves about 10,000 yards of sand in a year. Moved in trucks, two yards to a truck, this means a lot of truck trips and man hours. A narrow-gauge flatcar can carry ten yards, five cars to the train, or 50 yards to the single trip. This aspect of the Edaville R.R. is of the hard, sweaty kind of labor involved in cranberry growing. It will be quite different from the festive affairs when parlor car and coaches click along behind the plume of smoke from No. 7, the entire outfit polished and painted and passengers having the time of their lives.

Thus "The Cranberry Belt," may be said to be definitely "two-faced," as, in matter of fact, is any railroad system, with its service of freight traffic as one division and its passenger travel with de-luxe cars, diners and flossed-up equipment, another.

To get down to some details, "Edaville" is a coined name from the initials of Ellis D. Atwood, and the "ville" comes from the fact that some years ago he established a village of model homes for many of his year-round workers and called this project "Edaville," and the two-lane avenue along which the homes are constructed he named "Eda Avenue."

Equipment

Equipment gathered together (after how much scrambling around for this fast-disappearing narrow gauge railroad stock, only Mr. Atwood and Mr. Moody fully know), consists of 15 flatcars, 4 box cars, one tank car, two cabooses, one baggage car, two coaches

and the prize of prizes "Rangeley," the parlor car, and of course, Steam Locomotive No. 7.

This summer there will be a second midget engine, No. 8, although it will not be the property of the Edaville. No. 8 will merely use the trackage of the Cranberry Belt. This locomotive is the property of one John Holt of Cleveland, Ohio, who was formerly in the Locomotive Shops of the famous Nickle Plate line. During the war Corporal Holt was with the U. S. Army in India, one of the outfit that ran the Bengal and Assam railway. He plans to spend vacation time in Edaville.

Now in operation is a railroad service shop, which has a single track, this being in the screenhouse. The track accomodating 3 cars was made by lowering a portion of the cement floor about a foot for a width of 8 feet and a distance of about 100 feet. Also the machine shop, in a separate building has been turned into a completely-equipped railroad repair shop with double tracks, for rolling in two cars at a time. Plans for the future include a real combined repair shop and roundhouse.

Still in the planning stage, as well, are culverts and bridges, and probably some stations along the Edaville system.

However, already the territory at the rear of the screenhouse bears more than coincidental resemblance to a regular railroad yard, such is a part of every railroad terminal.

Historical Preservation

In assembling this narrow-gauge equipment, some of which was already in junk yards or scheduled for the scrap heap, Mr. Atwood has performed a service of historical preservation — at least in the opinion of the myriad of railroad fans. This narrow-gauge railroad business has become pretty much a dead duck in the United States, but the fact remains that foreign lands still go strong for the trains in miniature.

Let's listen to Mr. Moody, a recognized railroad authority, for some information along this line. It was in the 1870's that the narrow gauge "bug" began spreading in popularity, and it appears it

was in Massachusetts that one George Mansfield began considering a 24-inch gauge after having seen or heard about the famous Fistinging Railway which was then making railroad history in Wales.

Incidentally, the tendency to lump "narrow-gauge" into a common pile is not a satisfactory way, to the exacting mind of a railroad fan. There have been something like 40 different narrower-than-standard gauges in this country. The 24-in. is about the narrowest used commercially. The 3-ft. and the 42-in. were the most common, and while now only a few hundred miles remain in North America, half a century ago there were several thousand—some of the present trunk lines having once been spiked to those slimmer widths.

Returning to Mr. Mansfield, after building an experimental wooden-rail 2-footer in his back yard, which he called "The Sumner Heights and Hazelwood Valley R. R.," he succeeded in talking the citizens of Billerica and Bedford into building one of these Lilliputian railroads between those two Massachusetts towns. This line was named after the two towns, and lasted for a couple of years.

Continuing the story, Mr. Moody tells how Mr. Mansfield "picked the 'B & B' up under his arm, and hied forth for the Franklin County (Maine) hills where he set it down again as the 'Sandy River R. R.' 18 miles from Farmington, Maine, to Phillips. That was in 1879 and really the start of the two-footers."

"Busted and Still Running"

The Bridgton & Saco River R. R., from which Mr. Atwood acquired some of the equipment, was the second among Maine's 2-foot R.Rs. This line was later known as the "Busted & Still Running." It later became the Bridgton & Harrison.

"Maine went railroad whacky. Everyone and his father-in-law wanted a 2-ft. gauge. Some got them. Logging branches too, went down and stocks and fares went up. The 'Rangeley Express' made three trips a day between Farmington and Rangeley, 47 miles, hauling the only 2-ft. gauge parlor car in North America. At one



ENGINE, AND PARLOR CAR ONLY, PAUSES BY BOGSIDE

time in Maine there were 208 miles of track, 40 midget locomotives, and more than 500 cars.

"But the lumber business waned, agriculture limped, Maine manufacturers moved west, trucks took what freight traffic was left. The little 24-inchers of Maine whistled out the last flag, pulled their fires and the bushes quickly sprang over the places where they were. "The Sandy River passed out 11 years ago; the Bridgton, 5."

"Then," still quoting Mr. Moody, "when the Bridgton was gasping its last, Mr. Atwood came to Maine to get the narrow-gauge, to bring it back to its native state before the junkmen and blast-furnaces removed the last vestige of the 24-inchers from America."

Fighting it out for most interest as concerns the equipment, will undoubtedly be the Baldwin, No. 7, and the Rangeley parlor car. Mr. Moody describes No. 7 as a "squatty little kettle, only about 10 ft. to the top of her stack, laying low on the outside frames, the 7½

ft. wide cab perched high above it. The overhang is nearly 3 ft., half again the width of the track, but she looks very steady and substantial." She is a modified type, built in 1913 by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and has a 2-4-4 wheel arrangement, that is, there are two leading wheels, four driving wheels of 35 inch diameter, and four trailers. No. 7 weighs 66,500 lbs., burns soft coal, carrying a ton and a half, and takes 1,000 gals. of water in her tank. She came from the Bridgton line.

The parlor-car "Rangeley" was built in 1901 by Jackson & Sharpe, now American Car & Foundry Co., Wilmington, Del., for the Sandy River. It has such luxuries as smoking compartment, observation section, hot-water heat, washroom, and carpeted floor, betasselled windows, mahogany inlaid woods, crystal mirrors, kerosene lights and individual, swivel seats, which if the passenger isn't more than a cranberry scoop or so wide, are very comfortable. When operated

on the Rangeley Express, the luxurious conveyance even had a colored porter.

The car is about 50 ft. long over the platforms, just under 7 ft. wide and is about 11 ft. from the rail to the top; a standard car built to these same proportions would be approximately 125 ft. long, 18 ft. wide and 13 ft. high.

The tank car came from the Bridgton & Harrison and was one of two really owned by its president, who had a bulk oil plant. It has 3,000 gal. capacity and built on regular 2-ft. flat cars. These were also said to be the only 2-ft. gauge tank cars in North America.

The coaches are 42 ft. long, 6½ ft. wide, and seat 32. The decks are 24 in. from the rails whereas a standard size coach is nearly 5 ft.

Atwood Long a R. R. Fan

Mr. Atwood is a member of Railroad Enthusiasts, Inc., which, in case you do not know, is a group of people who are very fond of railroads—big and small. This

group numbers among its membership bankers, businessmen, clergymen, college professors, camera fans. It meets once a month in a room on the top floor of the old Back Bay station in Boston. Much of the conversation there, it is understood, is rather unintelligible to the average person, with such expressions as "burn the earth," "pass that thistle," "let 'er rock," "keep her steady on the track," "streak of rust," "high-tailing," etc.

Mr. Atwood is also a member of the "Railway and Historical Society," which is associated with Baker Library, Harvard College. He subscribes to railroad periodicals, buys railroad books as they come out, and has a fine library of railroad literature and photographs. This business of "hobby railroading" is a very real and active field for its devotees.

Already the "Cranberry Belt" line has been accorded wordage in Time Magazine, the Boston Post, the Boston Globe, the New Bedford Standard-Times, the Old Colony Memorial, the Bridgewater Independent, "Wheels" the publication of the American Car and Foundry Company, the Christian Science Monitor.

Miss Elizabeth Foster, who has written a new novel "The Islanders," has mentioned Edaville over the radio and Marjorie Mills has commented upon Mr. Moody's Edaville house organ, "The Bogger."

Conventions for Edaville are already in the making, with the "Cranberry Belt" the main dish of attraction.

The Southeastern Massachusetts Postmasters' Association held the first—on May 15, when about 80 postmasters and their wives hastily gulped a supper and then went out to ride back and forth on the Edaville R. R. James E. Marvelle, Wareham postmaster, and for many years a railroad man (electric) assumed the role of conductor.

When the whistles really start tootin' on the Edaville R. R., and the cars get a-rolin' and things in general get slicked up, the interest which is now generating concerning Mr. Atwood's project should have tremendous possibilities. Edaville

will be a mecca for railroad fans from all over the country. The midget railroad with its picturesque cranberry surroundings will be an earthly paradise for the "shutter bug."

Every cranberry grower will hope to see, sooner, or later, this railroad-cranberry project of Mr. Atwood, who has the capacity of having wonderful dreams and then making them practical realities.

His "Peacedale" Christmas displays before the war drew visitors from nearly every state in the union and some foreign countries. The Edaville Rail Road definitely has potentialities which could make it one of the show places of America.

"Breathes there a man, with soul so dead" he would not want to glide along in the diminutive parlor-car "Rangeley," or one of the coaches, around these Cape Cod cranberry bogs? Already this hope is being written in the "future book" of many—I know it is in mine.

(Editorial Note: It is only fair to Mr. Atwood to say that since the foregoing was written the wish has come true. Your editor has had a ride not only in the parlor car but in the cab of Old Number Seven herself. And, frankly, it's going to be a tough job in the future not to give the "Cranberry Belt" more space typographically and photographically than should be. Boy, it's a fascinating project.)

MR. MOODY

Linwood W. Moody, who is helping with Mr. Atwood's railroad affairs, has been interested in railroading all his life, with writing, publishing and photography his other activities. Hailing from Union, Maine, he has been familiar with and has loved the "doodle-bug" railroads since he was a lad. He started being a railroad man when he was sixteen, and for a time was with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Before the war he began the publication of "Moody's Magazine" at Union, this monthly being subtitled "A Railroad Review." He

featured the narrow-gauge roads of the country, and was building up a sizeable circulation among rail enthusiasts when the war cut short the life of "Moody's" after three issues. He has taken many railroad photographs and has a notable collection of his own pictures and of others.

Since his arrival at Edaville, he has been issuing an employee's publication, aptly named "The Bogger." This is mimeographed at present, and written for the most part with a humorous twist concerning the trials and tribulations of getting "The Cranberry Belt" in operation. He already has a substantial mailing list, including many requests from far and wide. This publication, very modest as yet, is spreading the fame of Edaville and of cranberries.

Mr. Moody, at one time, studied cartooning and he includes many of his own drawings, most entertaining of which is a series depicting Francis Merritt, well-known and respected foreman of Mr. Atwood's property, and his bookkeeper, George Raymond. Mr. Moody takes full cartoonist's license with the fact George is substantial in horizontal proportions and "builds up" the teeth of Mr. Merritt. They debate cranberry-railroad etiquette, depicting Francis in a Mortimer Snerd role. A sample cartoon appears herewith.

NOTICE to Subscribers

Effective July, 1946, the yearly subscription rate to CRANBERRIES becomes \$3.00. The cranberry industry is expanding, CRANBERRIES Magazine is now carrying more pages of cranberry information each month, attempting to keep you posted on events as they develop and concern all with cranberry interests.

In appreciation of past cooperation, any present subscriber who wishes may renew for one year in advance at the old rate of \$2.50 until July 15th.



GEORGE—"No, no, Francis; you don't wear the funny hat on freight trains."

"Cape Cod Farms" Has Large Cranberry Cannery On Cape

Theodore F. Clifton, President, Is Also Now Operator of Cape Bogs With Idea of Extensive Rejuvenation Program.

Cape Cod Farms, Inc., Theodore E. Clifton, president, is beginning large scale cranberry processing this season with an announced capacity to process up to 50,000 barrels. Mr. Clifton first processed cranberries and other fruit in 1931 at West Barnstable, operating the "Cape Cod Jelly Houses" along Cape highways, these expanding to other points on the Atlantic seaboard, north into Maine and south into Florida. Two years ago Cape Cod Farms processed 10,000 cases or 1,000 barrels of cranberries, and last year 140,000 cases or 14,000 barrels.

Cape Cod Farms, Inc., is located

at Hyannis, and Mr. Clifton considers himself as operating the only cranberry canning plant on Cape Cod, "in the heart of the cranberry belt", advertising this slogan as accurate, because this is the only cranberry canning plant in Barnstable County. Barnstable County, strictly speaking, makes up Cape Cod, although this definition of "The Cape" is often disputed.

The new Cape Cod Farms office and plant, to which the business moved from the old plant in West Barnstable, was built about five years ago. In addition to cranberries there is processing of wild beach plum jam, orange and cherry marmalades, and a combination of the two latter, cherry-orange. With the war in progress, Mr. Clifton conceived the idea that the U. S. Army could have beach plum



ABOVE — Mr. Moody, beside the herald he designed for the "Cranberry Belt"

All pictures
CRANBERRIES
Photos

jam on the menu for the boys in service, and succeeded in obtaining a considerable order for this product of the berry native to the Cape and to other points along the coast, including New Jersey. In 1944, which was a "good beach plum year" on the Cape, he bought and processed more than 4,000 bushels for the Army.

Readers of CRANBERRIES will recall that a couple of years ago there was considerable interest in the commercial possibilities of beach plums, this being particularly interesting to cranberry growers, as a good deal of land owned by growers was that on which the beach plum grew or could be made to grow. Mr. Clifton, who was the originator of much of this interest, has come definitely to the conclusion that the beach plum is a "one year in three" crop—the first year little or none, the next year moderate, as may be the case this year, and the third year a "good beach plum year." Beach plums come along in the scheme of processing in August, just prior to the cranberry harvest.

Mr. Clifton considers that cranberry sauce belongs among the "quality" foods, for which the consumer will pay a higher price and which should bring a higher price to the producer, and has been operating on that theory. Cape Cod Farms pack in both glass and tin, and he believes that he originated the "sliced" cranberry sauce. Quality of the sliced sauce, he believes, is that it has an added advantage in flavor as there is flavor in the seed, and also the product has a certain amount of "texture", it being less of a jelly. He thinks

(Continued on Page 16)

★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★ — ★

It's more fun fishin' than cuttin' bait!



But if someone doesn't "cut bait" and do other forms of productive work there will be no fishing for pleasure, nor other pleasure activities of any kind. Production is needed today.

Though wages are high and we all have a lot of money, more than we ever had before, it is all worthless without production.

High wages and the possession of a lot of money, more than most of us ever had before, mean nothing unless backed up by the production of materials. A large part of the population can't fish nor loaf all the time.

This is the 48th in a series of messages, sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

Slocum-Gibbs Cranberry Co.

RUEL S. GIBBS, Gen. Mgr.

Jesse A. Holmes & Son

Sawmills at Carver, Mass.

Tel. Carver 10-3

**CRANBERRIES
MAGAZINE**

Decas

Cranberry Company

Growers and Shippers of
CAPE COD CRANBERRIES

Wareham, Mass.

**THIS SPACE
OPEN TO YOU**

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New Bedford, Mass.

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Est. 1865

L. B. R. BARKER

Buzzards Bay
Mass.

H. R. BAILEY CO.

South Carver, Mass.

ELLIS D. ATWOOD

South Carver, Mass.

5

THE MARKET IS THERE TO GO AFTER

THE national income, from 1939 through 1945, has grown from approximately 71 to 157 billions of dollars. Of this increase in the size of the nation's pocket-book, labor's share has been estimated at about 73 per cent for wages and salaries. The average worker is now able to buy more loaves of bread, more food of all kinds, than ever before in history. To have cranberries on his table requires shorter working time on his part than it did in former years. In other words, the average wage-earner can afford the pleasure and health benefits of this semi-luxury fruit almost any time he pleases. With cranberries, fresh in season, canned, dehydrated and frozen the whole of the year, it is the job of the industry to make him want cranberries more often. The market is there if the industry reaches it.

"PEACELESSNESS"

IT is not war; it is not peace, this period we are living through now. Someone has called it "peacelessness". We do not feel the serenity of peace; as a nation we do not feel warlike—at least toward other nations.

In this country what has been going on between organized labor and capital, or between these workers and industry, or however you choose to express the struggle, is certainly not peace. There are conflicts of every kind, from over who gets the quarter pound of butter to who builds a house. Advocates of "statism" of super-control battle those who still believe in individualism.

"Peacelessness" stalks our industry. We are at strife among ourselves—we reflect the general world scene.

"A CLEAR TRACK" TO THE EDAVILLE R. R.

THERE may be scoffers (and in fact there are) at the "Edaville Railroad", and we would not attempt to argue whether it is "practical" or not. Definitely this railroad can be used, probably to excellent advantage, in practical cranberry growing. Of its publicity value to the cranberry industry we have no question. Mr. Atwood and his Cranberry Belt Line railroad will

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bring advertising to cranberries which could not be bought for many thousands of dollars. The numerous stories which have already appeared and radio mention have reminded thousands of people of cranberries. The publicity which has already appeared, we believe, will be only a drop in the bucket as to what will be in store in newspapers, magazines, movie news and radio when the present plans are in full swing. Here's to a clear track and a full head of steam to "Edaville R. R." and Mr. Atwood.

Foresight is STILL necessary

THIS IS THE TIME to plan for Pumps and Dusters—to lay preliminary plans for screenhouse equipment.

Remember SUPPLIES ARE STILL LIMITED.

Season's Supply of Scoops Now Completed

HAYDEN SEPARATOR MANUFACTURING CO.

E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

Cape Cod Farms

(Continued from Page 13)

this sliced cranberry sauce retains the advantages of both the whole berry and the strained sauce, without certain disadvantages of each. He packs three kinds, strained, whole, and sliced.

Cape Cod Farms sells under two trade names, "Anne Standish Clifton" brand, Anne Standish being the maiden name of Mrs. Clifton, who is a direct descendant of Myles Standish, and of "Cape Cod Farms." He classified the product as "Old Fashioned" cranberry sauce.

Friends New England Foods, Inc., Melrose, Mass., is the New England distributor, handling the "Cape Cod Farms" brand. Already the product of this Cape Cod cannery is distributed throughout the east and middle west to Kansas City.

Mr. Clifton has another stake in the cranberry industry besides the processing of cranberries. He is also a grower. Cape Cod Farms now operates about 100 acres of bearing bog, having bought about 90 per cent of the bogs formerly operated by Elnathan E. Eldredge of South Orleans, one of the best known growers of the Cape. These include properties on the lower Cape at Orleans, Chatham and Harwich and consist of the Skaket bogs, the Cove bogs, the Snow, the Emery, the Hurley, the Maple Springs, the Eldredge-Small, the

Raymond, the Buck, the Harding, the Orleans, the Meeting House, the R. J. Nickerson, Co'y and Sulphur Spring Brook. He can and proposes to increase vine acreage on these properties by about 50 more in addition to those now in bearing.

Mr. Clifton has the belief—admirable from the viewpoint of an increasing industry—that many of the bogs on the Cape proper which for one reason and another have run out, can, through renovation, be brought back into satisfactory production. He is in the market for such Cape Cod properties and willing to put this theory to the test.

"WAREHAM HAIL AREA"

Wareham (some parts) and adjacent area was visited by a brief, but terrific, rain and thunderstorm, with much hail, in the mid-afternoon of June 5th. Considerable damage to cranberry bogs was the result, just how much could not be determined until the sun had had a chance to shine on the vines for a day or two to see if they "collapsed", Dr. Franklin said. Direct injury to new growth from the slicing hail and rain was obvious immediately. There was also some damage to cultivated blueberries in the region.

In less than an hour 1.20 inches of rainfall was recorded at the State bogs, and at West Wareham, toward South Carver and into Rochester, the hail was piled thick on the bogs, under trees on the shores, and along the roadside.

Tops of the vines only seemed to be visible on a bog or two, and two or three hours after the storm the hailstones could be scooped up in handfuls.

Dr. Franklin's bulletin, "Weather in Cranberry Culture", 1943, referred to the "Wareham Hail Area", and this storm came within this area. He declared that "Wareham and its vicinage has a much worse record of damage by hail than any other cranberry area anywhere." This he ascribed as partly due to the many excellent and extensive bogs there, and partly because of peculiarities of the winds, "Buzzards Bay with its converging shore heads at Wareham" providing an excellent channel where strong, moist west and southwest winds come ashore and override cold winds from the north.

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Belleplain, New Jersey

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IDEAL FOR FLOATERS
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In Carload or Trailer shipments

Do We Qualify?

A recent article in "Cooperative Digest" States:

"It takes an honest, hardworking, experienced **personnel**, together with an active, interested **membership**, and a capable **Board of Directors** to build a successful cooperative."

We believe that the New England Cranberry Sales Company is such a cooperative and that the members have achieved success in the development of a "cost-basis" service organization as well as establishing through membership in the American Cranberry Exchange, a "market" for all grades and varieties of cranberries produced by them.

Why not become a member **now** of the existing one-man-one vote membership National Cranberry Cooperative?

The current increase in membership testifies that

WE DO QUALIFY.

NEW ENGLAND CRANBERRY SALES CO.

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MIDDLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS**

You're busy now with "Weeds" and Sprays,
But in the Fall you'll count the days
When you will have the crop to sell.
So here's what we'd like to tell:
Our number on the phone please call,
Then "P. A. L.S" will see you in the Fall.

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Hyannis 201

Plan Development of Northern Ontario Natural Cranberry Bog

Toronto Mining Engineer, Norman Vincent, Has Property from Which 1200 Barrels of Uncultivated Fruit Has Been Picked; 30 Acres Immediate Objective on 240-Acre Area.

Cranberry cultivation in northern Ontario appears to be in the cards, as development of a 30 acre bog, first unit of an eventual 240-acre project, is expected to be begun in the near future. This will be at Sturgeon Falls at Lake Nipissing.

This will be the second Canadian cranberry project, other than those in Nova Scotia. A report of the Larocque bog of 12 acres at Lemieux in Nicolet County, Quebec, was given in Nov. 1945 issue of CRANBERRIES. This property is about 15 miles south of the St. Lawrence.

The northern Ontario project is a joint venture of Norman Vincent, who is interested in mining projects, being president of Vincent Mining Corporation, Ltd. Toronto, and also president of Maxson Food Systems Limited, Canadian company of the W. L. Maxson Food Systems, Inc., of New York, in conjunction with Mr. Maxson.

Mr. Maxson writes that the property is located four miles from the town of Sturgeon Falls and cranberries have grown naturally in this area for many years and picked in considerable quantities. It is understood that 1200 barrels were picked from this property by Indian harvesters two years ago, and that then only the best patches of the area were picked. There is ample sand and the bog is surrounded on three sides by Lake Nipissing, the cranberry area being a peninsula, so that with proper dams and pumping installa-

tions the property would be flowable.

This property has been visited by L. B. Handy, veteran cranberry grower of Wareham, Mass., who also visited the Larocque property in Quebec. Mr. Handy visited the property in August, 1944 and was enthused about the cranberry possibilities of this particular property and possibilities in general in the area.

The property upon which Mr. Vincent proposes to begin cultivation, Mr. Handy says, is covered with natural cranberry vines, and over parts of this have been washed sand from the Sturgeon River, which flows into the lake, forming the peninsula. He saw berries of all shapes and sizes, growing quickly. The area is not wooded, but was covered with a tall grass, unlike any growing in Massachusetts, and this could be easily cleared and made into cultivated bog, Mr. Handy was certain. The grass pulled easily, he said. There was abundant water supply, with the water on three sides, although it would have to be

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- * NEW BOG CONSTRUCTION
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We have Power Shovels (3); Tractor Bulldozers (3); Cranes, Scrapers, 90-Yard Screener; Power Winches, Draggers; Road Grader—30 competent Operators and employes—AND THE NECESSARY EXPERIENCE AND KNOW-HOW.

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Freight Transportation (including cranberries in season). Heavy equipment hauling.
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GAULT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

"EDDIE" T. GAULT, JR.

Main St., Wareham, Mass.

Tel. 227

raised by pumps, and there was excellent bog sand, "whole dunes of it", along the lake shore.

Mr. Handy, who definitely knows his cranberries and cranberry properties, said he would not consider frosts any handicap. As a matter of fact Sturgeon Lake is not much farther north in latitude than the Cranberry Lake properties of Al-bert Hedler at Phillips, Wisconsin.

The Vincent Mining Corporation of which Mr. Vincent is president is an exploration company, primarily engaged in the exploration and development of mineral holdings throughout Canada, these including gold and mica deposits. The Maxson Corporation prepares ready-to-serve foods, including complete dinners and packaged specialties, with a plant on Long Island which has a capacity of 250,000 meals per month, and a plant at Bridgeton, New Jersey, is being equipped, and other plants are contemplated for the Mid-West.

Mr. Vincent and Mr. Maxson plan to go into the cultivation of cranberries at Sturgeon Falls gradually, making surveys and

studies. Mr. Vincent plans a visit to Massachusetts in the near future to consult with Dr. Franklin at the State bog, Mr. Handy, and other growers to obtain as much information as possible about cranberry cultivation. In addition to requests for information from Mr. Vincent, CRANBERRIES has received a letter from Roy H. Cockburn, mayor of Sturgeon Falls.

"Cranberries" Gets Austrian Request for Information

An inquiry has been received by the editor of CRANBERRIES from Schaftenau, Austria, requesting information on cranberry culture. The letter is from one Sepp Schmid, who says he intends to publish a monthly for Austrian farmers and is anxious to obtain information concerning American practices and literature upon agriculture. He declares that "through American soldiers I learned of your monthly, 'The National Cranberry Magazine'".

Electronics— and Cranberries

Editor's Note: Mr. Stein is the grandson of the late Horace B. Maglathlin of Silver Lake, Mass., one of the best known and most successful of growers, with whom his late father was in partnership. Mr. Stein is a graduate of University of Pittsburg, School of Electrical Engineering, and for three and a half years during the war was with General Electric Co., working much of the time in electronics, also for the Navy Department, Bureau of Ships, University of California, and with the University of Johns Hopkins).

by

ADAM STEIN, III

It is not too early for all of the cranberry growers in all sections of our country to take notice of new technical developments that are being made daily in the field of science and that are being put into useful work in all of our industries. Well recognized are the advances made in the science of soil analysis and plant life through new developments in chemistry and biological studies made under the able guidance of Dr. Henry J. Franklin and his associates at the Massachusetts State Bog in Wareham, Mass. Many advances have

been made in the fields of mechanics and hydraulics; for instance, more efficient pump designs and the newer all-metal flumes. However, little has been done with our youngest science, **Electronics**.

Electronic control—automatic control—the words are almost synonymous. Radar, the most recent and most noted development of electronics, can play an important part of control for the grower. Thyatron control, an electronic control system for motors, has proven itself a revolutionary means of controlling motor output. Controlling large power by a very small input power is no longer just a hope for the future; it is here at this very moment. In the not too distant future the grower can control the flooding of his bogs from his home by dialing a combination of numbers. Electronics can play a vital part in the grower's life by the many efficient controls it will be possible for him to use.

The canning industry should find a large use of electronic devices—automatic heat controls, high frequency induction heaters, cookers in which the fruit mixtures can be cooked in seconds instead of hours or minutes. Before the war, hours were needed to dry plywood; now, with high frequency induction

ovens, it can be dried in minutes. Steak can be inserted into one of these ovens and pulled from within almost as one operation and be completely cooked, ready for eating. Electronics has played a large service for nearly every industry. In one of our steel plants I have watched a huge pig of steel rolled into a long, thin strip in just a few minutes, and with only one operator at the controls. Yes, electronics have a future with the cranberry industry as it expands into this new industrial era.

The reader may ask how can the small individual grower become a part of this and receive the benefits of this new science. All the growers must contribute something. They must contribute an interested attitude, an attitude of "Let's try it", and let's obtain the benefits that other groups are today sharing. Let's not wait until the science is a half century old before we decide to adopt it. Let's be awake and alive to this new technical world about us.

To start a new venture is costly and probably prohibitive to most. However, large industrious electronic laboratories are striving to obtain answers to the problems that face all groups of industries and long for the chance to benefit mankind. These labs would gladly

work in conjunction with the various organized groups, cooperatives and state associations to carry on a program of joint research. As equipment is developed and proves itself, it should be marketed through normal supply channels and or through the grower cooperatives and state associations.

Growers might find real interest by obtaining literature on electronic control equipment from the electronic industry and the current magazines on electrical apparatus.

Loos' Proposal

(Continued from Page 7)

vance the cooperative cause in proportion to the support it receives from those who are not now members but who believe in cooperation and are convinced of the desirability of the broad industry program as outlined. It will in no way interfere with the consummation of the remaining features of a plan for a single national cooperative whenever such an organization can be established. If complete unification is not achieved, at least a very substantial part of the general program will have been accomplished in this way.

Yours respectfully,

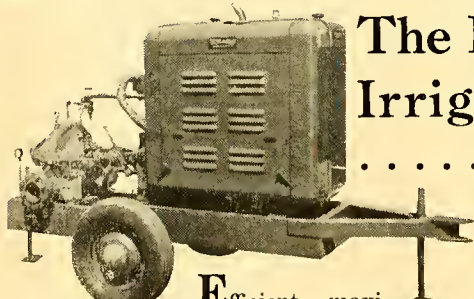
(To be signed by
Industry Committee
and the three State
Advisory Committees)

N. E. Sales Co. Plans Special Meeting

The Executive Committee of the New England Cranberry Sales Co. met in the offices at Middleboro on Friday, May 31. Many items of interest were presented to the Board by the manager, among them being a tentative plan for a special meeting of the members at a time to be arranged consistent with the availability of a speaker who could bring an interesting message to the members of the Company.

The activities of the past month were reported to the Board, and it was noted that Raymond Morse had reported that the calls for the Sales Co. crews continue coming in, that more calls than usual had been received to date for the spraying and dusting service.

The Manager also reported that work had been started at the Plymouth screen house for an addi-



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tion to the facilities at that point, and the prospective arrangements for the extension in the packing of berries in cellophane bags and increase in shipping facilities.

It was noted that authorization had been made for the installing of a plant at Tremont for the handling of "floats". The erection of this facility will depend on the availability of material, and if established will be another important service rendered to the membership.

The Manager reported with regard to the activities of the Contact Committee, and that several memberships had been obtained

since the last meeting.

It was also reported to the Committee that the Advisory or Planning Committee was to hold a meeting in the near future.

Reports from other committees were received which also indicated active interest and participation by the membership in the program of the Company.

For over forty years our management has been engaged in the distribution of CAPE COD Cranberries. A small factor in the deal, yes—but a significant one to those Growers we serve.

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Annual Report

THE CRANBERRY STATION East Wareham, Massachusetts

H. J. Franklin in Charge

Injurious and Beneficial Insects Affecting the Cranberry. (H. J. Franklin.)

Hill Fireworm (*Tlascala finitella*). There were plenty of these worms on the heavily vined Burrage bog at South Hanson in June, 1944. Cryolite, 50 pounds to the acre applied as a dust on June 28, gave excellent control of the pest.

Cranberry Spittle Insect (*Clasptoptera saint-cyri*). This insect began to hatch on Cape Cod cranberry bogs as early as May 31, in 1944.

Armyworm (*Cirphis unipuncta*). This worm appeared in numbers on many cranberry bogs from which the winter water was let off as early as May 20 in the spring of 1945.

New Insecticides. During the 1944 growing season, tests of sabadilla and DDT as possible controls of various cranberry pests were made in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Entomology, with the following results:

Sabadilla in all cases was used as a 20 percent dust. At the rate of 75 pounds per acre, this dust was fully effective against the black-headed fireworm (*Rhopobota*); and at 100 pounds per acre it controlled the blunt-nosed leafhopper (*Ophiola*) reasonably well. Smaller amounts were not enough. At the rate of 100 pounds per acre, it was wholly ineffective as a treatment for the cranberry fruit worm (*Mineola*), and killed only about two-thirds of the cranberry girdler (*Crambus*) moths treated.

No injury to cranberry vines or blossoms from sabadilla was observed. It was not liked by the growers because of its sternutative effects on those handling it. This seems to be a fair stop-gap insecticide for the black-headed fireworm and blunt-nosed leafhopper, but probably will never have permanent value as a cranberry insecticide.

DDT. Fifty pounds of 3 percent dust to an acre was fully effective against full-grown gypsy moth caterpillars and the blunt-nosed leafhopper, lesser strengths not being clearly satisfactory. The 5 percent dust at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre was 80 percent effective against the cranberry fruit worm, but was clearly less satisfactory than derris or cryolite. The 5 percent dust at the rate of 100 pounds per acre, used after the flight of the moths, killed about 75 percent of the small worms of the cranberry girdler on the bog floor. No evidence ap-

peared that DDT is injurious to cranberries at the strengths and in the amounts used. The bee situation is such that it seems dangerous to advocate the use of this material on cranberry bogs even against pests which it controls readily.

Prevalence of Cranberry Insects. The relative general abundance of cranberry insects in the 1944 season was as follows:

1. Gypsy moth infestation fairly heavy throughout the cranberry section of southeastern Massachusetts.

2. Blunt-nosed leafhopper (*Ophiola*) well controlled, and rather scarce everywhere on the bogs.

3. Cranberry fruit worm (*Mineola*) extremely abundant and destructive everywhere in southeastern Massachusetts except in Bristol County, more so than for many years. It may be worth noting that a similar insect, the codling moth, was also very abundant in New England this year. The fruit worm was not noticeably prevalent on bogs in Middlesex County.

4. Black-headed fireworm less troublesome than usual.

5. No firebeetles (*Cryptocephalus*) found.

6. Spanworms in general not plentiful.

7. False armyworm (*Xylenc*) normal in abundance.

8. Black cutworms (*Euxoa** *ypsilon*) very abundant after summer flooding of bogs to control grubs.

9. Cranberry girdler (*Crambus*) very plentiful and troublesome, due probably to reduced resanding

and fall flooding caused by labor scarcity, a war condition.

10. Infestations of cranberry weevil, cranberry spittle insect, and tipworm about normal.

11. Honeybees and bumblebees normally prevalent.

Weather Studies. (H. J. Franklin). Further studies since Bulletin 402 was published in 1943 have produced additional material which has resulted in the revision of the formulas for use in reckoning minimum bog temperatures with the 7 p. m. weather data.

Winterkilling. Cranberry winterkilling in Massachusetts in the

(Continued on Page 24)

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CANNERS OF "OLD FASHIONED" CRANBERRY SAUCE

"In the  of the
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Also

Producers of Beach Plum Jam, Orange Marmalade,
"Old Fashioned" Cranberry Sauce in glass.

*We are in the Market for
50,000 BBLs. of Cranberries*

CAPE COD FARMS, INC. is the owner and operator of Cranberry Bogs in Barnstable County, and Will Purchase Additional Barnstable Acreage for Improvement.

THEODORE E. CLIFTON, President

Dr. Franklin's Report

(Continued from Page 22)

winter of 1943-44 was the most extensive and severe in the memory of the oldest growers, causing an estimated reduction in the 1944 crop of at least 30 percent. On many bogs the vines were all killed down to the ground. The extent of this damage was not surprising, for a much larger cranberry acreage than usual was not flooded when it should have been because of the lack of enough rain to build up water supplies in the fall and early winter.

The severe frost of May 18-19, which cut off all the new growth that had developed on the winter-killed bogs up to that time, and the severe drought that prevailed most of the summer were very unfavorable to good recovery of the injured vines. In spite of this, the new vine growth by fall was satisfactory on nearly all of the damaged areas. Some growers tried to help their bogs recover by mowing off the dead vines, resanding, or fertilizing, but there is little evidence that any of these measures was definitely beneficial. They had generally resulted in an undesirable growth of runners.

Frost. The frost on the night of May 18-19, 1944, considering the date of its occurrence and the

minimum bog temperatures reached (from 14 to 25° F.), was one of the most severe in Massachusetts cranberry history. It killed all the season's new cranberry growth on many bogs and caused the old cranberry foliage on a few small areas to turn dark again as in winter. The extensive injury from this frost was due partly to lack of water for flooding and partly to freezing of the vines over the frost flood on some of the colder bogs. Also, since most of the bogs were very dry and absorbed much more water than usual, many did not get flooded as soon as they should have been. It was difficult to estimate the damage to the 1944 crop because of the extensive injury from winter-killing.

* Essig, College Entomology, 1942, p. 476.

WEST COAST VISITORS TO ATTEND CCI

Attending CCI meeting will be three prominent members of CCI from the West coast, Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Parrish of Long Beach and Mrs. Gertrude Delligner of Warrenton, Oregon. Mr. Parrish is vice president of CCI, in charge

of West Coast Division. The West Coast growers are scheduled to arrive at Chicago on the 15th, where they will be met by the Chicago staff of CCI and will then go to Wisconsin for a visit there. They will arrive in Massachusetts in time for the meeting, staying at Plymouth, Mass., for a few days, and then going on into New Jersey.

There will also be a delegation from Wisconsin, including CCI directors.

CCI Display At Cleveland Convention

Cranberry Canners, Inc., will have an "Ocean Spray" booth at the Home Economics convention, Cleveland, Ohio, June 24-27. This will be a replica of the "Cranberry Kitchen" at plant one at Hanson, Mass. Miss Ellen Stillman and Miss Janet Crawford, the latter the home economist of CCI, will be in attendance.

Irrigation and Frost Protection for Cranberries



Send for blueprint and detailed specifications showing cost for typical 2½ acre bog

Or send sketch of your bog for special layout.



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GEORGE N. BARRIE, New England Distributor
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CRANBERRY PESTS . . .**

Economically

**NON-POISONOUS
PYROCIDE
DUST**

**HIGH IN KILLING POWER
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Cranberry growers have found that Pyrocide Dust effectively controls insect infestation, and is economical. Weight for weight, it has equal or better killing power than pyrethrum powder, yet costs a great deal less. Pyrocide Dust is economical and pleasant to use. The men making the applications are saved troublesome throat and skin irritations often experienced when applying some insecticides. Write for free pamphlet.

If you are interested in DDT insecticides, ask your distributor about effective *Multicides or write us direct.

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MAKERS OF INSECTICIDES

FOUNDED 1902

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Root Grub

(Continued from Page 4)

The committee in charge of this campaign, which it is hoped will have the scope and effectiveness of the false blossom campaign of some years ago, includes President George Short, Cape Cod Growers' Association, presidents of the four cranberry clubs, Russell Makepeace, chairman Plymouth County Cranberry Committee, County Agents Beattie, and Barnstable County Bertram Tomlinson, Dr. Franklin, Dr. Chandler, and Mr. Kelley of the State Bog.

As announced last month, the report prepared by Mr. Beattie as

a program of the campaign follows:

Progress Report

Purpose:

To conduct an active educational campaign in order to acquaint cranberry growers with the serious problem of the Cranberry Root Grub in Plymouth County to teach them how it may be controlled through:

1. Identification of this insect, its habits, and type of damage.
2. Actual demonstration of the control measures now known plus any new measures that may be developed:
 - a. Cyaniding
 - b. P. D. B. Flakes
 - c. Summer flooding

3. Winter and twilight meeting when this topic is discussed.
4. Publicity.
 - a. Cranberry magazine
 - b. Circular letters
 - c. News stories in all county editions.

Progress to date:

1. Results of the Cranberry Root Grub Survey brought to the attention of Cranberry Commodity Committee.
2. Approval of the above committee for a real drive to combat this pest similar to the False Blossom campaign.
3. Discussion of Root Grub problem and tentative plans of action at first winter club meeting.
4. Two new stories in Cranberry Magazine of results of Root Grub survey.
5. Appointment of a small technical committee, recommended by commodity committee, made by directors of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association after securing cooperation of interested groups.

Function of Technical Committee:

1. To council with the county agents and assist in the preparation of the plan for the campaign.
2. To determine method of control in specific cases and under existing conditions.
3. To promote campaign through the various cranberry organizations.
4. To establish a reasonable goal such as acreage to be treated in the next five years.

Possible Methods (not in order of timing:

1. News story in Cranberry Magazine of appointment of technical committee and plans of action.
2. Circular letter to growers on financial losses resulting from this insect, plus other features such as results of grub control methods in the past.

(Continued on Page 28)

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The outstanding performance of RAIN BIRD sprinklers for portable pipe irrigation systems has brought them great popularity among farmers.

These sprinklers will out perform others because there is nothing in the interior to interrupt flow of water. All working parts are on the outside, always accessible and foolproof and the oscillator arm breaks up the stream like nothing you have seen before.

No. 20— $\frac{1}{2}$ " conn. Sprinkles to 80 ft. dia. with W. P. 40 lbs. Cap. 2 to 9 G. P. M. Head only \$3.00.

No. 40— $\frac{3}{4}$ " conn. Sprinkles to 115 ft. dia. with W. P. 50 lbs. Cap. 5 to 26 G. P. M. Head only \$6.00.

No. 70— $\frac{3}{4}$ " or 1" conn. Sprinkles to 150 ft. dia. with W. P. 75 lbs. Cap. 12 to 49 G. P. M. Head only \$8.00

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85 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

AGRICO: FOR CRANBERRIES

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Agrico for Cranberries, 5-8-7 Fertilizer this spring

Dealers at Carver, Middleboro, Wareham, Plymouth and
throughout the entire Cape

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.

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STIMTOX "A"

**is the Top-Ranking Pyrethrum
Powder for Cranberry Dust !**

**LOW
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Stimtox "A" is an effective, low-cost Pyrethrum Powder activated for use in agricultural dusts. A time-tested product, Stimtox "A" for many years has proved its value and economy in the field.

Because approved Stimtox "A" is SAFE to use, it is especially recommended for cranberries.

Readily available, adequate supplies of Stimtox "A" are on hand for use on your 1946 crops.

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**ACTIVATED
FOR USE IN
AGRICULTURAL
DUSTS**

Write Us Today For Detailed Information

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(Continued from Page 26)

3. Prepare news articles on above for county newspapers.
4. Possibility of radio broadcast, using local growers and announce through circular letter beforehand.
5. Encourage loans by all agencies in connection with root grub control where necessary.
 - a. Independent buyers of cranberries
 - b. Cooperative agencies
 - c. Local banks, etc.
6. Collect illustrative material such as:
 - a. Plastic mounts
 - b. Colored slides
 - c. Drawings
 - d. Pictures of bogs before and after treatments
 - e. Specimen in bottles
7. Secure sign-up of growers interested:
 - a. Prepare card for this purpose and list acreage to be treated and if a visit to the bog is requested.



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**THIS YEAR'S PROMISE FOR
A
PROFITABLE
CRANBERRY CROP**

Use **Black Leaf 40** in accordance with State recommendations for the control of

Spittle Insect Blunt-Nosed Leafhopper
Blackheaded Fireworm Red-Striped Fireworm

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- b. To be distributed by New England Cranberry Sales Co., Cranberry Cannery, Inc., Independents, and the two County Extension offices.
8. Possibility of slogan contest or any "interest getting" scheme for this campaign.
9. Field Demonstrations of methods of control at growers' meetings, plus identification of the pest in question and its habits.
 - a. Cyaniding
 - b. Use of P. D. B. Flakes
 - c. Flooding
10. Check results of demonstration at certain intervals.
11. Give some form of recognition to those doing a good job.
12. Report each year what has been accomplished.
13. Use some catchy statement on each circular pertaining to root grub.
14. County Agents to allow time for personal service work in the form of farm visits, particularly to those cooperating with the campaign.

Oregon Growers' Educational Program

About 120 growers of Coos and Curry counties, Oregon, met recently at Dew Valley Grange hall, these being members and guests of Southwestern Oregon Cranberry Club. They approved a proposal for an educational program, and it was agreed that the cranberry industry in this "booming" area is a sound and profitable business, justifying the expansion which is going on.

George Jenkins, County Agent, and Curry County Agent R. M. Knox, proposed an aggressive educational program and offered the services of the Oregon State College and experiment stations to the growers. Ralph Clark, assistant state horticultural specialist, and Mr. Rosenstell, extension entomologist, both of the college at Corvallis, spoke briefly on research and demonstrated assistance which was available to growers.

Fred Adams, joint state representative from Coos and Curry counties and chairman of the Land Use Committee, spoke on legislative matters and supported the development of cranberry growing interests by announcing that he is developing a new bog of his own near Gold Beach in Curry County.

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Genicap† 3-6 (DDT-Neutral Copper Dust)
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¶**Twilight Meeting** — Twilight meetings featuring control of gypsy moth were held at the State Bog and at the property of A. S. Gorham, Pembroke, June 3rd, Dr. Franklin in charge at East Wareham and Joseph Kelley at Pembroke. Meetings were arranged by County Agent J. Richard Beat-

tie. Following the meeting at East Wareham, many of the growers "sat in" at the Experiment Station while Dr. Franklin and Dr. Chandler gathered data for a possible frost warning that night. There was none issued, temperature low, figuring out 30-31, but there had been a June warning the previous day, with 29 predicted and 29 quite generally reached.

¶**May "Indefinite"**—May probably did not change the crop prospects materially either upwards or downwards, in the opinion of Dr. Franklin. There was definitely too much rainfall. On the other hand May brought lesser frost damage than average May injury and in that respect was favorable.

¶**Five Frosts**—Frosts during the months totalled 5, these being on the nights of: May 1, temperatures 20-27; May 2, lower reports of from 15-23; May 8, 19-23; and May 8, 22-26, and May 29. This latter date brought reliable records as low as 25 and there was some frost damage, this being true on dry bogs especially. This frost was the culmination of a three-day northeaster, bringing heavy rain squalls, strong and cold winds.

¶**Month Was Rainy**—May was anything but a pleasant month, the total precipitation as recorded at East Wareham being 4.33 inches, with rain falling on 15 days and a trace on 3 others. Temperature departure for the month from normal was recorded at Boston on May 31 as plus 19.

¶**Water Supply Up**—The rains of May in particular and some in April brought ponds and reservoirs up very rapidly, and many growers, in fact, were surprised at how rapidly they did come back. The ground had apparently become less dry than it had been for a long time and the water table responded quickly, this being reflected in rising levels in the ponds and reservoirs. There was so much that growers let it run through most bogs.

¶**Gypsies Look Back**—The gypsy moth situation is not good. The caterpillars began to drift about by the 15th, about on schedule, and by the end of the month the prospects were for unusually heavy infestation, probably the worst in several years, at least in Plymouth County. Reports from Barnstable County seemed to indicate gypsies were not so severe as off the Cape.

CRANBERRIES

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Blueberry Prospects Good—
Blueberry prospects at end of May seemed very good, with a very heavy blossom. This auspicious condition was pretty general. There was some frost loss reported in Middleboro and some on the outer Cape at Orleans, but little or none around the Wareham area.

WISCONSIN

Conditions Improve — Spring conditions in general were not considered of the most desirable in early May and prior to that, but as the month closed the weather warmed up considerably and the vines began making a nice start. There was spraying and dusting for fireworm and a reasonably good control was being obtained, and not much damage from this pest was expected this season. There was no substantial amount of rain, and some of the reservoirs were not too full, the possibility of drought being serious later on being present. In spite of the rather mixed conditions, Vernon Golds-worthy at May's end reported he "would not be surprised if Wisconsin had its largest crop in 1946."

NEW JERSEY NEWS

The Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory has moved from its old location, 37 Elizabeth Street,

Pemberton, to a farm house one-half mile from town on the Browns Mills Road. This is the same road, Elizabeth Street changing to Browns Mills Road when it crosses the borough line.

May temperatures averaged about normal or an average mean of 63.8° at the month ended. Precipitation has been 2 inches above normal, making up somewhat for the deficit of the first four months of 1946.

Blueberries were maturing rapidly and, if the present favorable weather continues, picking would probably start generally by the second week of June. Crop prospects are for at least a normal crop. Winter injury has developed in many fields, and is quite generally present on Cabots. Frost injury has been spotty.

Cranberries during May came along rapidly with many bogs in the dangle stage by May 25. Blunt-nosed leafhoppers started to hatch by May 22 near Pemberton. Some blossom worm and spotted fireworm activity was noted.

there are now 275 who are either producing cranberries or buying land and preparing to plant. She reports that acreage expansion is going on very rapidly.

The Coos Co-op held a social meeting at the Masonic Hall on Sunday, May 19th. Here the growers got together and discussed mutual growing problems, ate a fine dinner, and listened to a musical program put on by the members.

Very little rain has fallen during the latter part of April and May.

Frost struck the Bandon area on April 20 and again on the 29th, temperatures being as low as 25 on both nights.

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OREGON NOTES

By Mrs. Ethel Kranick

Mrs. Tess Olson, corresponding secretary for the Southwestern Oregon Cranberry club, states that

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Wisconsin Meeting

A proposed Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company meeting, May 27, was postponed until June 12th. At this time it was expected consideration would be given to the plans for possible consolidation.

KRANICK MEMBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE CRANBERRY CANNERS

Members of Cranberry Canners, Inc., West Coast, met at the canning plant in Coquille, Oregon, recently, to elect officers and conduct a round table discussion on the service rendered the past year.

Members were well satisfied with last year's operation, especially the price received for their canned berries, which was considerably above the fresh fruit price. All fresh fruit was marketed by Cranberry Canners, through the American Cranberry Exchange, the fresh fruit cooperative, who recently paid off another 10c per box more than was expected by the growers.

L. M. Kranick was elected chairman and member of the West

Coast Advisory Committee, with Jim Olson as his alternate. Mr. Kranick was also nominated as an Oregon candidate for a place on

the National Board of Directors, with Mrs. Kranick as his alternate. Summer Fish has been retained as local secretary.

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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



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July, 1946

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WISCONSIN MOVES FORWARD

COÖPERATION PAYS

Co-operation has been a major factor in the progress of Wisconsin to second place production in the cranberry industry. True co-operation will continue to pay dividends in the future.

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

End-of-Year Record of CCI

The close of CCI's fiscal year on May 31 shows the following record:

Volume of Cranberries Processed	22,042,482 pounds
Total Net Sales	\$7,523,755.56
Earned for Members:	\$21.22 per hundred pounds for cranberries delivered
Dividends paid:	\$ 1.00 per share on Voting Common Stock
	\$ 1.00 per share on Preferred Stock
Reduced Good Will by	\$25,000.00

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Survey of Mass. Cranberry Industry Is Now Assured

A new Massachusetts cranberry survey is now assured, the sum of \$5,000 having been appropriated for this, and the Massachusetts commissioner of agriculture, Fred E. Cole, in conjunction with Dr. H. J. Franklin, director of Experiment Station, East Wareham, are making arrangements. There is to be a meeting July 18 at the Experiment Station with Commissioner Cole, two representatives from his office, C. D. Stevens, N. E. Crop Statistician, representatives of the

State College, Amherst, George E. Short, president Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association, County Agents Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable, and J. Richard Beattie, Plymouth County, and a few representative growers.

There has been no survey of the industry in Massachusetts in 12 years, and such a survey has been a hoped-for project sponsored by the Association. A letter from President Short to Commissioner Cole was published in last month's issue, an Association committee consisting of Homer Gibbs, Marcus L. Urann and Mr. Short having been appointed.

Massachusetts growers are also requesting the sum of \$5,000 for use of the Experiment Station, to provide laboratory space and equipment, heating, transportation, and other needed improvements to carry out programs efficiently. An appropriation for this has been passed by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature.

ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING OF MASS. BLUEBERRY GROWERS

Annual summer meeting of Southeastern Massachusetts Blueberry Growers' Association, Gilbert T. Beaton, president, was scheduled for July 11 at the Lakeville plantation of Ernest Maxim of Middleboro. There was to be an inspection of the orchard, talks by Prof. William S. Bailey of Massachusetts State College, and others, followed by a basket lunch.

Report of the prospective blueberry crop was to be given and indications were that there is a fairly good crop, although "spotty", with some growers having excellent production while others have much less. It was hoped production would exceed that of last year.

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CRANBERRIES
Magazine

Two Wisconsin Co-operative Groups Following Sales Co. "Split"

Dissident Group Takes Out an Estimated 40% of Production—Henry F. Duckart Heads Unit—William F. Huffman, Vice President of Sales Co., Succeeds O. O. Potter, One of Withdrawing Unit

Withdrawing from the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company after failing in attempts to align the 40-year-old cooperative with Cranberry Canners, Inc., in a new marketing agency, a minority group of Wisconsin marsh owners and operators have organized a new state unit affiliated with CCI.

Meeting in Wisconsin Rapids June 28, the dissident group elected temporary officers and directors who will serve until the organization holds its first annual meeting, the date for which has not been set.

Henry F. Duckart, Wisconsin Rapids, is president, and Robert Thiele, Wisconsin Rapids, is secretary. Members of the temporary board are F. F. Mengel, Roy M. Potter and William F. Thiele, all of Wisconsin Rapids; R. R. Pease, Mather, and C. L. Lewis, Shell Lake. Committees were named to select office quarters in Wisconsin Rapids and to engage an entomologist to serve the grower-members.

The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company, up to the time of the withdrawals, had 126 members, the withdrawing group representing about 23 per cent of the membership. The resigning members' production has been approximately 40 per cent of the total average crop controlled by the Sales company, according to statistics furnished by Vernon Goldsworthy, Wisconsin Sales company manager.

"The issue on which the 29 members withdrew", said Goldsworthy, "was difference of opinion as to the best method by which growers would market their berries. The Wisconsin company on June 12 voted 60 to 32 to maintain its status as a cooperative under Wisconsin laws and rejected a proposal to affiliate with Cranberry Canners, Inc., on a stock ownership and

patronage basis.

"The Wisconsin Sales Company will abide by its legal contract and moral obligations with the American Cranberry Exchange covering the 1946-47 crops", Goldsworthy declared. "The company will proceed according to its long established and time-tested principles of cooperative marketing and will maintain all of its functions to members".

O. O. Potter, Warrens, one of the withdrawing members, resigned as president of the Sales company, and William F. Huffman, Wisconsin Rapids, vice president, was elevated to the presidency. Three directors resigned, and the board elected Guy Nash, Wisconsin Rapids, Newell Jaspersen of the Wittlesey Cranberry company, Cranmoor, and Keith Bennett of the Phil Bennett marsh, Warrens, to

fill the unexpired terms. The board will name a new vice president at its July meeting.

The new state group is a non-stock organizations, but its members will acquire stock in Cranberry Canners, Inc., whose corporate and financial structure it is proposed to use as the framework for establishing the new marketing agency, the National Cranberry association. It was this proposal, advanced by the "Voluntary Committee" including principal CCI stockholders, which was rejected by the Wisconsin Sales company June 12th.

It has been indicated by President Duckart that the new state organization will seek to negotiate an agreement with the Wisconsin Sales company for allocation of the Wisconsin crop to the fresh fruit market and for canning.

N. E. Sales Has Dinner Meeting With Speaker

No Formal Consideration of "Voluntary Committee" Plan—Decide to Let Resignation Limit Stand Unchanged

New England Cranberry Sales Company, at a special supper meeting June 13th, heard a talk upon the changing picture in marketing, by Alan MacLeod of New England Research Council, Storrs, Connecticut, acted upon one article of business, and informally discussed the plan for the "National Cranberry Association" and the Karl D. Loos "Interim" plan; also the vote Wisconsin Sales Co. had taken the day before.

Approximately 135 enjoyed a chicken pie supper at Sons of Veterans' hall, Carver, and then adjourned to Carver Town Hall for the meeting, which was the first presided over by the new president, George H. Cowen of Rochester. At the conclusion of discussion Mr. Cowen asserted: "We (New England Sales Co.) are not going to sink if you people will

stand back of the Sales Company and of the American Cranberry Exchange. If you do we will have two strong cooperative organizations."

C. M. Chaney, commenting upon the "Interim" plan, said Mr. Loos recognized it was subject to various changes which might improve its workability, and declared, "Although this plan, hurriedly drawn up by Mr. Loos, is not perfect, and he knew that, I want to go on the record as in favor of it, if it can be worked out."

E. L. Bartholomew, reporting for the Planning Committee in the absence of Ruel Gibbs, chairman, said: "We are trying to furnish a plan which will ultimately provide cooperation between the fresh and the canning cooperatives. We are suggesting using the 'Interim' plan as a working basis, but if we fail to get an agreement on that we have a plan of our own we are working upon.

"We are working diligently. We are working to keep the American Cranberry Exchange in control of the fresh fruit market. That is the ultimate goal. We are also working to eventually have a "national over-all cooperative" which

(Continued on Page 16)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of July, 1946—Vol. 11, No. 3

Published monthly at The Courier Print Shop, Main St., Wareham, Massachusetts. Subscription \$2.50 per year.
Entered as second-class matter January 26, 1943, at the post office at Wareham, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

CCI Holds Annual Meeting and Directors' Meeting June 25th

Latter Body Recommends Plans which will "Evolve" Cooperative into "National Cranberry Association" With Vote of Stockholders, August 20th—More Than 400 Attend

At the annual meeting of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., South Hanson, Mass., Tuesday, June 25, members elected directors, approved reports; directors met and elected officers and executive committee and voted resolutions which will change certain by-laws of the cooperative, and when members meet at a special session August 20 to "formalize" the resolutions, CCI, with a favorable vote, will "evolve" into the new overall, "National Cranberry Association." There were more than 400 present, and the meeting was brief, ending at noon to enable members to attend the funeral of Walter A. Nealey, chemist and director of research of the co-op, who died June 22nd.

In their recommendation, and in the vote of the membership to come August 20, action is upon the plan by the so-called "Voluntary Committee" which had been circularized to members and other growers of the industry (also published in full in this magazine last month). This August meeting, it was stated at the meeting, is expected to be brief and much of the voting was expected to be by exercise of proxy. It has been stated that new locals may be formed in the new National Association if the members so desire, and one is anticipated in Wisconsin and probably in other areas. There will be dual membership with whatever

locals are formed and the direct membership in the national. New membership is to be 100 per cent participation of crop, but contracts now in force will be honored until their expiration, and then these members must renew membership on the 100 per cent participation basis, it is further stated. The 1946 crop will be on the one pool for all cranberries, fresh and processed from all areas.

Directors in their meeting voted to recommend the change in name from Cranberry Cannery, Inc., to the National Cranberry Association, to change the resident agent in the state of Delaware, where CCI is incorporated, and the following vote:

Vote: That a special meeting of the stockholders of the corporation be and hereby is called to be held at the office of the corporation in Hanson, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, August 20, 1946, at 10.00 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and acting upon the matter of amending the Certificate of Incorporation in the manner declared by the Board of Directors at this meeting to be advisable, and to consider and act upon the matter of amending Articles VII, IX, XII, XV, XVI, and XXV, or of repealing all of the By-laws and adopting new By-laws for the corporation, in such manner and form as may be approved at the meeting, and to consider and act upon any other matters which may properly come before the meeting.

Officers

Officers elected by the directors are: President, Marcus L. Urann; first vice president, Carl B. Urann;

second vice president, Franklin S. Chambers; third vice president, Charles L. Lewis; vice president Western Division, Marcus M. Havey; vice president Pacific Division, William S. Jacobson; vice president in charge of sales, H. Gordon Mann; vice president in growers' service, Ferris C. Waite; secretary and treasurer, J. C. Makepeace.

Executive committee: Marcus M. Urann, alternate, Carl B. Urann; Isaac Harrison, alternate, Enoch Bills; Charles L. Lewis, alternate, Albert H. Hedler; Ellis D. Atwood, alternate, Harrison Goddard; John C. Makepeace, alternate, Russell Makepeace.

In the annual election by signed Australian ballot, directors, 12 in number, were as follows: Massachusetts, Ellis D. Atwood, Harrison Goddard, Robert Handy, John C. Makepeace, Marcus L. Urann, Rolla Parish; New Jersey, Enoch F. Bills, Franklin S. Chambers, Isaac Harrison; Wisconsin, Albert Hedler, Charles L. Lewis, Guy Potter. The only changes from last year were in the Massachusetts group when Carl B. Urann and Russell Makepeace were elected.

These elected were the names on the prepared ballot with opportunity to write in others, but the list of 12 was unchanged by the voters.

Neither during the meeting, so much briefer than usual, was there any debate from the floor, nor questions asked, excepting one item in the financial statement as read by Auditor Miller.

In his report Mr. Miller told stockholders that total sales for the fiscal year ended were \$7,930,-

306.32, with a net sale from disposition of 1945 crop \$7,523.-755.56. Net proceeds available for distribution were \$4,407,451.83, the disposition from the operations being \$21.00 per barrel. Preferred stockholders were paid a 2% dividend or 50 per share, common stockholders were paid a 4% dividend or \$1.00 per share, and as a final distribution of net proceeds each member who participated in the 1946 processing was credited with 22 cents per barrel, making a total distribution of \$21.22 per barrel.

Handled at Hanson were reported as 126,220.70 bbls.; New Jersey, 10,605.76; North Chicago, 23,403.-22; Pacific, 31,525.05; total, 191.-859.73, and fresh berry pool Pacific 7,564.50.

Last Annual of CCI

President Urann opened the meeting at 10 a. m., saying this was the last annual meeting of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. as such, and announced the sad news of the death of Mr. Nealey, declaring that the meeting would be made as brief as possible to permit members to pay tribute to the late chemist of the organization, the services to be held at 2.30 that afternoon. Mr. Urann spoke of the shock to his associates by the sudden death and told how much Mr. Nealey had contributed to the success of CCI, how happy he had been in his work, and how it had been his wish to make his home at Hanson and to live out his life in the community.

The call to the meeting was read by Secretary J. C. Makepeace and then he proceeded to read the secretary's report and records of meetings of directors and executive committee since the last annual meeting.

In commenting upon the fact this was to be the last annual meeting of CCI, Urann told of the growth since 1932, and how its present membership was 402 in Massachusetts, 37 in New Jersey, one membership (that of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.) in Wisconsin. Stressing the success of the canning co-operative, he said "Now a new effort is being made, and we believe we have

taken steps to bring about what the great mass of the growers want."

He said the sellers' market which has been in existence during the past war years is now swinging into a buyers' market, and cranberries will be no exception to the rule "when we get in the maelstrom of selling competition." Very shortly we will need the utmost in grower cooperation. We within the industry if you will all can keep the balance of control cooperate. You can pass down to your children an industry that is safe and secure. We can keep this the most successful and profitable industry in the world, this one that we are passing down to our successors, if we will only work together."

He then called upon Attorney John Quarles to make a progress report.

Report by Mr. Quarles

Mr. Quarles said there was not much he could report, as it would only be a repetition of what the members already knew. He said that to make progress the new national co-operative was being formed, and that this was intended to be only temporary, and that eventually there would be only one cooperative, marketing the entire crop of the country, both fresh and processed. He said there had been a "delay" in forming this national as originally hoped, with the merger of the two nationals as had existed. "I hope this merger (CCI and American Cranberry Exchange) is nothing more than a delay. But we realize that we must go ahead, and so CCI has prepared a program which will permit us to do so.

"CCI goes forward as a part of this larger enterprise. Generally speaking, it was developed from the same basic plan. CCI will maintain the same unity it has enjoyed for the past 15 years."

He then said that certain "mechanical procedures" for this change of CCI into the "National Cranberry Association" were necessary, as the cooperative was governed by the laws under which it was incorporated. He said the directors would meet, consider and

recommend these changes in by-laws, and then a further meeting would be called at which the stockholders could cast their votes, making the changes properly effective.

Charles Lewis Hopes "Split" Only Temporary

Mr. Urann called upon Charles L. Lewis, Wisconsin director, who said: "I can perhaps sum up briefly the Wisconsin viewpoint". He told how the survey had been held, the Committee of 8 formed to consider the recommendations of the survey, and there had been many meetings in New York and one in Wisconsin. He told how it had been recommended to go ahead with the national, and then a subcommittee of three from each state had been formed. He said a plan had been worked out and this had been approved by the directors of CCI and of the American Cranberry Exchange. Then the plan had been submitted to the three state companies, and then it had been disapproved by a large majority of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, but would have been approved by Wisconsin and New Jersey if New England had voted to go along.

"We were much disappointed by the action of the New England Sales in not voting to unite. So we felt the decision was necessary to set up some sort of an overall cooperative, with as many of the desired features as possible, in time so that it could get going this season.

"We in Wisconsin feel the overall plan offers such great possibilities that everybody eventually will belong. This must be started on an absolutely honest basis. The service must be so good it will attract a large membership. We need 80 per cent membership instead of the 64 per cent we had last year." He added he hoped the present CCI foundation would be only temporary and that "eventually we will all be working together again, and we can drop these quarrels".

Parish Thankful for CCI

Rolla Parish, Long Beach, Washington, director, called upon to speak, said he had come to listen

and learn, rather than talk. "We are very thankful for CCI in the West", he said. "We were in plenty of trouble before CCI came in. We had a number of local agencies and the American Exchange competing in our local markets, and it wasn't very good competition for us."

He said CCI had been so helpful to the cranberry growers all over the country that "I just can't see why all this argument is going on and what it is all about. We are all cranberry growers". He repeated, "I can't see what it is all about. We are all cranberry growers. If we all stay together everything will work out all right."

Mr. Parrish, asked to give his opinion of West Coast prospects, said the West was gaining about 100 acres a year and all four areas were progressing. He said when he left the prospects "looked good for 60,000 barrels (CCI berries) this year. In the Long Beach area the opinion is we will pick three boxes for every one picked last year."

Mrs. Dellinger Says Coast "Happy" Under Urann

A speaker whose remarks met with much favor was Mrs. Gertrude Dellinger, Warrenton, Oregon, member of Pacific Coast Advisory Committee, who was introduced by Mr. Urann as "a grower who has made a marvelous success." Mrs. Dellinger said, "I would like to be able to tell you of the East, what CCI has meant to us in the West." She told of the difficulties and disappointments the growers had worked under until CCI took in western members. She said the obstacles in marketing had been practically insurmountable. She specifically mentioned the season of 1940 when West Coast growers had been unable to sell their berries at any price, yet the markets of the middle west were bare and wanting berries.

"Then Mr. Urann came along and took us under his wing, and we have been very happy ever

since", she concluded.

In calling an early end of the meeting that the directors might meet and to enable all who wished to attend the funeral of Mr. Nealey, Mr. Urann said it appeared a "pretty large crop is in the making, and that CCI was set up to process 3,000,000 cases of cranberries if desired, and that with cocktail and other items such as the cranberry-apricot mix and cranberry-orange marmalade, there could be a total of more than 4,000,000 cases of products put out by CCI this year. He said the labor situation was not of the brightest and there would be other difficulties, but "we see nothing that will deter us". He said the future looked bright for cranberry growers if the growers would stay together. He said this was the "only defense against commercial canners". He said growers must stand together in both the fresh and processing marketing, and "I want a fresh market just as much as I want a processing market through cooperation."

He announced that as usual a luncheon had been prepared, and asked the growers to especially note a new CCI product, strawberry-cranberry "mix", prepared from fresh strawberries and dehydrated cranberries which would be served over the ice cream.

On display at the meeting was one of the suction mechanical pickers developed on the West Coast and the improved mechanical picker which Frank A. Crancon, with Herbert Leonard, had been working on since its trial last fall. Growers spent much time looking over these two machines.

Attending from New Jersey were Theodore H. Budd, Ralph C. Clayberger, Alfred W. Lillie, Walter Shinn, George G. Kelly, Franklin S. Chambers, Isaac Harrison, Enoch Bills, Joseph Darlington, Joseph Palmer, F. A. Scammell, Anthony Colasurdo.

Also attending were E. C. McGrew and Lester Haines of the American Cranberry Exchange, New York.

Eastern Group To Wisconsin July 8-9

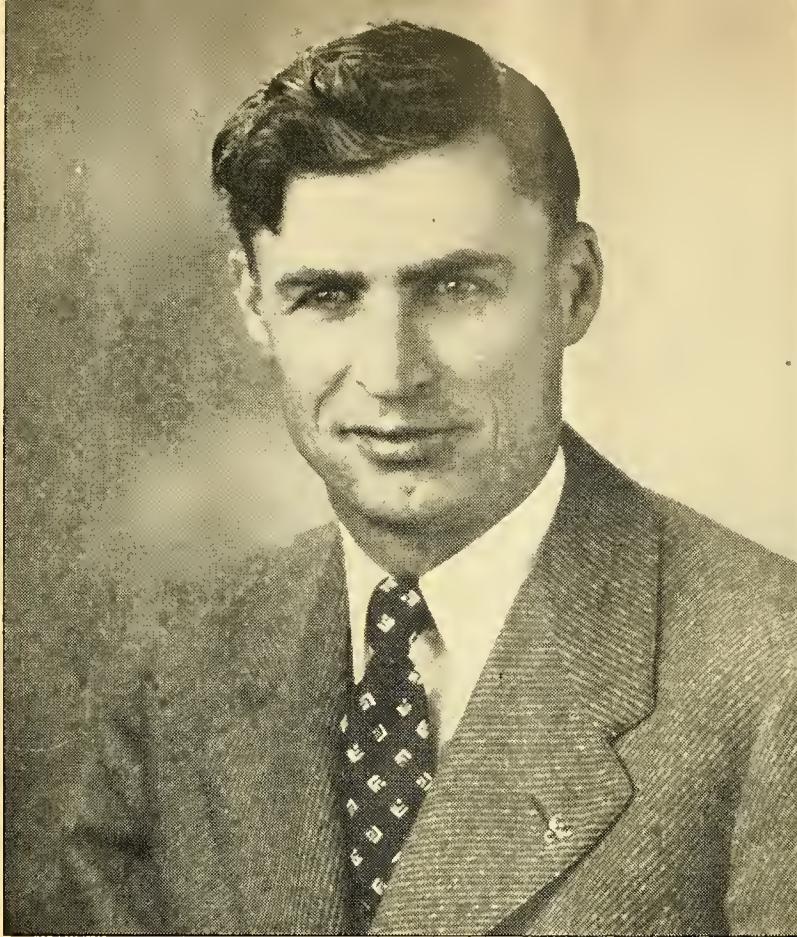
Developments have come thick and fast in the cooperative situation between American Cranberry Exchange, the State Companies and Cranberry Canners, Inc., the continuing change keeping the status fluid almost from day to day.

CCI is in the process of evolving into the National Cranberry Association, pending the stockholders' meeting August 20th. Next meeting of directors of the ACE is expected to be in mid-July, when it is assumed the overall picture will be discussed and the usual consideration given to the harvest season ahead. Ellis D. Atwood, former president of N. E. Sales Company, chairman of the now non-operating "Committee of 8," in joining CCI, resigned his membership in N. E. Sales, and resigned as president of the Exchange. Theodore H. Budd, president of Growers Cranberry Company, also member of "Committee of 8" and first vice president of the Exchange, is automatically acting president as provided in the by-laws.

Directors of N. E. Sales in a well-attended meeting July 5th discussed various matters and it was decided a delegation from the East go to Wisconsin for a meeting there July 8 and 9, when it is assumed the "Interim Plan," proposed by Attorney Karl D. Loos and other matters, probably crop allocation, will be discussed. Bernard Brazeau of Wisconsin Rapids is chairman of the "Planning Committee" of the three state companies, the others there being Vernon Goldsworthy and Craig Scott; N. E. Sales Company, Ruel Gibbs, E. L. Bartholomew, L. B. R. Barker; New Jersey, F. A. Scammell, James D. Holman and Franklin S. Chambers. Mr. Budd, George H. Cowen, N. E. president, Manager A. D. Benson were expected to attend and possibly some members of N. E. contact committee. Exact composition of the delegation was not known as this was written.

Wisconsin Sales Company is "split" as told elsewhere in this issue. There have been several withdrawals from N. E. Sales, and

(Continued on Page 25)



Story of Vernon Goldsworthy Is One of Achievement, Success— He Is A "Constructive" Worker

A Tribute to a Foremost Figure in Wisconsin Cranberry Growing, Now About to Begin Development in New Northern Area—Concerning "Goldy", the Individual

By CLARENCE J. HALL

The story of Vernon Goldsworthy and his years as general manager of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company can perhaps best be set down as a "success story". When "Goldy" came to the cooperative in 1933, it had a membership of 33 and was handling gross cranberry sales of approximately \$300,000. Today its membership is 128, an increase of about 400 per cent; it has not lost a member through resignation, and its gross sales have gone as high as \$3,000,000. Its rating as a cooperative—in any field—is tops. His own prestige, throughout the cranberry industry, and beyond, is equally high. These facts, simply stated, sum up Goldsworthy's achievement—his success story.

With all respect due to the progressiveness and ability of membership and directors of Wisconsin Sales—and that is plenty—it may be pointed out, it was Goldy's hand which was at the helm during the past 13 years. During this period Wisconsin has advanced to second largest producing area. He was the executive officer, carrying out the policies of the directors and the desires of members.

He has been a mainspring of Wisconsin cranberry growing, and his tension is terrific.

This article will be an effort to tell something about Goldy himself, to evaluate this man who is now going into large scale cranberry growing by venturing to open up a new virgin Wisconsin area. If I use a lot of superlatives, those who know him best will ascribe it to the ability he has for inspiring enthusiasm in those with whom he comes in contact. He has the spirit of stimulation to an unusual degree. This spirit of stimulation is present, pretty much, in the whole of Wisconsin cranberry growing.

Goldy Paradoxical

Goldy is rather a paradoxical fellow. Beneath an air of friendly familiarity, he is an intense person. His talk is quick and easy; his mind fast and flexible. But his talk is usually purposeful, and always he is thinking along sound, constructive lines. He is gregarious, also a "co-er". He has the capacity to be, at one and the same time, the captain of his team and the water boy. He has the rare combination of being leader, and giver of personal attention to the most humble and routine of tasks.

As manager of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, no decision was too difficult for him to make, no request too trivial for him to fulfill. He ran errands for the company members (and their wives) and gave his advice on important decisions and it was usually followed. He did both with equal facility.

Goldy had boundless energy. In this work with the Wisconsin Sales Company, he was ever on the run over the widespread cranberry districts. He quite naturally took upon his own shoulders about anything and everything pertaining to the cranberry industry. He never confined himself to his paid duties, but eagerly answered at any time to the beck and call of any grower, whether company member or not. He felt if a grower was not a member, he was a prospective one.

Wisconsin has no state cranberry specialist with experiment station or bog, such as growers in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Washington depend upon for assistance. Goldy, graduate of agri-

cultural training from the University of Wisconsin, had this scientific knowledge. To the Wisconsin grower who wanted the answer to a technical problem, Goldy "gave out". Tremendously interested in everything pertaining to cranberries, cultural, marketing, governmental wartime rules and regulations, he stored his mind with all manner of exact information, always on tap, as is the data in a scrupulously-kept reference department.

But probably the most important ingredient in the Goldsworthy formula for success in his job was the constructiveness of his nature. This was evidenced by many projects he put through to the benefit of all Wisconsin growers. To name a few, these have included buying of growers' supplies, the issuance of circulars, tax advice and assistance, the starting of GI training program, starting cranberry nursery, cranberry research and experimental work, worked out fireworm control by spraying for Wisconsin, first on own marsh (now followed by other growers), proving the value of bees in Wisconsin cranberry pollination, on own bog in 1943 (another practice now followed by many other growers), use of paper bags for shipping of canning berries, airplane dusting, legislation for the benefit of cranberry growers.

These were all creative efforts. In fact, he got into the cranberry game through a creative effort. At the University of Wisconsin he majored in entomology and plant pathology and minored in horticulture; incidentally he had senior class honors and received B. S. and M. S. degrees. He created his master thesis upon a cranberry topic. It was entitled "Cranberry False Blossom". During the summers, while at Wisconsin University and for a year or two after teaching physics and chemistry at the high school at Prairie du Sac, he served as assistant cranberry specialist to the late L. M. Rogers, there having been this cranberry state specialist at that time. He had been recommended for this position by Henry F. Bain, who preceded Mr. Rogers.

This cranberry work had placed



WISCONSIN RAPIDS DAILY TRIBUNE PHOTO
"Goldy" (in sweater) presents box of Wisconsin to Henry Wallace, then vice-president at Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

him in eligibility for the position of manager of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, and he was selected as the first full-time man to fill this position.

Became Grower in 1941

As excellent and satisfactory job as he was doing navigating the ship of cooperative cranberry growing in Wisconsin, Goldy is not the type to continue indefinitely just being on the bridge. So it was perfectly natural he should want to go into cranberry growing for himself. In 1941 he made the decision and bought a marsh. Quite in keeping with his character, he purchased a cranberry property which few growers in Wisconsin would have considered a good risk because of its previous production record. It was a marsh which required constructive effort.

This was the Sacket marsh in the Fox River valley, the region where cranberry culture began in the Badger State, but a region from which the industry had fled to prospects farther west and north years ago. The Sacket, or "Berlin Marsh" so called from its adjacency, to the city of Berlin, and in which the late A. U. and Chester M. Chaney were financially interested, was the sole remaining marsh in cultivation in the

Berlin area. It was also, apparently, the true birthplace of Wisconsin cranberry cultivation. Dr. Neil E. Stevens has written authoritatively about this in this paper, "Berlin Boom", and also in "Development of Cranberry Growing in Wisconsin", which he published in collaboration with Miss Jean Nash, for the Wisconsin Historical Society magazine, this article having been re-published in CRANBERRIES, June, 1944.

Dr. Stevens wrote:

Berlin Marsh Birthplace of Wisconsin Cultivation

"all records agree that the first improvement of marshland for cranberry growing in Wisconsin, certainly the first which had any permanence, was made by Edward Sacket. Perhaps as early as 1860 Mr. Sacket, who was originally from Sag Harbor, N. Y., came to Wisconsin to investigate possibilities of some land which he had purchased through agents. He evidently had some knowledge of cranberry growing in the East, as he ditched the property and built dams. . . . The experiment was successful, as in 1865, 938 barrels were produced on the Sacket marsh and were sold in Chicago at from \$14 to \$16 a barrel."

Dr. Stevens went on to tell that the water of the Fox River (and

of Willow Creek) was alkaline, and that when canals from these streams were dug to flow the cranberry marshes, production began to decline.

As interesting as this historical angle is, it was in an area abandoned for cranberry growing that Goldy elected to try himself as a grower. Three-quarters of a century ago the "Berlin Boom" had burst to fabulous fortunes in cranberry growing, but that was not the case when he took over. In an "off the record" mood, he has admitted he was sticking out his neck a long way, as a cranberry expert and advisor to others. However, in his own mind he was pretty certain he knew what he was doing, as the soil and water were all right for cranberries, and that by definite methods good production could be achieved at Berlin Marsh. There is considerable of the gambler in Goldy when he is certain he is betting on a winning card.

He went about the rehabilitation of this marsh, one of 21.4 acres in a total property of 600 acres. It was weedy and grassy, as are many marshes in Wisconsin in comparison to the many tidy bogs in Massachusetts. He worked on the theory the marsh had been run much too wet. He installed two Bailey pumps to drain and keep the water table much lower than it had been. One pump took off 12,000 gallons a minute and was used to remove frost flood when the Fox, into which the marsh drained, was too high for gravity flow. The other pump with a capacity of 500 gals. was used for keeping the water down in rainy seasons.

He tested pond water which went to the marsh, and it was found to be as acid as the water used in the fine Wisconsin Cranmoor district. Water had previously been taken directly from the Fox and this water was found to be alkaline. Anytime it was necessary to take water from the Fox River, he pumped it into the marsh pond and let it stand for a couple of weeks, which changes it from alkaline to acid. Many Wisconsin marshes do have alkaline water, as is now realized, but he

found the Berlin soil to be definitely acid.

Goldy made another wise move in placing a capable and reliable young foreman in charge of the Berlin marsh and then pretty much "giving him his head", in making day by day and also major decisions. He also gave an incentive bonus based on the number of barrels produced each season, the first time this was done in Wisconsin. The foreman was Earl Rezin, son of Will, a Cranmoor grower. Goldy does not hesitate to say that much of the success of the Berlin marsh was due to the responsible and good management of the earnest young Earle Rezin and he predicts that Rezin will be one of Wisconsin's best growers in years to come. There was a substantial farmhouse on the property which provided a home for Rezin and his family, which meant he could be on the job whenever needed.

The first year the Berlin marsh cropped 750 barrels and its subsequent average record was better than this.

Like many another Wisconsin grower, Goldy had the wit to make his marsh pay dividends in other things than cranberries. His operation of this marsh was, of course, during the war, when prices were on their present rising scale. There was an apple orchard of ten acres. He sold the apples each autumn for a nice little windfall. There was hay, and he had it mowed and sold as many as 75 tons. There was a big muskrat population. He leased the muskrat trapping rights for a very tidy sum, and wartime price of pelts made the trapping privilege a salable right of value.

Then, with the marsh "owing him nothing", as they say, he sold the property itself. With cranberry property value on the rise everywhere, it is no secret in Wisconsin that his selling price was a multiple of what the marsh had cost him. The purchaser was George H. Yunk, a young and astute Wisconsinite, who now operates a flourishing candy business in Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Yunk has been a part owner in a Wisconsin marsh, a native of the state, and so is not entirely unfamiliar with

the Wisconsin cranberry industry. He, like Goldy, will be an absentee owner of the Berlin property and has continued Rezin as his foreman. Mr. Yunk accompanied Goldsworthy on his visit to the East in April, where he saw Massachusetts cranberry bogs for the first time.

Scarcely had Goldy sold the Berlin than he bought another marsh, the Damme marsh at Cranmoor. Scarcely had he assumed title to that when he resold.

What Goldy Plans to Do Now

The future plans of Goldsworthy, the cranberry grower, include the development of raw cranberry land at Little Trout lake and Thunder lake in areas considerably to the north of present Wisconsin cranberry districts. This plan is no sudden jump on the part of Goldy. It had been developing in his mind for a considerable time.

Now as to his plans at Little Trout and Thunder developments, these opening up this virgin Wisconsin cranberry territory:

At Little Trout Lake eight marshes will be started in 1946, all on land which Goldy had owned or on which he had options, and which was developed by him for cranberry growing. Most of the new growers who will operate these marshes will be guided by Goldsworthy during the first years.

At Thunder Lake he will start an individual marsh, as will Ralph Sampson, who is Sales Co. bookkeeper. Mr. Sampson has been Goldy's right-hand man for several years and had full charge of the management of the office at Wisconsin Rapids and of much of the business mechanics relating to many projects. In his management of the office, as in his ownership of the Berlin marsh, Goldy gives much credit to the efforts of another and says that without this capable accounting and flawless bookkeeping he would not have been able to devote nearly as much time as he did to company problems of general nature. He plans to assist Sampson at Thunder Lake. Work of marsh making there is starting this season, while the dredging at Little Trout has already been done.

Goldy is a director of the American Cranberry Exchange. He has been secretary of Wisconsin State Cranberry Association since 1939.

Goldy, the individual, makes his home with his wife, Esther, son, Charles, 10 years, and daughters, Judy 8 and Sara 5, about three miles out of Wisconsin Rapids in a little community named Seneca. Mrs. Goldsworthy is a graduate of Edgewood at Madison. A few years ago he had the opportunity of buying this place, consisting of house, big barn, a few other buildings, and 162 acres of land. He has completely remodeled the house, which, painted white, sits on an elevation with wide lawns and gardens surrounding. A brook runs through one side of the property.

For relaxation, Goldy likes hunting and fishing well enough, but his real hobby is raising flowers, vegetables, tending fruit trees, and raising a few cultivated blueberries, having bought the latter plants from Mrs. Mabelle Kelley of East Wareham, Mass. He believes he has at his home the only rhododendrons in Wisconsin, and is very much interested to see if he can make a few of these plants adapt themselves to the rigors of the Wisconsin climate. His flower garden is beautiful. Vernon Goldsworthy is blessed with a "green thumb."

As to other interests, he is a member of Wisconsin Rapids Lodge of Elks, Kiwanis, and various conservation clubs. He is a director of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture.

Goldy a "Fast Man"

Goldy worked his way through the University of Wisconsin, but in spite of this and maintaining his high scholastic standing, he won six major athletic letters. He was a member of the University track and cross country teams for three years and was captain of the cross country team for one year. He broke the record for the mile run at Wisconsin and also the half-mile record at University of Minnesota and the two-mile run at Northwestern University.

It may be deduced from this that Goldy was fast on his feet as a younger man and, as a matter of

fact, he is still an indefatigable dancer. It may, however, be noted that the kind of running he went in for was the sort that required stamina and sustained purpose. That quality of "staying" power has remained with Goldy. He reached an objective in helping the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co. to become one of the notably successful co-operatives of the country. He built up the unsuccessful Berlin marsh into productive prosperity.

This article at the beginning was called a "success story". Perhaps it would be more correct to call it a story of achievement. Goldy likes people, and his successes or achievements usually help others toward success, also.

His work with the Wisconsin Sales bettered the lot of Wisconsin growers, and, indirectly, of the whole industry. His plans for Little Trout and Thunder Lake include prospective benefits for other growers as well as himself. Goldy fundamentally is a constructive person, a builder. Fellow Wisconsin growers and friends throughout the industry will watch his new "cross-country" run in cranberries with interest.

HONDURAN WORKERS REMOVED FROM MASS. FOLLOWING MURDERS

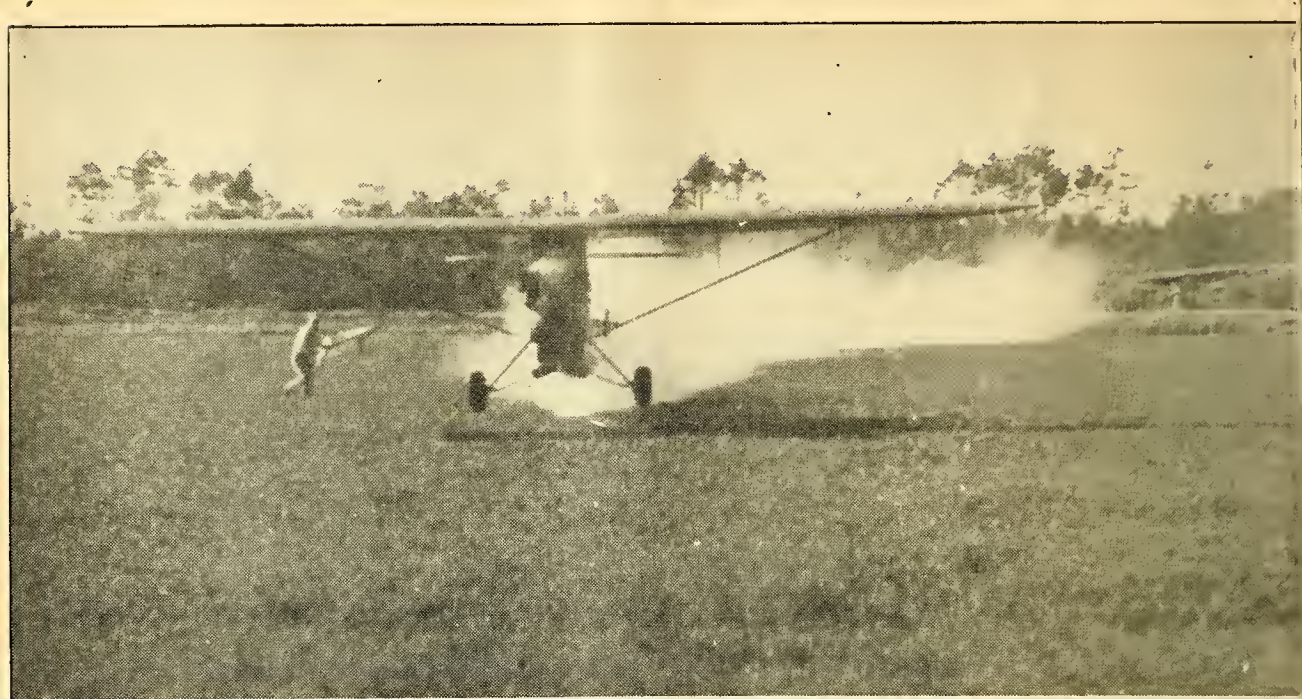
A contingent of approximately 140 agricultural workers from British Honduras, who have been stationed at Camp Manuel, Plymouth, Mass., since April, engaged in cranberry work, were removed from the Massachusetts area June 25th, following a double killing and the suicide of one of the workers. Herbert Miller, about 30, was sought for the murder of Mrs. Orchal, employed as a domestic in Plymouth, whom it was said, Miller had known when working in Louisiana and who had come to Plymouth. During the search, which developed into Plymouth's greatest man hunt in history, Miller shot and killed a Plymouth policeman, George S. Bell, about the same age, a recently discharged serviceman. Miller, at large for a week, was eventually trapped near the camp by police and after shots

were fired by State troopers examination of his body brought a verdict that Miller died from a self-inflicted wound and from other bullets. He was armed with a revolver and there were powder burns on his head, indicating he had shot himself and police bullets had also taken effect.

Some Plymouth residents had objected to the presence of the Hondurans at Camp Manuel, a former army camp, which two years previous had been used to house a Jamaican consignment of workers. Protest was made to Congressman Charles L. Gifford, and other Government representatives and to the U. S. Department of Agriculture by Plymouth Selectmen. The message to the Department of Agriculture read: "Two murders this week by Hondurans located in this town. Have ordered entire camp restricted for safety of everyone concerned. Entire citizenry in vengeful state because of slaying of police officer. Urge you remove remaining Hondurans from this town in interest of public safety".

The men left Plymouth in charge of a representative of the United States Department of Labor. They were one of the groups which had been imported during and since the war to assist in agricultural production, their services in Massachusetts having been arranged for by Joseph T. Brown, director Plymouth County Extension Service, and had been engaged by contract with the Government by New England Cranberry Sales Company, Cranberry Cannery Inc., these co-operatives allotting the men to members and to the A. D. Makepeace Company of Wareham. This imported labor had been counted upon for employing cranberry growers for work during the rest of the season and, possibly, with additional workers for fall harvest.

CRANBERRIES magazine, besides getting a request to be sent to Austria recently, is now going to Maatalouskoelaitos Kasvinviljelysasto, Tikkurila, Finland. We hope to have some information eventually as to why this society or cooperative is interested in cranberry cultivation.



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

UPPER—Piper Cub really gets “down” in a dusting run at Morse Swamp bog. LOWER—Bi-plane makes spraying sweep across Harwich

Intensive Air Dusting and Spraying Experiments In Massachusetts

What has perhaps been the most intensive experimental project, certainly in Massachusetts, to test out insect control by airplane, both by spraying and dusting, was carried out the latter part of June and into July by the A. D. Makepeace Company of Wareham, Mass. The project was in two divisions, one in conjunction with

Sky-Spray, Inc., with headquarters at Arlington, which was the spraying angle, and the other with Brockton Airport, Inc., which was the dusting phase.

A total of about 500 acres was given treatment, the acreage including two other properties than those of ADMCO, about 67 acres of Ellis D. Atwood and about 50

acres of the Cranebrook Company, both at South Carver. The Makepeace bogs were in both Plymouth and Barnstable counties.

The spraying by Sky-Spray, Inc., which is a company formed for crop air spraying since the war, with three of the incorporators, former GI's, was done by a biplane, a Stearman, former army

primary training ship. The spraying, which was on the Harwich bog of the ADMCO at the Carver-Wareham line, was with pyrethrum extracts and this was not found to be successful with the concentrations and the nozzle arrangements as used. The spray did not result in the kill desired and there was considerable burning of vines. However, Russell Makepeace says that while this first use of spray did not obtain results hoped for, further experimentation will be made, and the idea of spray from the air is not being abandoned. Wareham airport was the base of this operation, which extended over several days, with interruption from unfavorable weather.

As to the results of the dusting, this was put down as successful. So much so that Russell definitely says this will be continued on an even larger scale next year and that probably two planes will be utilized to keep the spreading of the dust constantly going on without the present interruption while the single ship makes the trip to an airfield, reloads, and then comes back. The two ships would alternate, one dusting while the other was going to the field and back.

The plane used for dusting was a Piper Cub which had been purchased especially for this use by Brockton Airport, working in co-operation with Makepeace Company, and then converted for dusting. The pilot of this machine was "Freddie" Brown, and there was some mighty spectacular operation of a plane. The Cub was frequently so low its wheels were actually in the vines. A very sharp, quick drop was made at the shore of the properties, which often had trees only a short distance from the bog, the low run made, and there was a quick zoom into the air at the opposite side of the bog. Airspeed probably about 55 miles. The Cub could also get in corners and coves and clean up these difficult areas; areas which could not be covered at all from the air were finished off by ground dusters.

While the Cub dusting was spectacular in the extreme, this is not to say that the bigger PT Stear-

man, going at around 90 miles an hour, did not get down low. It did, and had to lift for the cross dikes. On the first flight over the Harwich bog the top of a tree was clipped, with only a couple of scratches of damage to the plane and no injury to the pilot. The plan had been for the spray plane not to get down into the vines, but the spray was expected to "drift in", giving coverage and results which were not obtained in these tests. The fliers were guided over the runs by flagmen at start and finish.

Used in the experiments were DDT, Stimtox, pyrethrum flowers in various concentration, Rotenone, which gave a very good kill; and also Fermate, for fungus control, this being used at Santuit bog in Barnstable county with, of course, results to be told next fall.

Many growers and members of the State Experiment Station visited the experiments at various times as they were being conducted from bog to bog.

Some Facts About Use of Airplanes In New Jersey

With interest in air control revived in Massachusetts through the Makepeace project, the following information concerning Jersey work was requested from and prepared by William E. Tomlinson, associate in research, cranberry and blueberry culture, with Charles A. Doehlert, acting head of the laboratory at Pemberton, New Jersey:

Most of the airplane dusting and spraying in New Jersey is done from Stearman biplanes. The company that does this flying is Wilson Air Service. In the winter Wilson dusts citrus in Florida, then during the summer he makes his headquarters at Seabrook Farms at Bridgeton, N. J., with his cranberry and blueberry airport in Vincentown near Theodore H. Budd's bogs at "Retreat".

T. H. Budd, J. J. White Co., J. D. Holman, Evans & Wills and others use airplane dusting quite extensively for leafhopper control. The Blueberry Cooperative has

fields of member growers dusted for fruitfly that desire it, and all blueberries going to the canners (bulk pack) have to be dusted for fruitfly.

Wilson has been dusting cranberries since 1935, when the original tests were run at Budd's and Whitesbog with conventional plane and autogiro. The giro people didn't push the business and went out of the cranberry picture. Wilson has used a monoplane considerably, but now sticks to bi-planes exclusively, having four in operation this summer in New Jersey.

For blunt-nosed cranberry leafhopper we recommend 50 pounds of 0.9 pyrethrum flowers per acre or an activated dust of equal killing powder. For blueberry fruitfly we recommend 10 to 15 pounds of 5% rotenone dust per acre. Due to non-availability of rotenone on the recommended dusting dates we have advised a 0.9 pyrethrum dust at 15 pounds per acre. We prefer rotenone, but pyrethrum is fairly effective. Since both of these cunts go on during harvest a non-toxic material has to be used.

Results with airplane dust applications have been inconsistent, probably due to differences in atmospheric conditions when applied and to depth and thickness of the vines. We prefer ground spraying or dusting for best control, but the airplane has made possible the treating of large acreages that would not have been treated otherwise. It has been a big boon during the recent labor shortage. To get full control of leafhoppers in New Jersey with airplane dusting it is probably necessary to make two dustings, one before full bloom and the second after full bloom, to get the early and late hatching hoppers before they get full grown and harder to kill.

NOTICE to Subscribers

Effective July, 1946, the yearly subscription rate to CRANBERRIES becomes \$3.00. The cranberry industry is expanding, CRANBERRIES Magazine is now carrying more pages of cranberry information each month, attempting to keep you posted on events as they develop and concern all with cranberry interests.

In appreciation of past co-operation, any present subscriber who wishes may renew for one year in advance at the old rate of \$2.50 until July 15th.



A-T-O-M-I-C Energy

Is atomic energy to be disaster complete for us, or does it hold boons for mankind? That we can only imagine at the present moment.

What will be the use to which we will put this power?

We are all busy now. This is the season for cranberry work, but none of us, cranberry growers and everybody else, should be so busy we spare only a passing thought to our "atomic future". Informed public opinion should be felt in decisions which are made.

This is the 49th in a series of messages, sponsored by the following public-spirited firms and individuals.

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MAGAZINE**

**Decas
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CO-OPERATIVE "WAR" CONTINUES

THE cranberry industry now has (or will have, presumably, when CCI stockholders vote in August), two cooperatives, both national in scope, these, of course, being CCI, which is "evolving" into the new "National Cranberry Association", and the American Cranberry Exchange, which has served the industry cooperatively in the fresh fruit trade for so many years. The announced purpose of the survey as sponsored first from within CCI and then agreed to by ACE was to pull these organizations together. Instead, the result, temporarily, at least, has been to break the cooperative side of the industry into two warring factions.

Members of both nationals will have cranberries to be marketed, fresh and processed. There is hope within both groups that fresh berries of CCI will be sold through the Exchange and Exchange processing berries turned over to CCI. If this is done a great circle would have been navigated during the past year of turmoil and the marketing situation would be back substantially where it started—plus the irritation and ill-feeling which has developed by the most ardent advocates on both sides. Or there could be deals with independent sellers of fresh fruit and independent processors. There are excellent facilities offered by these independent services. Cranberry growers will get their fruit to market this season and undoubtedly at satisfactory prices, whatever is done.

Most of those within the cooperative fold really want to continue to work together. Beliefs on "both sides" are sincere. Honest opponents regret the sharp division of opinion in Massachusetts, that there is the struggle in Wisconsin that has split the cooperative there down the middle; on the West Coast there is strong CCI sentiment, although not all have signed up the CCI way or are likely to, while the Jersey state company, small in numbers and production, is for the moment apparently riding out the worst of the hurricane, astride the fence.

The gale of dissension is continuing so strong it is shaking the industry within as it has not been shaken since the days when cranberry cooperatives were formed. The glimpses from the outside into the indus-

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CHARLES A. DOEHLERT,
Acting Chief,
New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Station,
Pemberton, New Jersey

try may give false impressions. This is not a fight to get the industry higher prices at the expense of the consumer. Basically it is a battle of method between differing beliefs and principles to determine how and by whom the cooperative share of the crop shall be split as between fresh and processed berries. It is a part of the price the cranberry industry is paying in this period of world-wide adjustment when nearly every human effort is more or less topsy-turvy. It is unfortunate, hard on everyone in any way involved. But human beings have ever held differing beliefs, and even the longest war has eventually succumbed to peace.



WALTER A. NEALEY

Death Takes CCI Research Chemist, Walter A. Nealey

Walter A. Nealey, chemist and director of research for Cranberry Cannery, Inc., died at his home, South Hanson, Saturday, June 22. Mr. Nealey had worked at the Hanson office until a few days before his death, which came as a great shock to his associates and many friends in the cranberry world.

Mr. Nealey was 69, having come into cranberry work from Malden in 1928. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of Puritan Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Pilgrim Chapter, Royal Arch and Pilgrim Chapter O. E. S.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon June 25, at 2.30 at Whitman, the annual meeting of Cranberry Cannery having been curtailed to enable members to attend, and many availed themselves of this opportunity to pay their last tribute to a respected worker for the cooperative and for the cranberry industry.

Mr. Nealey, of course, was responsible at all times for the quality control of CCI products, but in spite of this he found time for much research. It was he who

discovered that the valuable ursolic acid could be commercially extracted from the skins of the cranberry and he has laid the foundation for whatever future benefits that may be developed in these by-products. The future benefits which are expected to accrue along these lines will all be due to his basic research.

He did much research on what types of berries were best for sauces. A very important development was due to his design and building of the cocktail press at the Hanson plant. Mr. Nealey was told this machine could not be built as he planned it, but he assumed the responsibility of making the press along his design and the result was a press which is the only one of its kind in the world. This presses out the juice so cleanly that the seeds are left inside the skins and the residue presscake is made available for use in by-products.

Tribute of Directors

The following resolution, as a tribute to Mr. Nealey, was passed at the annual meeting, June 25:

Walter A. Nealey, chemist and Director of Research for Cranberry Cannery, Inc., died at his Hanson home Saturday, June 22, 1946. He began his cranberry work with Ocean Spray Preserving Company in 1928 and continued with Cranberry Cannery, Inc. from its incorporation in 1930 until his death. He brought to us his experience and skill as a practical chemist; he added to our knowledge of the elements of the cranberry and its physical properties and the technique of economical utilization. His work was more than a means of livelihood; it was characterized by unflagging loyalty and the zeal of a true researcher. He had no peer in this field. We, the directors of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., in meeting assembled this 24th day of June, enter with our corporate records our expression of deep personal sorrow and extend to his bereaved widow our sympathy and condolences in her great loss.

N. E. Sales Meeting

(Continued from Page 4)

will handle both the fresh and the processed fruit. We should work to this end, if it takes one year, two years, three years, or five years."

Decline to Change By-Law

On the one article of business requiring a vote which was to consider the alteration of Section 3, Article 18 of the by-laws so as to extend the period of time after the annual meeting during which a member may lawfully withdraw his membership, there was some discussion. Then by a unanimous vote of 43 it was decided to postpone any action. Manager Benson explained it had been proposed to extend the present period, which was 60 days, this to be done in view of the current situation. He said he was not advocating having the period extended, as it would make the time too short for the Company to be able to give a very clear picture of the anticipated crop to be handled if it was not certain until late in the season how many members the company had. Mr. Cowen explained that in times past this by-law had been "disregarded" and the lawful penalties had not been exacted against a member resigning, but this was not a usual situation at present.

Vice President George E. Short said he at first had been for making this change in by-laws because of the present situation, but had come to feel that to make the change would be simply "setting up another 'special privilege group'", and he was opposed to it. Mr. Benson said it was not intended to make the change permanent, and Mr. Chaney said that he, from the viewpoint of the Exchange, hoped it would not be permanent. The vote was then taken which left the by-law unchanged.

Speaker Declares Change

In Social Economy

Mr. MacLeod in his talk said that while his work had been mostly with dairy products, there were very definite parallels in postwar trends between dairy and other products, including fruits and vegetables. He said it might be

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E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

assumed that there would be little change in such a standardized product as milk, yet many changes were developing. These changes will include every product, he continued.

"These changes will concern quick freeze and packaging. This is inevitable", he declared, "because there is a change in the whole social economy". This is being brought about a good deal by the shortage of domestic help, which, he said, he felt will prove to be a permanent shortage. This will make the housewife seek the easiest-to-serve foods. He said he believed dehydrating, so popular during the war, was, for most products, going out of the picture. Dehydration, except in certain products, was not meeting consumer acceptance. "As we see it now, there is not a tremendous future for dehydrated products."

He said, however, ease of transportation with as little bulk in products as possible is a coming important factor. He said some students are looking forward to a tremendous future in frozen foods, and these would be such products as are readily adaptable to quick freeze. He said there would be a big future for many products in cooked frozen form—meals all prepared, ready to be served.

"Pre-packaging seems to be becoming much more important, especially in the chain stores", he

asserted. "Pre-packaging has certain definite advantages over produce in the rough, as an exact weight of salable produce is obtainable.

"The prepackaging of fresh fruits and vegetables, however, it seems to me, is an inevitable development, but it will have to be applied with discrimination to the individual product under consideration. This packaging development is what the consumer seems to be wanting, even if the change is not always advantageous to the consumer".

Frozen products have certain bottle-necks now developing, he went on. These would include difficulties in transportation, requiring constant refrigeration, lack of capacity to keep in proper storage in the retail outlets, and also lack of capacity in home freezers and refrigerators.

He said it seems to be a developing thought that frozen foods will not have an advantage to canners. The possibility for the expansion of canned products will be cut substantially. He said this might not mean that canning will be less than at present, but there will be no tremendous future in canned production, as in the past.

Change Not the Same

For All Producers

A summary of Mr. MacLeod's talk would be that change in mar-

keting is coming rapidly, but that just what form the future picture will take is still uncertain and each individual product will have to seek its particular place in this picture of change.

An interesting point of the meeting was when Dr. Franklin gave his opinion of the crop outlook as of that date. He referred to his last previous opinion which mentioned lack of sunlight in 1945, a two-warm March, and he said that since then the amount of rain in May and to date in June had been too much and not favorable. "I do not see how we can have anything more than an average crop at best", he declared.

Plan Acceptance Issue Divides Wisconsin Unit

Although speakers at a special meeting of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company June 12 expressed the desirability of an overall national cooperative, handling both fresh and processed fruit, the membership, by an almost 2 to 1 vote, showed disfavor for the plan presented by the "Voluntary Committee." After nearly a full day of discussion the vote was 60 to 32 against a resolution introduced by William F. Thiele, which would have approved the plan as adopted by this committee, and authorize

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YARMOUTH
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the officers and directors to consummate the Wisconsin part of the plan "as soon as legally possible to do so".

Proponents of accepting the plan, with Cranberry Canners, Inc., as the "foundation" to get the overall underway urged immediate action. Among these were A. H. Hedler, who said "committees and committees had met" without getting anywhere, and Charles L. Lewis, who declared "some of us in Wisconsin are so firmly convinced this plan is right that we are bound to go ahead with it even if it means resigning from the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co." He added he hoped that would be more in the way of a "suspension" rather than a genuine "resignation". Kingsley Coulton said opponents of the CCI plan admit the American Cranberry Exchange is losing ground, yet they advocate "doing nothing".

Speaking against adoption of the "Voluntary Committee" plan were William F. Huffman, Theodore W. Brazeau, Bernard Brazeau, Vernon Goldsworthy and Karl D.

Loos, Washington attorney for the American Cranberry Exchange. Telegrams from the president of New England Cranberry Sales Company and the Growers' Cranberry Company in New Jersey were read by Mr. Huffman. President Cowen of New England had stated: "We think it (the CCI plan) has no merit", adding, "We will consider any plan which we think will accomplish the purpose (of sound consolidation)." Theodore H. Budd, President, New Jersey, was quoted as saying the plan "is premature and would lead to cleavage". Mr. Huffman offered these telegrams as evidence that the East is willing to go along on a "true overall" co-op if a satisfactory plan is worked out. He said he had been asked to speak for several other members, and that he, with these, believed it was to the best interests to reject the CCI proposal and to work in unity for an overall of a genuinely cooperative nature.

Theodore Brazeau refuted the "do nothing" charge against the Exchange and asked why there was

the "stampede" into action when the Company could not go into the proposition for two more years unless it violated its contract with the Exchange. He said there was a "world of difference between such a cooperative as the American Cranberry Exchange and a stock company such as Cranberry Canners, Inc." Bernard Brazeau said "the canning cooperative, with majority control in the hands of a few large growers, is not a co-operative as we understand a co-op." He said a "no" vote was for the growers to keep their destinies in their own hands.

Mr. Loos, called upon, explained differences between the cooperative plan under which Wisconsin Cranberry Sales and the Exchange operate and in a stock company, as CCI. He said in CCI stock ownership determines the voting strength whereas in the former system each member's vote carries the same weight. He pointed out the real effort to get together was made less than a year ago and there was no cause to become discouraged or

(Continued on Page 20)

EATMOR CRANBERRIES

We quote from an unsolicited letter received June 29th, 1946:

"A little article in the Chicago Packer this week interested us very much. In short, this item stated the growers in Wisconsin had voted to continue marketing their cranberries through the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.

In our opinion the American Cranberry Exchange is to be commended not only by growers affiliated with the Sales Company but by your customers for the equitable and impartial allocation of cranberries during the past three years which have been extremely difficult for you and your associates.

Selling through cooperatives having a registered trademark identifying the product, grower organizations have benefited by the widespread distribution obtained by such sales organizations as the American Cranberry Exchange.

Scarcities of the war years brought about such stringent supply conditions with resultant trade abuses that some folks at both ends of the line used unheard of practices to bypass established distributive channels. This has resulted in some rather large grower organizations withdrawing from old line selling and distributing organizations with a rather nebulous idea of self-importance and ability.

We feel the time not far off when many of these individuals, and their organizations, will again seek shelter of their pre-war affiliations. They have yet a rough and rugged path to travel.

With kindest regards, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Name upon request)."

AMERICAN CRANBERRY EXCHANGE

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The Cranberry Growers' Cooperative

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Tel. 227

Wisconsin Meeting

(Continued from Page 18)

to take hasty action.

This was a "warm" meeting, but at its conclusion Theodore Brazeau congratulated both factions upon the high plane in which the debate had been conducted.

(Note: The foregoing is based principally upon the report of the meeting, as printed at considerable length in the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune.)

Quick Freezing of Blueberries In Cellophane Packages

(Editor's Note:—The following is a paper by Dr. Clark before the American Cranberry Growers' Association and reprinted from Proceedings of that organization).

By J. HAROLD CLARK

The rapid rise of the frozen foods industry has been a source of interest to everyone, since every person in the United States is a potential consumer. Producers of food products are doubly interested because of the possible additional demand for their products.

The general opinion seems to be that frozen food consumption will expand tremendously as soon as

facilities are available for the manufacture of holding cabinets.

Over one hundred companies are actively manufacturing about 165,000 storage cabinets in homes. Some estimates indicate that the first two years after all restrictions on manufacture are lifted from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 home cabinets will be sold with a potential of 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 during the next several years.

The question which we should all be considering just now is where does the cultivated blueberry fit into the picture? Will quick freezing materially increase demand to a point where it will keep well ahead of the increased production to be expected from new plantings. The answer to that question probably depends on the growers and the commercial freezers rather than on the consumer. Experiments have indicated and many consumers have proven to their own satisfaction that frozen blueberries can be a very fine product. Whether they will actually be such will depend primarily on these three things: (1) the use of varieties which are especially well adapted to quick freezing; (2) careful handling at harvest time to insure well matured fruit free of trash or other undesirable material; (3) careful processing in syrup for home use or in sugar for

the retail trade.

The importance of the variety factor was stressed at last year's meeting. We started to test certain varieties in 1943 and made additional tests in 1944 and 1945. Not all of the varieties reported were frozen each of the three years nor did each year's ratings agree entirely with those of the other years. The following table is a result of the observations of three seasons as we now interpret them. Additional studies of our records and the test of additional samples may cause some changes to be made in the relative order of the varieties. (See table, page 23).

Several unnamed selections from the breeding project have also been tested so that their freezing quality can be considered when the time comes to determine whether or not they should be named.

Our results at the New Jersey Station during 1945 have supported what was reported last year as to the importance of sugar in the freezing of blueberries. Tests were made with syrup pack, using 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 percent syrup. The judges rating the product have, in general, favored the 50 percent syrup pack for flavor although a 30 percent syrup has been quite satisfactory. The amount of syrup used was just enough to

(Continued on Page 22)



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Producers of Beach Plum Jam, Orange Marmalade,
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*We are in the Market for
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CAPE COD FARMS, INC. is the owner and operator of Cranberry Bogs in Barnstable County, and Will Purchase Additional Barnstable Acreage for Improvement.

THEODORE E. CLIFTON, President

Freezing of Blueberries

(Continued from Page 20)

cover the berries after they were put in the package. When compared with dry sugar the syrup packs have in all cases been superior as to flavor and appearance. Dry sugar is very satisfactory in the freezing of strawberries because the berries are cut up and enough juice comes out of the fruit to dissolve the sugar very quickly. In the case of blueberries this is not true and the dry sugar in masses between the berries throughout their storage period probably has little preserving effect. Also, there is considerably more air and hence greater oxidation in the dry sugar pack. Where berries are to be used for pies and where the use of dry sugar would be more convenient, it may be quite satisfactory, as the difference in flavor would probably not be noticed after the pie is prepared.

The berries frozen without any sugar at all have in all cases been inferior to the others when sampled without being cooked. We have not made cooking tests but undoubtedly there would be less difference in quality after cooking. We have been interested in a pack which could be used for dessert fruit or for pies or other cooking purposes. For dessert purposes we feel that the berries frozen with

syrup are greatly superior to those frozen without sugar.

In the summer of 1945 certain sugar substitutes were used in the freezing of blueberries. These in-

cluded - dextrose, honey, white Karo, dark Karo, and a special corn syrup called Sweetose. These substitutes were used in different proportions, usually with some sugar.

For over forty years our management has been engaged in the distribution of CAPE COD Cranberries. A small factor in the deal, yes—but a significant one to those Growers we serve.

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Even where only one-third of the sugar was replaced by the substitute, the quality was in all cases less desirable than where all cane sugar was used. It is my opinion that a very weak cane sugar syrup, even as low as 20 percent, will be considered more satisfactory by most persons than the use of one of the so-called sugar substitutes. Here again, personal taste will play a large part and some people may even prefer the taste of the substitutes. We had several people taste the samples, however, and there was substantial agreement among this group. Statements have been appearing in print that blueberries to be frozen should first be blanched in steam or hot water. They have probably been based on work by Woodroof in Georgia who found that varieties of the southern or rabbit-eye type became tough or woody after being frozen for 6 months, but that blanching prevented this condition. At the New Jersey Station we have not observed this woodiness to occur in our New Jersey cultivated varieties during storage periods as long as 18 months, so we would not consider blanching necessary. In order to be sure, however, several lots of fruit were frozen after being blanched in hot water for varying lengths of time during 1944. The result was a softening of the fruit, leakage of juice, a slightly cooked taste and a messy, stewed fruit appearance as compared with the rather firm, plump, natural blue colored fruit in almost colorless syrup when the berries were frozen without blanching.

Perhaps many people would use frozen blueberries only for pie. These persons might consider freezing at least a portion of their blueberries in the pies rather than as fruit to be later made into pie. We studied the freezing of pies in a preliminary way in 1944, using apple, peach, pumpkin, and squash as the filling. Briefly our conclusions were that the frozen pies were at least as good and probably slightly better than the unfrozen pies. There was not very much difference between the pies which were frozen before baking and those which were baked and then frozen. We have not had an opportunity to study blueberry pies extensively but we have done enough to show us that blueberry pies can be frozen very satisfactorily.

In conclusion I would like to quote from a paper published by Moon and others in 1936 as their conclusions agree very closely with ours.

"In order that the cultivated blueberry in frozen form may share the position in the estimation of consumers which the fresh fruit now holds, it is strongly recommended that freezing preservation

Table I			
TENTATIVE RATING OF BLUEBERRY VARIETIES FOR QUICK FREEZING			
Very Good	Good	Medium	Below Medium
Atlantic	Dixi	Cabot	Adams
	Harding	Concord	Grover
	Jersey	Rancocas	June
	Pemberton	Sam	Wareham
	Pioneer	Scammel	Weymouth
	Stanley	Rubel	

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MAKERS OF INSECTICIDES

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

in consumer packages be restricted to varieties having high flavor and dessert quality as fresh fruit, and that the fruit be packed only in 50 percent sugar syrup. Packing of the fruit in the straight form or with the addition of dry sugar, or the packing of varieties which are woody in texture and deficient in flavor would react injuriously upon the frozen product through lowering the consumer's estimate of its desirability. The problem of varieties of mediocre and low quality is to be solved by their gradual elimination from cultivation, not by an attempt to divert them from the fresh fruit market into frozen form."

Cape Growers Meeting One Week Earlier

The annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association is to be held one week earlier than usual, directors have agreed. The meeting will be on Tuesday as usual, the 20th of August, rather than on the 27th. This was done, as the 20th is the date when the U. S. Crop Reporting Service will release the annual crop estimate

this year. This is always announced then by N. E. Crop Statistician, and C. D. Stevens will give this report on that date to the Cape Growers' meeting.

Group To Wisconsin

(Continued from Page 7)

some new members obtained, these outnumbering the withdrawals, it was said, but no exact figure of lost production was given out. At office of CCI it was stated there were 26 new members, not counting those resigning from Sales Companies and joining.

No meeting of Growers' Company has been called to consider the "Voluntary Committee" plan, under which CCI is acting, but the Jersey directors have voted to extend the legal period for resignation for four months after the annual meeting, instead of 60 days. N. E., as reported elsewhere, voted no change and Wisconsin Sales voted an extension which expired July 1.

Bees and Pollinating Cranberries

MILTON H. STRICKER

Barclay Apiaries
Maple Shade, N. J.

Editor's Note: The following is reprinted from the Proceedings of the American Cranberry Growers' Association.)

Although our Company has been renting bees to growers for pollinating cranberries for 25 years, we didn't know exactly what we were doing the first five years. We knew we were helping the cranberry growers, as we could see an increase in cranberry crops when colonies of bees were placed in the vicinity of the blooming cranberries.

In 1924 a Farmers' Bulletin by Darrow, Franklin and Malde indicated that cranberries in Wisconsin were practically self-fruitful and that jostling the flowers causes pollen from the anthers of the cranberry bloom to drop or drift upon the pistil of the flower. The late Richard D. Barclay knew that

Irrigation and Frost Protection for Cranberries



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cranberry pollen in New Jersey was a heavy, sticky mass and not to be moved by the wind. He figured there must be a difference in climatic conditions between New Jersey and Wisconsin that might make this bulletin true in Wisconsin but not in New Jersey. About that time Mr. Ray Hutson of the New Jersey Experiment Station undertook some comprehensive experiments upon pollination of many New Jersey fruits, including cranberries. This bulletin, No. 434, published in June, 1926, entitled, "The Relation of the Honey Bee to Fruit Pollination in New Jersey", is still obtainable. His experiments definitely proved that cranberries in New Jersey are only partially self-fruitful.

Hutson's experiments in cages of bees located in cranberry bogs showed that with honey bees it was possible to set fruit upon 56 per cent of the cranberry blossoms. Without insect pollination, it was impossible to set more than 8 per cent of the fruit. With these facts to work upon we have been renting bees for cranberry pollination, recommending one colony to 5 acres.

Two years ago on my own, I began some studies on cranberry pollination, but since my time is so limited during cranberry blossoming time my experiments have not been as comprehensive as I would like and it has been impossible for me to make accurate and timed observations of my experiments.

However, to my own satisfaction I have worked out that some varieties of cranberries cannot get along without pollination in New Jersey, the Howes especially. Without insect pollination they will only set fruit on 2 per cent of their blossoms. Some of the other varieties will set a higher percentage.

One of my most interesting observations was the result of an experiment on a bog that the owner told me was planted with the Jersey variety of cranberries. I realize now, although I didn't then, that there are many varieties or strains of cranberries in this so-called Jersey variety. My cages showed that with bees 72 per cent of the blossoms set fruit. This is an extremely high percentage under any conditions and was probably due to the effect of cross pollination. We also proved that if there are narrow bogs where bees can circulate freely in the shelter of dams, where the center of the bog is less than 250 yards from the colony, one colony of bees will efficiently pollinate about three acres of cranberries in favorable weather. However, if you have large unbroken stretches of bog with free circulation of air in the center which tends to discourage

honey bee visitation, you will get a higher percentage of fruit set if more colonies of bees are used.

Last year to test this conclusion, Mr. Budd supplied a bog, I supplied the bees, and Mr. Herbert Beebe did the work of observing the bees at work upon the blossoms and the set of fruit, both close to the hive and at some distance. A high concentration of colonies were used and the results are much in the bees' favor.

Now my experiments are not as scientific as the recent ones made last year by our New Jersey Experiment Station and by the Federal Bureau of Entomology. I haven't enough time to give you details of these experiments. However, I will skip over them, giving you a brief picture of these experiments and the conclusions drawn. It was not until Thursday of this week that I knew of this Federal experiment. Thursday I met Dr. James Hambleton, Senior Apicul-

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turist in charge of the Division of Bee Culture of the United States Department of Agriculture. He conducted and supervised experiments in Wisconsin made in 1944 and 1945. When honey bees were used on cranberry bogs in field tests, 137 bushels per acre crops were produced. Now this is in Wisconsin where they always thought they had sufficient pollination without honey bees and that, if the wind did not accomplish it, dragging a rope across the tops of the vines would effect pollination. Dr. Hambleton found that this rope dragging decreased pollination and a high concentration of bees could increase pollination much more than the Wisconsin cranberry growers ever thought possible.

This figure, 137 bushels per acre, is interesting, as this corresponds to the Jersey figures of a 50 barrel crop per acre, which is considered a good yield. With 2.7 bushels in a barrel this equals 135 bushels per acre. Now how can you get this 135 bushels per acre yield? Mr. Robert S. Filmer of the New Jersey Experiment Station last year found that you must have 50 berries per square foot to produce a 135 bushel crop. Now this isn't so much in the way of berries. In the plots Mr. Filmer tested, where vines were vigorous, soil conditions favorable and false blossom at a minimum, there were often 113 berries per square foot, or a 305 bushel per acre yield. Yet, where false blossom was high and plant growth was scanty, only 7.5 berries per square foot were found. This is 19 bushels per acre. Insect pollination cannot produce a big crop unless we have plants in proper vigor, soil conditions favorable, and false blossom at a minimum.

Years ago you had lots of wild bees, especially the Megachile and the Nomia bees, but with more intensive cultivation, the burning of uplands and the extensive use of insecticides, these wild bees are disappearing. Each year more cranberry growers are coming to depend upon the honey bees. The honey bee is an ideal pollinator. I have heard many of you gentlemen state that a bumble bee can do a lot more pollination work

than a honey bee. Granted that a single honey bee does not work as fast or as thoroughly as a single bumble bee. But a thousand honey bees can easily outdo a dozen bumble bees. Your favorite pollinator, the carpenter bee, has only two brood cycles a year. The leaf cutting bee (Megachile) apparently has but one generation a year and includes but a small number of individuals. The mining bee has two generations a year. The bumble bee can only lay and take care of a few eggs at a time and at the most have only five or six brood cycles annually. Just compare this with the honey bee record of some 12 to 15 brood cycles a year, all descendants of one queen, numbering several hundred thousand worker bees annually, and you will begin to realize the wonderful reproductive powers of this insect and its capacity for work.

However, honey bees can do only so much. You must have vigorous plant growth and you must have enough bees. Too few honey bees are useless; you must have an adequate number for your acreage.

In spraying while cranberries are in blossom, if you have honey bees for pollination, you are doing yourself a definite harm. It takes only a pound of arsenic per hundred gallons of water to cause some killing of honey bees and although this does not hurt the colony much it reduces your worker bees that are supposed to be working in the fields. Let me impress upon you that if you are going to get maximum pollination, get that spray or dust on early before many of the blossoms appear. I suppose this is asking a lot because cranberries bloom slowly, yet the first blossoms to bloom in a cluster are the most important ones. If your blossom is pollinized at the time it is mature, you get large berries and maximum yield per acre. Rotenone and pyrethrum are even worse killers of bees than arsenic. So if you rent bees, don't think so much that the beekeeper will suffer when you kill his bees; it is you who are suffering. For every field worker that you kill, it is as though you were killing a number of blossoms.

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CRANBERRY SCOOPS and SCREENINGS

Massachusetts growers who saw some of the air dusting and spraying recently, particularly the dusting with the little Cub, including your correspondent, will be rather spoiled for "air thrill" shows in the future. These will have to be pretty good to get us to pay an admission hereafter.

As a matter of fact, the thrills were a little too thrilling once or twice for yours truly, who was trying to take photographs, and this probably goes also for the flagmen and for Dr. Fred Chandler. Apparently, and it would seem quite properly, too, the pilot has about all he can do to look out for himself in the air without regarding those on the ground who haven't enough sense to keep out of his low-flying way. As the men holding aloft the yellow flags (with black circle center for easy visibility) mark the course to be covered, the pilot dove for his mark and it was up to the flagman not to be on the spot at the moment the plane arrived. It would be a good bet that "Bill" Ross and "Bucky" Cattabriga of the ADM Company took off a few pounds of

weight in diving left and right and throwing themselves flat. "Doc" Chandler was taking some spray meter readings out on the bog near Hyannis when somebody hollered "Look out, Doc"! Doc says he flattened himself in the vines until only the tops of his ears stuck out, and even then one plane wheel went right down the part in his hair. As for myself, I was standing on the shore of Morse Swamp bog, which is practically level with the bog itself, trying for a shot, when the plane got on top of me awful quick. The result on that negative was simply a blue, as I fell flat fast. Another spectator, however, told me afterward I had the wrong technique. The way to do is to jump into the air a little and let the plane pass under you.

As of July 5, C. M. Chaney, American Cranberry Exchange, as part of a letter to members sent out a note of crop prospects. He said: "Cranberry crop prospects at this writing are good in all producing areas and especially good in New Jersey by comparison with the crops in that state for the past several years. Of course, we all know that many things can happen between now and harvesting time, so we are not attempting to make any other than a guess at present

and that guess is that the total crop, all areas combined, may be considerably in excess of last year, which was about an average crop."

"The Cranberry Belt" of Ellis D. Atwood at South Carver is now running on a Sunday and holiday afternoon schedule. It is not exactly like the "On the hour, every hour" of the Boston-New York New Haven and Hartford R. R., but No. 7, with a coach and parlor car, does pull out from the screenhouse terminal quite regularly whenever there is a sufficient group ready to make the run. Railhead is now nearly a mile distant and there have been two hundred or so on hand each afternoon. The whistle wails, the bell rings, smoke puffs from the stack of No. 7, there are glimpses of the bogs and reservoir from the car windows, and Mr. Atwood is a most congenial host. It's a great experience.

That delegation from the West Coast, Mrs. Gertrude Dellinger, Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Parish, the Potters and Lewises from Wisconsin, and others from out of state attending the annual CCI meeting, came to Massachusetts just in time to enjoy a ride on the Edaville R. R. With M. L. Urann, conducting a Cape Cod tour of interesting points, another highlight was a visit with Miss Gertrude Lawrence, who opened for a week July 1st in "Pygmalion", at Cape Cod playhouse, which LIFE recently called America's foremost summer theatre. Miss Lawrence, as well as being one of the foremost actresses of the day, is also a cranberry grower.

A photographer for FORTUNE magazine has again been around the Cape area taking some cranberry scenes, a cameraman from that publication having been in the Massachusetts area last fall. A photographer from the National Geographic, working in Plymouth, was interested in pictures of air spraying and dusting, as was also the FORTUNE man. Ellis Atwood property at South Carver, now with the narrow-gauge Edaville R. R., seems to be a "must" on every photographer's list.



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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Dr. Neil E. Stevens of University of Illinois has arrived at Wareham for the summer season and is being welcomed by his many friends of the Massachusetts industry. It is understood he will pursue scientific investigation "on his own hook" and cooperate with the Experimental staff as usual.

As this issue "goes to bed" there are no OPA prices. New York Packer of July 6 in its lead article is saying "No Inflation in Fruits and Vegetables as OPA Collapsed, with minor exceptions; fresh produce is selling at or below former ceilings this week, with supplies mostly plentiful". Growers were discussing what the price of cranberries may be this fall, but there is no loud talk of getting every penny the traffic will bear, that I hear so far. There is more speculation at the moment as to how big the crop may go, how much below the so-far mythical "million-barrel" crop, and will it equal top production to date. The present talk is distinctly on the top side, and if a big crop does develop there is still the law of supply and demand at work.

JUNE 8 HAIL STORM DAMAGE

Loss in the "Wareham Hail Area" in the sharp and sudden

storm of June 5 was estimated by Dr. Franklin as approximately 4,000 barrels. Estimate of total area hit by the storm varied from 300 to 1,000 acres, with possibly 500 as about right. Dr. Franklin characterized the hail as generally "soft", although there was sufficient to have caused much greater loss if it had not been mostly of this soft nature and if the wind had been as strong as often accompanies hail. Damage was chiefly confined to bogs of Ruel Gibbs, the "Sam Gibbs" bogs, now operated by Homer Gibbs, the "Coyne" bog of J. J. Beaton, severe damage to bogs of Brenton C. Patterson, Wareham High school principal, and some to bogs of Leslie B. Handy. The area damage was in Carver, just over Wareham line, West Wareham, and into Rochester.

MORE MASS "ROOT GRUB" ENROLLMENT NEEDED

County Agent "Dick" Beattie, heading the "Root Grub" campaign in Massachusetts, has mailed cards to growers which will enroll them in the campaign. He points out the committee appointed to handle the serious grub situation in that state needs the information from growers to check results of the venture. He says he has received gratifying response from many of the larger operators, but replies from many of the small ones are

still lacking and it is the enrollment of these lesser producers that is needed to put over the campaign.

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MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts crop prospect appearance improved considerably as June ended and July began, in the opinion of Dr. Franklin. In fact, as of the first week in July the bogs look "surprisingly well", he said. The bloom was heavy, and the set was starting in good fashion. This heavy bloom included Barnstable County, where crops have been light, and was the best in the past two or three years. Weather was not unfavorable, a little hot the last few days of June and first of July. Weather had

been getting too dry in the latter part of June, but there was a good fall of rain on July 2nd, which helped the situation materially. Insect damage on the whole had been relatively light.

Less cheerful prospects had been indicated by Dr. Franklin on previous occasions when he said prospects as of time of those occasions was for a crop of not above average. At those times (as at special meeting of N. E. Sales June 14) he was careful to emphasize, and was so reported, that these opinions were not forecasts, but "outlook at the moment". Better

reports than previously expected have also come in from the other cranberry areas. This opinion of Dr. Franklin that the crop outlook is improving is shared by others in all the districts.

¶Frost Loss 5 Per cent — Dr. Franklin has set down the spring frost damage as five per cent, a considerable part of this being attributable to a frost on the night before Memorial Day. Reports which came in have shown that 25 degrees was not uncommonly reached, with 26 fairly general, and there was injury on much acreage which had not been protected by water.

¶Growers Got After Gypsies — Gypsy moth damage would have been a lot more serious in Plymouth County this year if many growers had not been very much "on the ball" in getting good control through the use of DDT, both as dust and as spray. There were plenty of the pests around, although they were rather spotty, but growers got busy at the proper time, and there was also the extra margin this year in the longer killing power of the new insecticide. Gypsies were not overly heavy in Barnstable, and were likewise well controlled.

¶Leafhopper Warning — Blunt-nose leafhopper has been on the increase since 1941, as suitable dusting materials were not available. To prevent an increase in false blossom disease, which a few years ago is well remembered as the greatest threat to cranberry growers, warnings have been sent out to growers through Barnstable and Plymouth county extension agents, in cooperation with Dr. Franklin. Growers were told if they got more than three leafhoppers in the insect net in 50 sweeps treatment should be applied, beginning June 27th.

NEW JERSEY

¶Prospects Good — Prospects appeared very good as July began.

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There had been heavy bloom, much heavier than is ordinary, with considerable good pollination weather. By end of June many bogs had already set well. Jersey growers, although keeping their fingers crossed in consideration of adverse factors which may come into the picture between now and the time berries are actually harvested, were more cheerful than in several years. Estimating production in barrels so early is scarcely more than a guessing game, but guesses were made by some of production, ranging from 80 to 100 thousand barrels. With several years of low Jersey crops the industry is behind her in the present hope.

¶**June Wet**—June was abnormally wet with 7.56 inches of rain, 3.07 falling during a heavy thunder shower June 29. There was some hail at Pemberton, but little damage to cranberries or blueberries had been reported immediately after the storm. The average mean temperature was almost 7 degrees below normal, or 64.8 degrees instead of 71.6. The week of June 23, however, saw 90 degrees temperature nearly every day.

¶**Blueberries "Upping"**—Estimate of the expected blueberry crop has been increased somewhat from report of last month. Plenty of rainfall during May and June has helped the berries, and the hot, dry week the last of June brought the fruit up quickly. Stanley Coville of the Blueberry co-operative has said he expects a better crop than 1944 (412,000 twelve-pint crates). There was some winter injury, especially on Cabots, but the crop as a whole was looking fine.

WISCONSIN

¶**Cheerful**—No estimate of prospects was available from Wisconsin except that Vernon Goldsworthy was pleased with developments at the end of June. He was looking for a much larger crop than was produced last year, when the Badger State harvested 81,000 barrels.

WASHINGTON

¶**West Coast 65,000 Bbls?**—In late June prospects on the West Coast were looking up, one estimate being that the crop for both states might run up to 65,000 bbls. Particularly was there optimism in the Long Beach peninsula area, where the hope was expressed there might be three boxes for every one harvested last year. For the first time in several years the season appeared to be practically "on schedule" and not late. This cheerful feeling was present at the time of bloom, but growers at the same time were keeping in their minds the possibilities of excessive "heats" or other adverse factors between then and harvest time.

¶**Long Beach**—The Long Beach area is enjoying a consistent growth in acreage, this being both in renovation of the old bogs there and in new acreage, considerable of these being rather sizeable.

¶**Plenty of Moisture**—There was plenty of moisture up to the end of June, and the dry season was starting with the bogs saturated. In fact, there was so much rain the week of the 16th that D. J. Crowley was a trifle worried as to

what effect so much moisture would have on the cranberries. He called the bloom excellent on most of the bogs, and if the set should be proportionate he feels there should be a substantial increase in the size of the crop over last year, with favorable weather, especially in early July.

¶**DDT Spray** proved to be highly satisfactory for control of fireworm, he says, and the growers were well pleased with results of

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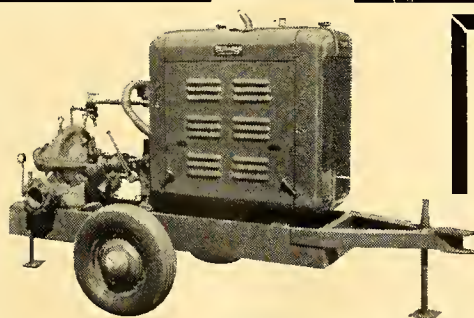
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its use. It was used only for pre-bloom sprays.

¶New Grays Agent—New Gray's Harbor County assistant agricultural agent, Nolan Servoss, has been spending two weeks with Mr. Crowley at the Long Beach station in order to get acquainted with cranberry problems. He will work with cranberry and Croft lily growers in the Grayland district.

¶Field Day—Annual Field Day for cranberry growers is to be held at Long Beach on August 23rd, with growers from all sections in Washington and Oregon attending.

OREGON

¶Bogs Look Good—Crop prospects for Southern Oregon in June appeared very promising. Some bogs, including the Kranick marsh, were in full bloom, the earliest in several seasons. There were intermittent rains during the first half of June.

Martin Kranick, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Kranick, was a recent

visitor to the Wisconsin cranberry district, having been visiting the Amundson family of Babcock, Mrs.

Amundson having been a visitor to the Bandon cranberry area earlier this year.

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August, 1946

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Payment by Weight. Fresh cranberries are sold to consumers by the pound. Cranberries for processing go into the kettles by the pound. But the grower is paid by the box or the barrel. Any over-run which the buyer or the canner receives is his velvet. CCI, recognizing that cranberry boxes often are overweight, established the practice of payment by weight. Today, CCI members get full value for cranberries **per pound**.

No Shrinkage—No Loss. Co-operative processing has eliminated shrinkage while cranberries waited for a market. It has eliminated waste piles by developing a market for ALL cranberries. It has found a use for floats, tenders, mixed varieties which formerly meant a loss to growers.

All-Year Market. Cranberries formerly were sold within a few months after harvesting. Growers had to take the best price they could get to move the crop. Now, because of CCI's advertising and sales promotion, consumers have been taught to eat canned cranberries all the year, and cranberry growers now have a 12 months' season.

All-Day Consumption. Cranberries formerly were eaten chiefly with turkey. Now Ocean Spray has introduced Orange-Cranberry Marmalade and Apricot-Cranberry Mix, which put cranberries on the breakfast table. Cranberry Juice Cocktail makes it possible to drink the crop as well as eat it. Whole Cranberry Sauce and Jellied Cranberry Sauce are being promoted with all meats, in salads, and desserts. Greater consumption means a greater demand for cranberries.

These and many other progressive developments in the cranberry industry have been brought about by the united efforts of the members of CCI.

These members will continue to work for progress, to develop a wider market for cranberries, to earn good prices year in and year out, and to build a safe and secure cranberry industry.

The more growers who enlist in this worthwhile work, the better the job can be done.

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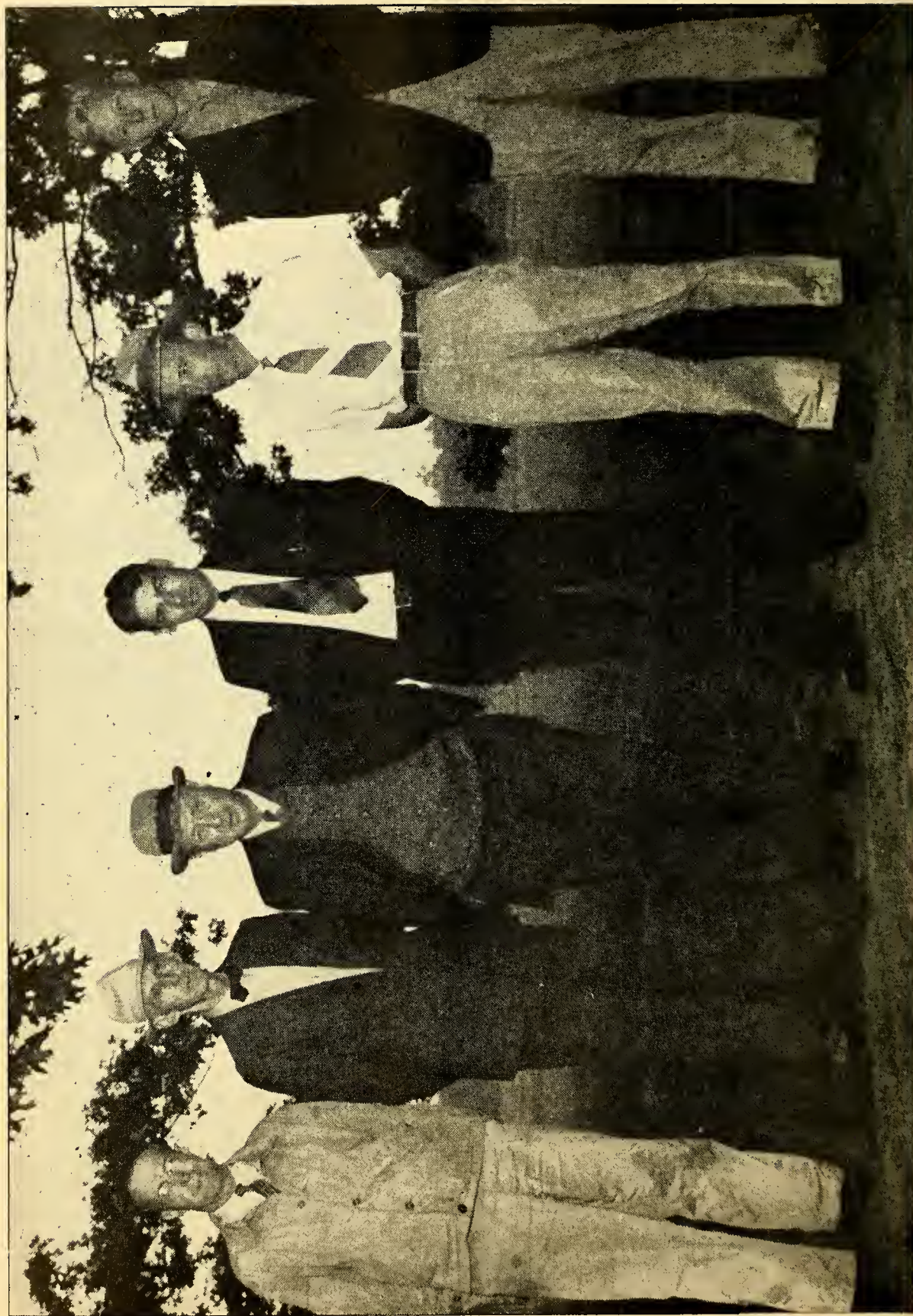
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ADAM STEIN PHOTO

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THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of August, 1946—Vol. 11, No. 4

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Industry Favored With Learned and Able Staff At E. Wareham, Mass.

Four Research Men With Ph. D. Degrees, and Two Assistants Stationed There—Station Just Granted Additional Funds for Renovation Program—Mass. Cranberry Industry Survey

Massachusetts cranberry growers directly, and growers in other areas, indirectly, are fortunate in the extremely able staff engaged in cultural research at Massachusetts Experiment Station, East Wareham. Established in 1910, provided with a bog of 12½ acres, the Station is currently staffed with four scientists, all with degrees of doctor of philosophy, and two skilled assistants. In charge is Dr. Franklin, recognized as the leading authority upon cultivation of the American cranberry of commerce.

"Thumbnail Sketches" of the staff, more complete articles having appeared in CRANBERRIES as indicated, follow:

Dr. Henry J. Franklin (CRANBERRIES, Nov. 1939), Research Professor, has been in charge of the Station since 1910 when it was established. Born in Guilford, Vermont, he was graduated from Powers Institute at Bernardston, Massachusetts, then going to Massachusetts State College at Amherst, majoring in entomology. He took postgraduate courses in 1906 and 1907 and has degrees of B. S. C. and Ph. D. Following this he went to Minnesota, where he was assistant to the State Entomologist for 1½ years. His doctor's thesis was a monograph, "The Bombidae of the New World." He is the world's leading authority on New World bumble bees. His many scientific treatises include the paper "On a Collection of Thysanopterous Insects of the Barbados Islands"; "Cape Cod Cranberry Insects" (1923); "Cranberry Growing in Massachusetts" (1940); "Cranberry Ice", in the bulletin "Weather in Cranberry Culture"

(1943). He makes his home with Mrs. Franklin at East Wareham.

Dr. Frederick B. Chandler (CRANBERRIES, March 1946) is Professor in Research and assistant to Dr. Franklin. A native of Machias, Maine, he was graduated from the University of Maine as a horticulturist in 1929, after which he served on the University of Maine staff and did post-graduate work at Massachusetts State College, University of Chicago, University of Minnesota and the University of Maryland, where he received his Ph. D. in 1939. He was for one year on the research staff at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and then entered the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture and was stationed in New Jersey at Pemberton. One of his duties there was to head the cranberry breeding project which is being conducted in the cranberry areas, and he is still associated in this hybrid program as a collaborator. He assumed his work as assistant to Dr. Franklin in January of this year. He is married, has two small daughters, and lives at East Wareham.

Dr. Chester E. Cross (CRANBERRIES, February 1942) holds an associate professorship at the Station. He began duties there during the summers from 1937 and has mainly specialized on chemical weed control, and was appointed to the staff full time December 28, 1941. Born in Boston, May 5, 1913 he trained at Massachusetts State College, majoring in botany with minor work in chemistry, geology and entomology. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1935 and with it the Hill's Botanical prize for an herbarium collected in Massachusetts. He had two years in graduate school, elected to Phi Kappa Phi Honor

Society, and completed a thesis on fossil pine cones, receiving his Master of Science degree. He attended Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Science on a George Emerson scholarship and wrote his doctor's thesis in the field of palaeobotany. In June 1940 he received the Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Biology. With Mrs. Cross, who is a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Phi Beta Kappa honor societies, he lives at East Sandwich. During the war he was in service 29 months, stationed at the Climatic Research Laboratory, Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he was non-commissioned officer in charge of chemistry and physics.

Dr. Herbert F. Bergman (CRANBERRIES, February, 1944) is Senior Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture, and has specialized in problems of Aeration, the relation of oxygen supply to plant life, including oxygen in cranberry flooding waters. Born in Medicine Lodge, Kansas, September 15, 1883, he attended Kansas State College, studying general science, majoring in botany, studied at the University of Nebraska. He received his Ph. D. degree at the University of Minnesota. He entered the service of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A., left this for a time to become Professor of Botany at what was then College of Hawaii and was in the Hawaiian Islands for ten years. His cranberry work has included service in New Jersey and Wisconsin as well as Massachusetts. His scientific papers have included "The Flora of North Dakota", "The Relation of Ice and Snow Cover on Winter-Flooded Cranberry Bogs to Vine Injury from Oxygen Deficiency" in the bulletin "Weather in Cranberry Culture". He has been assigned, by request of the editors of "Biological Abstracts", which abstracts scientific articles in English and foreign languages, to do this work of summarizing scientific and historical articles which appear in CRANBERRIES.

Joseph L. Kelley (CRANBERRIES, April 1945) is technical as-

sistant to Dr. Franklin. Born in East Wareham Nov. 10, 1889, he has been engaged in work at the Station since 1913. For two years he was with the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, engaged in Dutch Elm disease studies. He is an authority upon blueberry cultivation as well as cranberries.

George Rounseville, born in East Wareham, graduate of Wareham High school, was groundkeeper at the East Wareham Experiment Station before leaving for service during the war where he spent 33 months in the Marine Corps, was a corporal, and spent many months on duty in the Pacific. Returned to the Station last winter.

Additional Funds Granted

With such a brilliant staff of research workers, Massachusetts growers, under the sponsorship of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association have been interested in two projects recently, the first to have an increased appropriation for the Station, to give the staff "better tools to work with", and the second, a survey of the Massachusetts cranberry industry. Both have been accomplished, the appropriation of \$5,000 for the survey announced last month, and the last week of July Dr. Franklin received a letter from Dr. F. J. Sievers of Massachusetts State College that an equal sum is to be forthcoming for improvements to the Station.

The "reconversion" program will, it is expected, include a heating plant (there is now only one stove), the division of space into offices, improved laboratory and laboratory equipment, and other items. An additional car for use of the staff on official business has also been discussed as a necessity to enable the staff to give increased service to field and other activities away from the Station. It was expected the work would be completed "before snow flies". More exact details of this reconversion program will probably be announced at the annual growers' meeting August 20th.

The survey project was discussed in detail at a meeting at the Station July 18. Present were Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture Fred E. Cole, Walter Piper of Mr. Cole's office, C. D.

Stevens, agricultural statistician in charge, New England Crop Reporting Service, Dr. Franklin, Dr. Chandler, Dr. Bergman, Joseph T. Brown, Plymouth County Agent, Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agent, J. L. Kelley, President George Short of the Growers' association, and Directors Paul E. Thompson, Chester Vose, Melville Beaton, Harrison F. Goddard. A Survey committee was appointed, this consisting of Commissioner Cole and President Short, both ex-officio, Statistician Stevens, Dr. Franklin, County Agents Brown and Tomlinson, Melville C. Beaton.

Hired enumerators will be used, it is expected, and the work begun late in the fall in order not to interfere with harvest. The last survey of the Massachusetts industry was in 1934, and the matter of a new survey has been put off until after the war. Combined with the industry survey there is hope there will be a survey-report of agricultural chemicals used, quantities, kinds of material, distribution, etc.

Albert E. Goring Full-Time ADMCO Entomologist

Probably the first company or individual within the cranberry industry to employ a full-time entomologist is the A. D. Makepeace Company of Wareham, which now has such a man working out of the Wareham office. He is Albert E. Goring, who will be graduated from Massachusetts State College, Amherst, after resuming studies for about four months this fall, his course having been interrupted because of Army service. Mr. Goring will receive a B. S. degree, having majored in entomology and minored in botany, and present expectations are he will continue study until he receives a Ph. D.

Goring was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1925, attended High school there, and then entered Mass. State. He would have been graduated with the class of 1945 except for the war service interim. During this time he was stationed at Fort Devens, where he was ori-



Photographed holding goggles, while taking part in air spray-dusting experiment.

entation course lecturer, specializing in German matters, mostly interpreting German propaganda.

He has been in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture, working on Dutch Elm disease, and also for the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. Last summer he was employed as field man for Immispeiden Chemical Company of New York in New Jersey. His work there did not bring him in contact with cranberries, although he did note some bogs in the Mt. Holly area. He has also had some experience in writing for newspapers and school publications.

Mr. Goring is married, has a small daughter, and is making his home in one of the renovated Makepeace houses at Tihonet.

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Frank Crandon Achieved "Good Life" Though Never Leaving the New England Farm Homestead

Has Been Businessman, Market Gardener, Poultryman, Top-Producing Cranberry Grower and Co-operator—Mechanically Inclined, Will Demonstrate "Crandon-Leonard" Picker at August CCCGA Meeting.

by
CLARENCE J. HALL

Frank P. Crandon of Long Plain, Acushnet, is one of the smaller, but a top producer among Massachusetts growers. He is one of the busiest—progressive, much interested in many angles of the cranberry industry, he has become one of the more prominent. He also is, and has been, engaged in a number of other ventures, so many, in fact, that he was rather reluctant to have me set down all his activities. "Folks will think I'm crazy", he said.

However, if Frank Crandon's career has been that of one who is crazy, there are many who would like to have the ability to be crazy in the same way. When Frank Crandon expresses his views other growers listen with respect. He gets around, and for a small grower he throws a lot of weight.

Although he has been growing cranberries for the past 38 years, cranberries have become his principal interest for only the past half dozen years or so. His main businesses were farming and poultry. He began in cranberries with a bog of two acres, 65½ rods, at the Crandon Farm, this having been increased to four. In the 35 years he has been a producer his average has been 76.4 bbls. per acre of bog. He has produced as high as 556 bbls. on the two acres 65½ rods. Last year he produced 701 bbls., screened from seven acres, these including three acres in a new holding. From a two acre piece of new bog in 1945 he produced 210 barrels, screened, and 55 in floats. In the whole time he has lost but a single crop.

Frank Crandon was born 60 years ago in the same Long Plain farmhouse in which he now lives. He is an example of a Yankee who never went away from "the old homestead", yet has knocked a good living out of life, building his livelihood around operations with a New England farm as the base. It happens he is mechanical, inventive, a good executive, businessman and farmer, quick to adapt himself to changing conditions. He has been quick to grasp the advantages of the modern.

At the annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association the 20th of this month he will have a mechanical cranberry picker to give an actual picking demonstration, a machine which he designed and built with Herbert C. Leonard, a Long Plain

neighbor. The "Crandon Picker", about which considerable has been heard already, was first tried out last fall. Some rather important "bugs" were found to exist then, and these defects have been remedied during the winter since, he hopes. He thinks now he and Leonard have a machine which will harvest a crop with satisfaction to the grower. "If we haven't, we'll keep on trying until we have", he says. If he has indeed perfected a "cranberry picking machine", his fame in the industry will be secure. But more about this later.

Crandon Farm Born

"Crandon Farm", Long Plain, was acquired by Frank's grandfather, the Rev. Philip Crandon, a Methodist minister, about 70 years

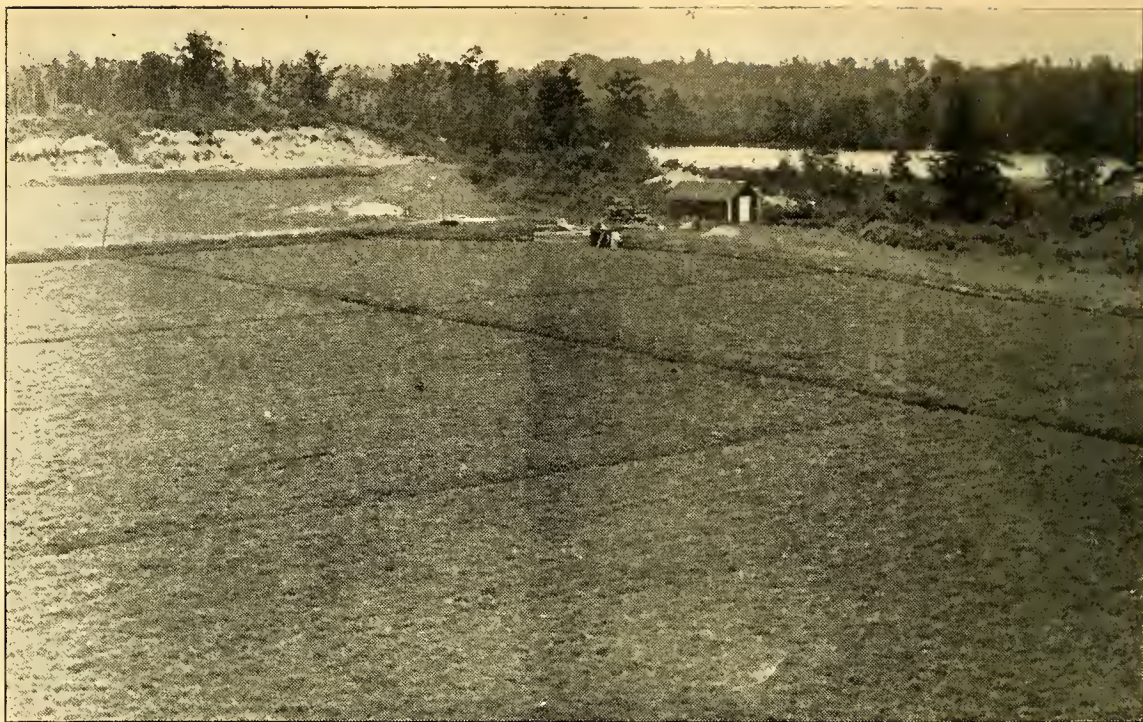
ago. His father, Philip H. Crandon, now 88 and "smart as a steel trap", still lives in part of the farmhouse and was a farmer. Frank attended New Bedford High school, and when he was 19 his father put him in complete charge of the farm. They raised market crops, strawberries, raspberries, beets, small fruits and vegetables, and chickens.

Many years ago he put in a complete irrigation system, "March's Automatic", which was one of the first such installations in his part of the country. With this system the Crandon Farm could beat all other producers in getting produce first on the market, thus assuring getting top prices. This was an advantage which meant something then, he says, but with farm irrigation more common now an irrigated farm is no longer head and shoulders above all competition.

Frank was a twin, his brother, C. H. Crandon, being a man who did not stay on the farm, but went to Florida, where he was until recently president of a Miami bank, is chairman of Dade County Commissioners, and an important figure in the wholesale drug business, a successful man, with Miami parks bearing his name. A younger brother, Albert, is president of the American Window Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. With an older brother, in the early 20's Crandon was engaged in the electrical contracting business as Crandon Brothers, located in New Bedford's West End, but he still maintained his home on the farm.

The firm had a master electrician's license and Frank was a licensed electrician. Crandon Bros. was one of the first to introduce electric refrigerators into New England. During this period, for eleven years he was employed by General Motors, selling Delco light and power systems all over New England, the last seven years as closing sales manager for the corporation.

All this time the Crandon Farm was in operation and the poultry business was the main interest with Frank. During the recent war he was astute enough to make a considerable splurge in poultry.



VIEW OF THE NEW FRANK CRANDON BOG

He had as many as 60,000 broilers in a single year, besides 8,000 turkeys. This was at a property at Brimfield in Worcester county which he bought and has since sold. He is also in the poultry business at Norwell with S. F. Dixon. Here, at present, about 18,000 broilers are housed, all in one building, which is one of the most modern plants in New England.

Is a Leading Poultryman

Mr. Crandon, in fact, has been even better known in the Massachusetts poultry business than in cranberries. He is a director of the Brockton (Mass.) Co-operative Egg Auction. He has been director for 12 of the 13 years of existence of this co-op which began with a small business and last year did a volume of more than \$3,000,000. He is also a director of Mass. Federation of Poultrymen.

He has had one highly unfortunate experience with his poultry business. That was in the "Second New England hurricane", that of the fall of 1944. This storm leveled two laying houses at the Crandon Farm, one 254 feet long, the other about 200, and blew down about 150 feet of a third, a new

one. Of 5,000 hens he had only 1200 left. "I took an awful licking in that wind", he says, estimating the loss at \$20,000. There was no insurance, and the only bright spot in the whole episode was when he was writing out his income tax for that year. He has since rebuilt the partly-destroyed brooder and continued in the poultry business at the farm on a reduced scale.

Starting in cranberries 38 years ago Crandon had the two and a half-acre bog built for him, set to about half Blacks and half Howes. This bog is at the Crandon farm, flooded from the old New Bedford reservoir. The one time he lost his crop, he says, was when he didn't believe Dr. Franklin's forecast there was to be a frost, and he went to bed, leaving his vines unprotected. Otherwise Crandon has been a pretty firm believer in the value of the advice from Dr. Franklin and associates at the Massachusetts Experimental Station at East Wareham. As a matter of fact, he so stated publicly recently when he was one of a discussion panel at a meeting of Southeastern Massachusetts Cranberry Club. He also said that as

a beginning cranberry grower he owed much to taking the advice of those who had been at the game on a large scale for many years.

With his cranberry acreage increased to four at the farm he has built four more, this property being on a peninsula on the Keene River road. His water supply, which is the old New Bedford Water Works reservoir, surrounds the bogs on three sides. This is in two pieces, set entirely to Early Blacks. This property, he has found, as concerns frost, is about six degrees warmer, usually, than the forecasts of Dr. Franklin indicate, due to the location of the bog on the peninsula out into the water. The Crandon Farm bogs are still warmer than this because of some vagary of the situation.

Expanding Cranberry Holdings

Crandon is all ready to expand his holdings at the old water works by building 12 acres more, which with the four already built there and the four at Crandon Farm, will give him 20 acres altogether. Some of the brushing out has been done and he is waiting (but only with as much patience as he can summon) for men and ma-



ADAM STEIN PHOTO

Leonard and "Machinist" Crandon at Work in Onset CCI Machine Shop

chinery to begin the actual construction. This bog is to be in a cedar and maple swamp which is about eight feet above the level of his present bogs there. Flowage to the present four acres is by pump, and he will shovel a ditch around these acres and raise the water directly to the new 12 acre piece. From there it could be dropped down onto the present pieces. Supply of water is not one of his worries. He also has good sand supply.

As a grower, Crandon operates upon a few simple, but, he believes, sound principles. One of these is to heed the advice of the experts. He believed in getting his bogs free of weeds at the start and then keeping them so—and they are beautiful clean pieces of cranberry property. He keeps the shores mowed back for a safe distance, doing the mowing three times a year. He sprays the uplands to keep gypsies from getting onto the bog at all. He takes great care to get after the first brood fire-worm on time, usually using water. When he lets the water go in the spring he really lets it go, and lets the bogs dry out. As he has

plenty of water, in dry season he fills his ditches and puts an inch or so (the bog is level) into the vines, doing this after sunset and before sunrise. This is a procedure which he says is one of his own and may not be an approved practice, but it does work out with him.

Active Advocate of CCI

Crandon sells all his berries to Cranberry Cannery, Inc. He is a thorough advocate of co-operation, and as is widely recognized in Massachusetts, at least, is ardent in the cause of this particular major co-operative. He is a member of CCI Advisory Board and is president of the Cranberry Credit Corporation, the subsidiary of CCI. He feels he has gained much in outlook, contact, and in every way from his membership in CCI. He expressed his views concisely and firmly in a brief article in April issue of CRANBERRIES, urging the formation of a national "overall".

"It is my job—that is, a grower's job—to grow cranberries and that's job enough", he says. "It is the co-op's job to sell my berries

after I have grown them. I don't care whether my berries are sold fresh or processed, it doesn't matter as long as I am getting the top market price."

Crandon is a member of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. He was the first president of the Southeastern Cranberry club and was mainly instrumental in its organization.

To bring to a conclusion the list of things in which Crandon is interested, besides being farmer, poultryman and cranberry grower he conducts a wholesale grain business covering a territory which includes the Cape to Provincetown, Nantucket and Marthas Vineyard. This business is largely in the hands of his wife as book-keeper, and son-in-law, Paul Dreyer. He is vice president of and very much interested in the Farmers' Productive Association of Taunton. He is president of the Acushnet Nursing Association, and on the board of trustees of the Long Plain M. E. church. He is a Mason, member of Star in the East chapter, New Bedford, and has been a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Grange. He holds two or

three patents, one for a hot water brooder system, and this equipment has been sold all over the United States, and an automatic hitch for a cow, which prevented the cow from getting tangled up. Both devices worked, he says.

"Mechanical Age Is Coming"

Crandon is definitely inclined toward the mechanical. "Eventually", he is convinced, as are many others, "cranberry growers will have to do everything they can by modern machinery methods. The grower cannot survive unless he is willing to adapt his cranberry growing to machinery."

He himself has about every piece of equipment now which the modern agriculturist can possess, and is interested in whatever new is coming along. Next year he plans to dust his cranberry holdings, small as they are, by airplane. In addition to the mechanical picker, he and Mr. Leonard have a pruning machine "pretty well along", and also are working on a sanding machine. "The day of ten or a dozen men sanding from a plank is gone".

The "Crandon Picker"

Crandon and Mr. Leonard have been experimenting with the picking machine for nearly five years. Mr. Leonard, now also a cranberry grower, for 24 years was an instructor at New Bedford Vocational School, lately in welding, and prior to that as a machinist. He is a graduate of Brown & Sharpe, where he began his apprenticeship. Mr. Leonard, Crandon is eager to admit, is the "real machinist" of the Crandon and Leonard combination. Mr. Leonard was until recently head mechanic at the Atlas Tack Corporation in Fairhaven, where he perfected the first fully automatic tack machine.

About seven years ago he built a small bog near his home, which is also in Acushnet. This bog consists of three acres and he is now adding to it. He has produced some excellent crops, his varieties being mostly Early Blacks and a few "Randalls", this producing a large berry and was developed from a native Massachusetts vine.

So thoroughly imbued are Cran-

don and Leonard with the ideal of perfecting a cranberry picking machine that for the past two and one-half years they have put in nearly every Saturday and Sunday (or often both) all this past winter, continuing their labors in the beautifully-equipped machine shop of the CCI cannery at the Onset plant. What the total of hours put in would be, perhaps only their wives realize—they are not golf widows, but "cranberry picking machine" widows.

Work of the sort they are doing requires suitable quarters and equipment, and these facilities have been provided by CCI, this being considered as an experiment project through its research activities.

Since the trials of this machine last fall, Messrs. Crandon and Leonard are certain there has been an improvement in flexibility of the scoop, that it can be more effectively adjusted to the unevenness of the bog floor. It now has quick adjustment of from one to six inches.

A second improvement has been in the "vine cleaner". They say this will now absolutely take out all the vines, this failure before having caused some trouble.

Here is their description of the machine: It weighs about 900 pounds without the operator, who rides on a seat at the rear. The motive power is a 2½ horsepower gas engine such as a Briggs & Stratton, which is what they have on the trial model. The picking swath is 26 inches.

The machine is geared so that as it moves ahead, scoops, five in number, work in reverse from the forward motion; that is, the scooping is backward toward the machine. Scoops have aluminum teeth and they follow in intervals of about 12 inches apart and remain in the vines for a four inch "scoop", while the machine is moving ahead.

The harvested berries drop from the scoops into an elevator and from this are carried by belt conveyor into a regulation ½ bbl. harvest box. As each box is filled the operator trips a lever and the box is dropped to the bog and another automatically moves into place. Four boxes are carried on

a rack on the right hand side of the picker.

As to the speed of the picker, the inventors say it will cover 60 feet in one minute. As to the number of barrels an hour which will be harvested, that will depend upon the quantities of berries on each bog. In "good" picking, which might be set from 50 bbls. to the acre up, they believe a barrel will be picked in about two minutes. Their estimate is that the machine will do the work of 12 scoopers, with 6 in the crew, handling boxes and all.

Many saw this machine on exhibition at the annual meeting of CCI in June. They looked it over with much interest. Many others are expected to view it on the State Bog at East Wareham, this coming growers' meeting. The real test will come when it is set to a real picking job this fall. This cranberry picker may be "it", the quick, efficient, economical device long awaited by the industry, and yearly becoming more and more vitally necessary as harvesting costs rise and labor becomes more difficult to obtain. If it should prove not to be completely successful "as is", Crandon and Leonard have already proven they do not give up easily. They will continue working.

Crandon, in a busy life, as related, has turned his energies to a number of things, with the result that he now intends to concentrate upon being a cranberry grower. "I plan to give up my other interests", he says, and adds, as have others, "I find I like the cranberry business best."

NOW TO HOLLAND

Another subscription to CRANBERRIES from Europe now includes Holland in the foreign countries to which this publication is going. This latest is to Zaadnoordijk's Cranberry Cultuur, Terschelling, Holland. As with recent orders from Finland and Austria, it is hoped soon to have some information as to the European interest in cranberry growing.

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Photo (Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune), taken before the opening of the conference at Bull's Eye Country club, shows: Front row, kneeling (left to right), G. A. Getzin, city; C. D. Hammond, Jr., and Stanley Benson, both of Massachusetts. Second row, seated, Clyde McGrew, assistant general manager, American Cranberry Exchange; Franklin S. Chambers, New Jersey; Arthur D. Benson, Middleboro, Mass., manager of the New England Cranberry Sales Company; Allison Scammell, New Jersey, and C. M. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange. Rear Row: William F. Huffman, Wisconsin Rapids, president of the Wis-

consin Cranberry Sales Company; Theodore Budd, Pemberton, N. J., president of the Growers Cranberry Company and also president of the American Cranberry Exchange; Keith Bennett, Warrens; Nahum Morse, Massachusetts; Vernon Goldsworthy, manager of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company; Craig Scott, Warrens; George Short, Massachusetts; George A. Cowen, Rochester, Mass., president of the New England Cranberry Sales Company; Bernard C. Brazeau, Wisconsin Rapids, general chairman of the conference; Dan Rezin, Warrens; E. L. Bartholomew, Massachusetts; and Newell Jasperson, Cranmoor.

Tri-State Conference of ACE Officials At Wisconsin Rapids

Group from Massachusetts and New Jersey Discuss Plans and Proposals for Exchange Directors to Consider.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.—A tri-state conference of representatives of cranberry cooperatives in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin, held in Wisconsin Rapids July 8 and 9, adopted several resolutions recommending procedure and policy to the board of directors of the American Cranberry Exchange.

The conference was the first of its kind among growers' representatives from the three states in many years.

Bernard C. Brazeau, Wisconsin director of the Exchange, was general chairman of the two-day sessions, held at Bull's-Eye Country club, overlooking the majestic Wis-

consin river. In attendance were officers, directors, and the special conference committee of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company; officials of the New England Cranberry Sales company and the Growers Cranberry company of New Jersey; C. M. Chaney, general manager, and Clyde McGrew, assistant general manager, of the American Cranberry Exchange.

The conferees are shown in the accompanying picture. Not present when the picture was taken were Guy O. Babcock, Guy Nash and Tony Jonjak, all directors of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales company.

The eastern visitors arrived in Wisconsin Rapids Sunday, July 7, and were taken to growers' homes and hotels where they were guests of the Wisconsin Sales company. The company was host at a dinner Sunday evening and at conference

luncheons Monday and Tuesday at the Country club.

At the close of the conference Tuesday afternoon, the eastern growers were taken on a tour of nearby marshes before departing by train for their homes.

MASS. VISITORS

Massachusetts visitors of the month included Morris April and son Leon, who some months ago bought the large Durrell bog property on the Tuckahoe river, New Jersey. The Aprils are important growers and buyers and sellers of apples, peaches and other products and are now including cranberries in their interests. They operate from Bridgeton, New Jersey. Spending several days on the Cape, they visited bogs, the Experiment Station, East Wareham, and met a number of Cape growers.

Exchange Directors Make Resolutions At July Meeting In New York

Cooperative to Have Regular Publication With Editor and Field Man — Limit Handling of Berries to Members In Good Standing—Processing Plans Under Discussion.

What has been characterized by C. M. Chaney as among the most important meetings of the American Cranberry Exchange since the original organization 30 years ago was held at New York July 16th, when various resolutions were passed by the Board of Directors, these since being passed on for consideration and adoption by the three state companies. Directors of New England Cranberry Sales met July 29th, Growers' Cranberry Company held a members' meeting at Pemberton July 31st, and the annual pre-harvest meeting of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company is to be held about August 10th.

This meeting at New York followed the important meeting at Wisconsin Rapids on July 8 and 9 (page 12) when delegates from Massachusetts and New Jersey conferred with Wisconsin.

Major resolutions made at the Exchange meeting were: "that a member in good standing (of American Cranberry Exchange) is one who places his entire crop at the disposal of the American Cranberry Exchange; 2) that the Exchange handle or market no berries whatever other than those berries supplied by members in good standing through any State Company and the Long Island member, except for resale for customers; 3) that the Exchange establish a Department of Information, this department to be headed by a competent editor who will issue a regular Exchange publication and will also act as Exchange field man in growers' relations.

New England Sales, in a well-attended meeting of directors on the 29th, ratified these resolutions and the following day issued a notice to members from which the following is quoted:

"These resolutions were submitted to the Board of Directors of this Company at a meeting held on Monday, July 29th. The subject matter was discussed in some detail, following which it was unanimously voted that the resolutions receive the approval of the local Board of Directors.

"For your information we quote below the more important resolutions that were adopted at the meeting. We believe they will meet with the approval of the membership.

BE IT RESOLVED, that a member in good standing be defined as one who places his entire crop at the disposal of the American Cranberry Exchange, all current individual or collective contracts excepted. With respect to canning berries, the American Cranberry Exchange will be in a position to continue past practices for their disposition.

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the benefits and advantages of this Exchange be reserved to members only in good standing, which includes the sales and distribution of cranberries in all forms, publicity and advertising and all other phases of the Exchange's operations;

"And that the American Cranberry Exchange handle or market no cranberries whatsoever other than those berries supplied by members in good standing through any State Company and the Long Island member, except for resale for customers.

"BE IT RESOLVED, that we authorize the Manager to dispose of the 1946 crop to the best advantage and return to the growers.

"BE IT RESOLVED, that a Committee of Three, composed of one member each from Wisconsin, New Jersey and Massachusetts, be appointed to work with the Manager of the Exchange to investigate the legal and practical possibilities of marketing processed and frozen cranberries under the 'Eatmor' label.

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the American Cranberry Exchange establish a Department of Information for the benefit of the growers and the Exchange, such Department to be headed by a competent man trained in public relations and publicity, whose duty it would be to correlate the publicity, general and industrial information, as well as act as the Exchange Field Man in promoting harmonious grower relations; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Department issue a regular Exchange publication to be sent to all members and to other channels where it would be of value and service; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a committee consisting of one Director of the Exchange from each state be elected by ballot by the Directors of the American Cranberry Exchange to cooperate with the General Manager in the supervision and direction of this Department.

"BE IT RESOLVED, that a Committee of Three be appointed to study means of increasing membership in the American Cranberry Exchange in all producing regions, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin and the West Coast, and the Committee visit each region, making personal contacts with growers, if in the judgment of the Committee this is desirable.

(Committee: Mr. Vernon Goldsworthy, Mr. Theodore H. Budd, and Mr. George Briggs).

"BE IT RESOLVED, that a statement of policy be issued to all members embodying our complete confidence in the cooperative principles upon which the American Cranberry Exchange was founded".

ACE disposition of the 1946 crop is now left to the best judgment of General Manager Chaney. As this goes to press crop disposition as to processing was under consideration, with no decision reached. New England Cranberry Sales, in a notice to members dated July 13, reported "Discussion of various methods for the advancement of the interests of the Company was had (July 5) and it was duly voted that our Board of Directors recommend to the Board of Directors of the American Cranberry Exchange that investigation be made of the advisability of the processing or freezing of berries under the 'Eatmor' Trademark and that a report of their findings be made as soon as possible."

Appointment of the new house organ publication editor and field man was also under consideration, this plan having originally been advanced by Wisconsin members. It is understood the man chosen is to be given responsible duties and will work out of the ACE office in New York. Co-operating with

General Manager Chaney in the supervision of this new project will be the three representatives from each State Company, these being Bernard Brazeau, Wisconsin, Franklin S. Chambers, New Jersey; A. D. Benson, Massachusetts.

In the July 30th notice of NECSO directors to members, it was further stated that applications of four new members (acreage total, more than 100) were favorably acted upon). The hope was expressed that during the next 30 days members continue to secure applications from growers interested in the objectives of the Sales Company and Exchange. Suggestions were made for the extension of services to the membership, including bog management and bog service work.

At that meeting it was decided to hold the fall meeting of the Company in Carver, Wednesday, September 4th.

A directors' meeting was held by Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company July 23, and one of the

main votes was a decision by the Board that the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company would have three pools in 1946. One would be for fresh berries, one for the berries members wanted to go to Cranberry Cannery, and the third for berries to go to "commercial" canners.

Growers' Company Holds Members' Meeting July 31

Growers' Cranberry Company held a members' meeting at Pemberton, New Jersey, July 31, at which about 30 were present. The resolutions as adopted at the meeting of Exchange directors in New York on July 16th were discussed, and ratified, as they were in New England.

Growers' Company has had a contract with Cranberry Cannery, Inc., as a unit for ten per cent or more of the production, and this was re-affirmed, as it has been for the past ten years.

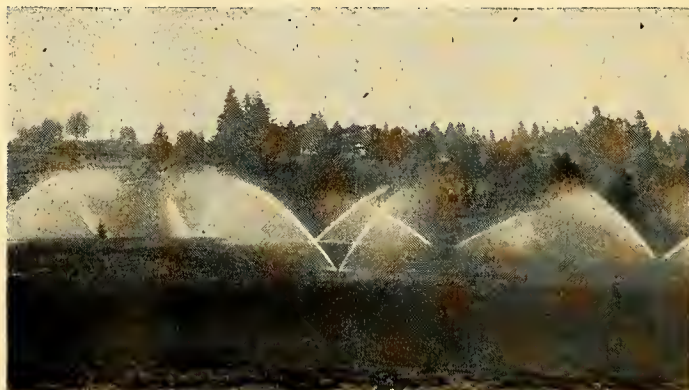
J. C. MAKEPEACE NOW PRESIDENT OF SMITH- HAMMOND COMPANY

John C. Makepeace was elected president of the Smith-Hammond Cranberry Company and his son, Maurice, treasurer, at a meeting of stockholders July 29, Mr. Makepeace having previously been a minority stockholder of this company, one of the older and best known in Massachusetts. Founded by the late Irving C. Hammond in association with the late Hardy Smith, the property in late years has been managed by Carleton D. Hammond, son of Irving, with his son, Carleton ("Dellie") Hammond, for assistant manager. Carleton D. Hammond, Sr., a stockholder, will remain on as manager, it is understood.

Smith-Hammond Company operates three bog units, the Onset bog, the Santuit, and the big Carver bog, combined acreage approximately 160. In recent years production of approximately 6,000

(Continued on Page 23)

Irrigation and Frost Protection for Cranberries



Send for blueprint and detailed specifications showing cost for typical 2½ acre bog

Or send sketch of your bog for special layout.



THE SKINNER IRRIGATION CO.

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'Dellie' Hammond, Massachusetts, Appointed, Accepts Position as Manager Wisconsin Sales Co.

Will Leave for Badger State Middle of August—Goldsworthy's Resignation Effective End of Year, But Will Assist Members as Consultant and Entomologist

Carleton Delano Hammond, Jr., Onset, Mass., has been selected by directors of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company as the manager of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company who will succeed Vernon Goldsworthy. Mr. Hammond sent a telegram of acceptance of the position to the Wisconsin directors on August first and received a confirming telegram that day.

He expects to leave for Wisconsin with his family the middle of August. The pre-harvest meeting of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company has been set for August 16th.

"Dellie" Hammond (CRANBERRIES, July-August, 1945) is treasurer of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association and has been one of the most active of the younger Massachusetts cranberry growers. He is 30. He has been associated with his father, Carlton Hammond, in the management of the Smith-Hammond company, operating one of the larger Massachusetts properties, developed by his grandfather, the late Irving G. Hammond.

Goldsworthy will continue with the Wisconsin Sales until the end of this year, when his resignation was to take effect. During this period he will work with Hammond in acquainting him with the operation of the co-operative. After that time, "Goldy", while operating his own construction program for new bogs in Northern Wisconsin, will continue to be associated with the Sales company as a consultant, and will act as entomologist for the grower-members at such times as needed. He will assist in berry inspection and be

available for advice and consultation from the long experience he has gathered with the company since 1930.

William F. Huffman, president of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales, told CRANBERRIES over the telephone he was delighted with the acceptance of "Dellie" Hammond and that the new arrangement will give the membership "double-barreled" service. He saw great improvement in the services now possible to give the growers and thought these would be expanded with Hammond as manager and Goldsworthy as consultant and entomologist. He further saw a closer association with the East in the selection of a Cape Cod man, who will bring to the Wisconsin growers "an Eastern viewpoint and experience." One of the main objectives of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales is closer co-operation and understanding with the East, he said, and expected this would now be broadened. "Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company has both feet firmly on the ground and we know where we are going, and our objective is to grow and sell cranberries."

Blueberry Growers' Summer Meeting

Nearly 50 attended the annual summer meeting of Southeastern Massachusetts Blueberry Growers' Association July 11 at the Lakeville plantation of one of the members, Ernest Maxim of Middleboro. This was one of the best meetings of the association yet held, the membership now being 53, there being a steady growth. Speakers were Dr. Chandler, Dr. Cross, Dr. Bergman of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, Prof. John Bailey of Massachusetts State College, and Dr. Neil E. Stevens, who is in Massachusetts for the summer.

Prof. Bailey talked on the "Mum-

my Berry" fungus disease, and Dr. Bergman told of his tests made at the plantation of A. K. Dahlen at East Wareham, this property having been flooded in the hurricane of 1944. Dr. Bergman took frequent tests to determine how long salt content remained and found there was still a small amount remaining for more than a year. This property is still adversely effected.

There had been a basket lunch planned and this was held, but as the date was the 60th birthday of Mr. Maxim he had had a supper prepared in addition, making the occasion a celebration of the anniversary.

PENNSALT BUILDING WESTERN DDT PLANT

The first plant for producing technical DDT in the far west will be built at Portland by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington, it was announced recently.

It will be the third unit producing technical DDT in Pennsalt's nation-wide chemical manufacturing facilities and will be installed in conjunction with the new \$1,000,000 caustic soda and chlorine plant now under construction on the Willamette River in Portland.

The insecticide plant is expected to be in production within 12 months, said Fred C. Shaneman, president of the company and vice president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia.

It is being built, he said, to supply the needs for this effective insecticide throughout the western United States and in the Pacific export market. It will make DDT available for western fruit, cotton, alfalfa and truck crop growers, livestock raisers and for household use.

One of the original suppliers of DDT for the armed forces, Pennsalt made it available for civilians immediately following V-J Day. The company's other two technical DDT plants are at Natrona, Pa. and Pittstown, N. J. Three of the eastern plants now are making a wide variety of DDT insecticides for agricultural and household uses.

Lewis Letter Sets Forth Viewpoint Of Withdrawing Wisconsin Group

Badger State Group, About 30 Strong, Was to Hold a Meeting August 9th at Wisconsin Rapids

The Wisconsin group which has withdrawn from Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company to associate with National Cranberry Association (CCI until the special August 20th meeting) was to hold a meeting August 9th at Wisconsin Rapids. This group comprises some 30 growers, including the largest in Wisconsin, A. H. Hedler, and several other large acreages.

A letter from Charles L. Lewis to C. M. Chaney of the Exchange has been adopted in a resolution by the Wisconsin group as an expression of the viewpoint of those who are joining the new National. Mr. Lewis has been a principal proponent of plans for a merger of ACE and CCI and now of the new NCA. This letter, with the exception of one paragraph, follows:

Shell Lake, Wis.
June 14, 1946

Mr. C. M. Chaney,
American Cranberry Exchange,
90 West Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Chester:

I would like to explain the position of the group in Wisconsin who are leaving the Sales Company at this time. I was unable to talk very fully with you by phone Wednesday when I happened to be in Goldsworthy's office when you called.

There is no bitterness on the part of anyone in this group. There is a very definite difference of opinion as to the value and importance of launching a National organization at this time. Some of us deem it of such importance that we feel forced to sever connections with the Sales Company and Exchange. We believe that this break will do much to hasten the union of the Exchange and CCI and outside independents into the Overall National that was well on its way until thrown out of the window in New England. We cannot share the views of those who plead for more time. Further delay may prove disastrous. The

New England group declined to consider the matter further at the time of the Exchange annual meeting in New York.

It is not easy to break with the Sales Company and the Exchange. We feel, however, that the break is only temporary, that we will all be together again before long. We feel that we can now start at the bottom and build a structure that has marvelous possibilities for the cranberry industry. The National we are forming is not the National we wanted in the beginning, nor is it the National we worked so hard to create. But it has many of the features of the Overall National, it is a sound start, it is a thousand times better than doing nothing.

The door is open to the Overall organization. Mr. Urann, Mr. Makepeace, Mr. Atwood and all of us in this Wisconsin group have stated again and again that they hope the Overall National will be a reality in the near future. I am sure that Mr. Loos will do all he can to bring it about. We are all very glad that he was present at our recent meeting. He must have been impressed with the sincerity of our purpose.

I certainly hope that bitterness will not enter into this matter. We are building for the future when new personalities

will have taken over the responsibilities of directing the industry.

I am positive that the leaders of the present new National will cooperate in every possible way in bringing about the formation of an Overall National. I hope that you will LEAD your group in the same spirit and with the same objective.

Very sincerely,

Chas. L. Lewis.

CROP "GUESS"

Awaiting official Government crop estimate in August, C. M. Chaney on August 8th released his "guesstimate" in a letter to Exchange members.

At that time it was for a total of 785,000 barrels.

Division by areas was as follows: Massachusetts, 525,000; Wisconsin, 115,000; New Jersey (and Long Island), 85,000; Washington-Oregon, 60,000. Five-year crop average 1941-45 is figured as 650,000 bbls., ten year average 639,370.

Mr. Chaney's belief was, although ceiling prices have been restored on cranberries, that without a certification of short supply cranberries will be out from under price restrictions by Sept. 1.

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Results With A Fermate As A Cranberry Fungicide In 1945

By
R. B. WILCOX

Associate Pathologist

Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(Editor's Note:—The following is reprinted from the Proceedings of the American Cranberry Growers' Association).

R. B. WILCOX

Associate Pathologist

Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

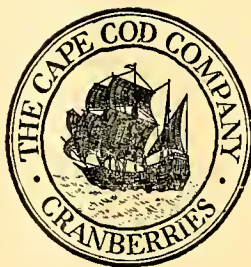
The organic fungicide, ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate, marketed commercially as Fermate, was used experimentally in New Jersey during the seasons of 1943 and 1944 with most encouraging results, giving more effective control of cranberry fruit rots than did bordeaux mixture. A number of

New Jersey growers also tried Fermate in comparison with bordeaux on a moderate commercial scale in 1944; some results were excellent; there were no unfavorable reports, but at several locations there was so little rot that no conclusions could be drawn. In Massachusetts experiments, Bergman reported that Fermate showed no superiority over bordeaux in 1944 and, according to correspondence and reports of Henry F. Bain, the experimental use of Fermate in Wisconsin that year resulted in some damage. These divergent results were confusing.

The season of 1945 in New Jersey were exceptionally favorable for fungus infection of cranberries. In July, a critical time for infection, the rainfall at Pemberton amounted to more than 11 inches. During the 4 months from May through August, precipitation was recorded on nearly one-half of

the days, and was distributed with some uniformity throughout the period. These frequent rains interfered seriously with spraying operations. Moreover, the spring of 1945 was abnormally warm; both cranberries and fungi started their development earlier than usual and, as a result of temperatures in the nineties for 7 consecutive days about the middle of June, the cranberry blossoming season was brief, making it highly desirable to shorten the time between spray applications. Under these conditions, the New Jersey cranberry crop suffered heavily from rot.

Our spraying experiments in 1945 were again located at Whitesbog, and we wish to acknowledge the cooperation of J. J. White, Inc., for allowing us to use part of a young bog of Early Blacks. We laid out replicated small plots as in previous years. An extensive program was conducted, the chief objective being to determine the most important and effective times to spray for rot control. In addition, 3 different samples of Fer-



Announcement to Growers

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mate were compared with each other and with bordeaux mixture; 1945 Fermate was used at 4 different concentrations; 2 insecticides were added to the Fermate to detect any change in fungicidal value; Fermate was used with 4 different spreaders and without any added spreader; and "Phygon" (2, 2-dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone) was tested at 3 different concentrations and with varying numbers of applications. A standard treatment, with which to compare all others, consisted of 3 applications of 1945 Fermate, 2 lbs. per 100 gals., with 1 lb. of rosin-fish-oil soap added as a spreader. The rate of application of all sprays was 240 gallons per acre.

In the very successful Fermate tests of 1943 and 1944, calcium caseinate had been used exclusively as a spreader. For many years, however, rosin-fish-oil soap had given the most satisfactory results with bordeaux mixture on cranberries; so after an opinion from the Fermate manufacturers that this soap was compatible with their product, the soap was substituted for the caseinate as a standard spreader. The relative value of various added spreaders was tested by omitting the soap from the standard spray in one treatment, and by replacing it successively with calcium caseinate, "Filmfast", and a commercial fish-oil soap called "Spread-ol", while keeping the fungicide and number of appli-

cations uniform.

The standard spray was also varied by using $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., and 4 lbs. of 1945 Fermate per 100 gallons. Another variation was the substitution of 2 lbs. of 1943 Fermate, and of the same quantity of "Special P. C." Fermate, for the 1945 product. In one treatment, DDT, 1/100, was added to the standard Fermate spray; in another, Prestol (containing pyrethrum), 1/240, was added, while replacing the soap with calcium caseinate. Bordeaux mixture 8/8/100, with rosin-fish-oil soap, was applied to 2 series.

In order to determine the most effective times to spray, the number of applications of the standard fungicide was varied from 1 to 5, individual applications being added or omitted singly or in combination. There were also unsprayed checks. The duration of the blossoming period of a cranberry bog is normally close to a month, and it was intended to make the first of 5 applications at about the beginning, the second at the height, and the third near the close of this period, with the fourth and fifth to follow at about 2-week intervals. The "standard spray" included the second, third and fourth applications.

This desirable timing of the sprays was not realized in practice because of the same combination of early bloom, rainy weather, and scarcity of labor that interfered

with commercial operations. Labor was not available for the first application until June 13, when 35% of the blossoms had already opened. Six days later, after an unprecedented hot spell, 97% of the bloom had opened and more than half the berries were set; application No. 2 (the first of the "standard sprays") was then made; No. 3 was given on July 1, after an interval of 12 days. A period of almost continuous rainy weather began on the date set for the fourth application and persisted for 10 days, so that this spray was not applied until July 25. No. 5, given to only a few plots, was made on August 17, about 2 weeks before the beginning of harvest.

The vines bore an excellent crop, the plots averaged 78 bbls. of harvested fruit per acre. The total rot that developed in both field and storage on the fruit from the unsprayed checks varied from 63% to 90%, the average being 82.3%. The proper timing of the spray applications having been impossible, no satisfactory control of rot was secured with any treatment. Even 5 applications, at the times given, failed to reduce the rot by one-half. Most of the differences between treatments were not great enough to be significant statistically, but some rather clear indications could be extracted from the experiment.

Each of the Fermate applications No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4,

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"EDDIE" T. GAULT, JR.

Main St., Wareham, Mass.

Tel. 227

alone or in combination, resulted in a measurable decrease in total rot; application No. 5 appeared to be ineffective. With bordeaux, the only comparison was between applications Nos. 2-4 and Nos. 1-4; inclusion of the first application decreased the rot and increased the set of fruit. A similar comparison, in the case of Phygon, $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. per 100 gals., gave different results: the early-bloom spray with this fungicide resulted in a 75% reduction in the number of berries set; application of No. 2 was beneficial, but No. 3 and No. 4 reduced the size and retarded the coloring of the fruit.

All other treatments, it will be remembered, received only applications No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4, the first of these being given after more than half the berries had set. Under this 3-application program, increasing the concentration of Fermate progressively decreased the rot, while increasing the concentration of Phygon decreased both rot and yield.

Addition of either pyrethrum or DDT to the Fermate spray pro-

duced no appreciable change in rot control or in yield.

Different spreaders were tested only with 1945 Fermate. Calcium caseinate gave the best results. The others, in decreasing order of effectiveness in rot reduction, were Filmfast, no spreader, Spread-o!, and rosin-fish-oil soap.

Unfortunately, the different samples of Fermate were used only in combination with rosin-fish-oil soap. The 1943 Fermate gave the largest yield and the greatest reduction of rot, and "Special P. C." was second. There was not only more rot but also a considerable reduction in number of berries set where 1945 Fermate was used. Two pounds of 1943 Fermate per 100 gallons gave nearly as good rot control as 4 lbs. of the 1945 product.

The rot control secured with bordeaux mixture was far from satisfactory, but it was probably as good as could be expected with this fungicide under the weather conditions prevailing with the unavoidable delays in spray applications. The development that was

not anticipated was that, under the same conditions, and contrary to our results of 1943 and 1944, no Fermate treatment whatsoever gave as good rot control or yield as did bordeaux. On looking over our figures for an explanation, two items stand out as factors of probable importance: differences between the various samples of Fermate, and our change from calcium caseinate to rosin-fish-oil soap as a spreader.

We have been informed by the manufacturers of Fermate that, while the nature and concentration of the fungicidal chemical did not vary, some changes in the formulation of Fermate were unavoidable, due to the exigencies of the war period. We did not test experimentally in New Jersey the product marketed in 1944. We used the 1943 Fermate exclusively in both 1943 and 1944, with calcium caseinate as an added spreader. We had a sufficient quantity remaining from this 1943 sample to use in only one treatment in 1945, but in this case it was combined with rosin-fish-oil soap. With this



The packers of the famous Dromedary foods are again in the market for new-crop berries.

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spreader we also tested the "Special P. C." and 1945 Fermates, the latter being the least effective. There appears to be little doubt of the difference in the effectiveness of the 3 samples of Fermate under these conditions.

On the other hand, the 1945 Fermate with calcium caseinate was more effective than the other Fermates with rosin-fish-oil soap. The latter spreader appears to have reduced the fungicidal activity of the Fermates in a manner that does not occur with bordeaux mixture. Of the other spreaders tested, Filmfast most nearly approached calcium caseinate in its effectiveness when used with Fermate.

It is most unfortunate that our 1945 experiments lacked the connecting link, the combination of 1943 Fermate and calcium caseinate, that had been so successful in previous years. We had simply exhausted our sample of the earlier material. We appear to have used by chance, in 1943 and 1944, the most effective of the Fermates for cranberry-rot control in combination with a spreader which increased its effectiveness still further. In contrast, our standard spray of 1945 consisted of the least effective of the Fermates, with spreader that proved unsatisfactory for use with this fungicide.

The 1943 Fermate was not used on cranberries outside of New Jersey. Bain, in Wisconsin, applied 1944 Fermate with a spreader of which we do not know the composition, and reported reduction of both 1944 and 1945 crops on plots sprayed only in 1944. Bergman, in Massachusetts, used 1944 Fermate with calcium caseinate, and last season tested 1945 Fermate without additional spreader, and in neither case did Fermate appear to be superior to bordeaux. It seems probable that our results of 1945 give a clue to the lack of success with Fermate on cranberries in these other states.

The results of these fungicide tests in 1945 were disappointing, but we are not necessarily back to the point from which we started in 1943. We have been assured of

the active cooperation of the manufacturers of Fermate in any attempt to find or develop a product that will be reliably effective in the control of cranberry fruit rots. These experiments are expensive in time and effort. An expression of opinion will be welcomed as to whether the tests might well be terminated now or whether they should be extended for another year or two.

NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION MEETS AUGUST 29

The annual meeting of the American Cranberry Growers' Association will be held at the bogs of Clayberger and Goodrich (managed by Ralph B. Clayberger) at Hampton Park, near Atsion, New Jersey, Thursday, August 29th. The meeting opens at 10 o'clock. Those attending have been asked to bring their own lunches, and ice cream will be served.

Withstands Rays

"Fiberglass" leads all others in its quality for withstanding the rays of the sun. On the other hand, fiberglass cannot be used for upholstery or clothing because it is not rub resistant.

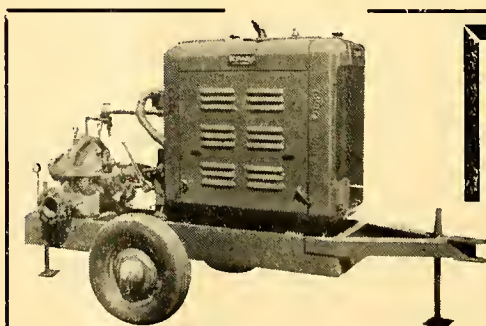
Notices Out for Special Meeting of Cannors

Officials Now On West Coast,
To Be Back Before Session
for Evolution Into New
NCA, August 20th.

Marcus L. Urann, president of CCI, which will the 20th of August evolve into the new National Cranberry Association, accompanied by Carl M. Urann and Miss Ellen Stillman, were on a tour to the West Coast. They were visiting and holding meetings in Southern Oregon and Washington. Beginning with Coquille, Oregon, meetings were held in the southern cranberry growing area and in Washington, reports being these were largely attended, 200 attending one at Grayland.

On the return trip there was to be a brief stop-over in Wisconsin about August 9th and the CCI officials were expected to arrive back in Massachusetts August 11th.

In the meantime notices of the August 20th meeting has been sent out to CCI members with statements of the proposed changes and new by-laws in the CCI charter



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with proxies for absentee voters. The meeting is scheduled for 10 o'clock the morning of the 20th at Hanson and is expected to be brief, as the plan for the NCA has already been presented to members. Proceedings the 20th are described as being the actual "mechanics" of the legal evolution into NCA.

The purpose of this meeting of the stockholders is to pass the formal votes necessary to expand Cranberry Canners, Inc., into the "National Cranberry Association", and to approve the recommendations of the Directors. It has been pointed out by the officers of CCI that this meeting is to be principally a legal one and it was not expected that many stockholders would attend but that stockholders would be represented by proxy.

Matters to be acted upon include the changing of the name of the corporation and of amending the Certificate of Incorporation accordingly to consider changing the resident agent in Delaware, and to consider and act upon rescinding of present by-laws and the adoption of new ones.

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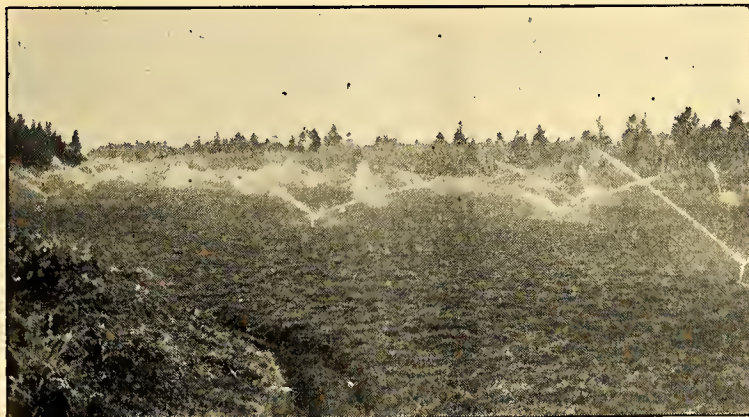
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CAPE COD FARMS, INC. is the owner and operator of Cranberry Bogs in Barnstable County, and Will Purchase Additional Barnstable Acreage for Improvement.

THEODORE E. CLIFTON, President

JOHN C. MAKEPEACE
(Continued from Page 13)

barrels has been averaged. The output has long been disposed of through New England Cranberry Sales Company, C. D. Hammond being a director, and Irving C. Hammond a staunch member.

Mr. Makepeace, secretary and treasurer of CCI and a principal proponent of the expansion of that co-op into NCA, asked after the meeting how the 1946 crop would be marketed, replied he did not know.

ARTICLES ON THE DISPUTE

Articles concerning the differences of opinion as to the future cranberry co-operative methods are appearing in publications, reflecting the views of the controversy from a non-cranberry angle. July issue of CO-OPERATIVE DIGEST, Ithaca, N. Y., with some circulation within the industry, had an account several pages long, with cover photograph of Marcus Libby Urann. BUSINESS WEEK, New York, issue of July 20, had a

briefier account. This article referred to the plans to merge CCI and ACE, and after the failure to do so, as the next best thing, the plans of Marcus Libby Urann and colleagues for a "vertical set-up" to handle the total crop of about 700 members of CCI. It referred to this "hefty" competition to the older ACE and of objectives to make cranberries and chicken a more popular combination; "plugging" the value of by-products, cultivation of European markets, encouragement of younger growers through loans and the co-operative purchases of materials.

**Annual Meeting
of Cape Cod Growers
On August 20th**

**Crop Estimate Release to Be
Given Earlier Than Usual
by C. D. Stevens—Plans
Are to Make This a Real
"Growers" Meeting, With
Discussion of Problems
and Many Other Reports**

Annual meeting of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, this year set for Tuesday, August 20th, promises to be a really interesting meeting from the "growers' angle". The date should be noted as being early this year, this having been set by President George E. Short and directors because of a request from Crop Statistician C. D. Stevens, representing the views of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that this first official estimate on cranberries should be given out earlier than has been the custom. Most crop reports are released early in August and the release of the prospective cranberry crop has been held to coincide with the Cape meeting, in accordance with a long-established custom. This earlier date places the release of the preliminary cranberry estimate more in line with other crops.

Mr. Stevens' reading of this forecast will, as always, be a principal feature of the meeting. Other plans this year include demonstration of the "Crandon-Leonard" picking machine and suction type

(Continued on Page 25)

CRANBERRIES

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ANNUAL MEETING OF CAPE GROWERS

(Continued from Page 20)

machines by CCI, and the showing of movies of the recent air dusting and spraying experiments of the A. D. Makepeace Company. Taken by several camera men, the films, both black and white and color, have been assembled by Russell Makepeace, who will give some interesting facts and figures concerning this large-scale program of the ADM company this season.

Dr. Sievers from Massachusetts State College is expected to be present as usual, and there will be talks by Drs. Franklin, Chandler, Cross and Bergman. Subjects discussed will include use of uplands around bogs, bees, and weed control. Elections will be held, following nominations by nominating committee, C. A. Driscoll, chairman.

The meeting will be open at ten o'clock, with a lunch to be served at 12.30 noon.

Twilight Meetings On Fruitworm Were Largely Attended

Four in Plymouth County and Three in Barnstable Give Growers Timely Advice and Information Which Proved Very Helpful This Season

More than 200 growers, by far the largest number attending fruitworm twilight meetings, were held by County Agent J. Richard Beattie on July 8 and 9. The meetings were held in four groups: at the Manomet bogs of CCI, at Wilburn Wynot bogs, West Duxbury, on the first night; at bogs of Chester Vose, Marion, and at State Bog the second night. Attendance ranged from a low of 46 to a high of 63.

Dr. Franklin and Joe Kelley were the chief speakers, giving growers advice in identification and suggestions for control. At that time it was pointed out that

indications were for a relatively light infestation of the pest this year and growers were advised to take accurate counts for eggs before putting on materials unnecessarily. This advice was followed substantially by growers, and the meetings bore out the idea that by close co-operation with Station and Extension Service workers growers could be given advice at proper times which would be very beneficial to them.

Following these meetings "Dick" Beattie spent much time for the next two weeks working at the Station, East Wareham, making egg counts for growers who brought in berries and working out from there visiting bogs as requested, to discuss the grower's individual situation with regard to fruitworm.

Three similar successful meetings were held in Barnstable County July 11th at Stanley Jenkins' bog, West Barnstable; July 12 at J. B. Atkins bog, Pleasant Lake, with one, an afternoon session at 3 o'clock, at Seth Collins' bog, Waquoit.

Dr. Franklin and Joe Kelley were again the speakers, with the meeting conducted by County Agent Bertram Tomlinson.

CAPE HAS LATEST JULY FROST

On the morning of July 17th there was a frost, although no warning was sent out by Dr. Franklin, as growers could have done nothing. This is probably the latest July frost on record, about July 4th having been the latest until this. Frost was worst in Barnstable County in the Wakeby Lake-Santuit region and farther down the Cape in the Brewster area, where Dr. Franklin has estimated the loss at 700 bbls. Among the bogs touched were the Makepeace Folger bog and bogs of Malcolm Ryder. There was also frost at South Carver, bogs of Robert Andrews losing some berries. The lowest temperature on that morning which Dr. Franklin is willing to "accept" is 29, although the temperature may have gone slightly lower than that.

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MASSACHUSETTS

¶Looks Like "Good" Crop—Crop prospects as of the first of August, while not quite as enthusiastic as they were a month ago, in the opinion of Dr. Franklin are for a production of about the same in Plymouth County as last year, with possibly an increase up to 50,000 bbls. in Barnstable County which had poor production last year. Production last year in Massachusetts was 470,000 bbls. Others in Massachusetts who are in position to keep close tabs on the outlook, think about as Dr. Franklin does. While an estimate expressed in actual figures at this period is still only a guess, the consensus of opinion would be that the crop would be a large normal, or in the neighborhood of 520 to 525,000 barrels.

¶Insect Injury—Fruitworm reduction had appeared to be a very minor factor this year, but the worms in the last few days of July began showing up in numbers larger than expected on a number of bogs and growers were taking immediate action. There was also damage being done by second-brood fireworm, the worms getting

into the berries. It seemed probable, however, that the insect damage this year will still be small. A good deal of this lessening of pest reduction is probably due to better control by more growers.

¶Rain Breaks Drought—Cranberries, like other Massachusetts crops, were feeling the effects of a 20-day drought when this was broken by a heavy electrical storm on the night of Saturday, July 20. When the storm had ended Sunday 1.37 inches had been recorded at the State Bog. This was followed by drizzles, showers, and some quite soaking rain until the night of July 24th.

¶Soaking Rain Aug. 1—Things were getting too dry again and there were several hot days when a northeaster drove in on the afternoon of August first, and by noon of the following day about 2½ inches of rain had been recorded at the State Bog. This was a real "soaking" rain. It was just the kind that was needed to develop "pinheads" which were discouraging growers as to the prospects and which should help along

the late water bogs. With such a heavy fall starting the month off, a good deal will now depend upon how much rain falls during the rest of August and how well it is spaced.

WISCONSIN

¶100 Bbls. or More?—Wisconsin crop prospects as of August first were considered very good by Vernon Goldsworthy for a crop exceeding 100,000 bbls. Conditions have been good, and fireworm and other insects were well under control by the growers.

NEW JERSEY

¶July Cooler—Rainfall Up—July was cooler than usual, the mean daily temperatures averaging 1.5° below normal. Rainfall was 1.02 inches above normal, or a total of

(Continued on Page 28)

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CRANBERRY HEADQUARTERS

ALTHOUGH controversy and dispute may wage within the industry, there is none in the conceding of the ability and the value of the research staff at Massachusetts Experiment Station at East Wareham. The growers who have been in the business the longest and those who are newcomers feel they are fortunate indeed to have such a group of scientists working with them in the growing of cranberries.

Cranberry growers have always felt that maybe the growing of cranberries was just a little bit "special", a different cut of agriculture than the ordinary. And they have a staff at East Wareham which is also a rather "special" group. The station, now with four men with no lesser than Ph. D. degrees and two associate workers, is staffed the highest it has ever been. Now these researchers are to be given a more adequate place in which to work through an appropriation which, though modest, will provide more "tools" for this learned group to work with. While of most direct assistance to the growers of the Bay State, through papers, reports and other ways growers in all areas benefit from this "cranberry headquarters". Scientific knowledge of cranberry culture has come a long way since the days of the cranberry pioneers—and will go a lot further.

THE differences in opinion as how to best meet postwar cranberry marketing on the co-operative side seems to be making no progress fast toward any agreement as to method and procedure. In fact, the dispute or "struggle" between American Cranberry Exchange and adherents to the CCI, or new "National Cranberry Association", is deepening. News of this dispute is now being published from the "outside", and is recognized as a major disruption since the failure of the merger plans, as recommended by the Booz, Allen & Hamilton survey. The immediate focal point is the marketing of the 1946 crop, of which harvest will begin in less than a month.

ACE directors, at their New York meeting, passed resolutions which clarify their stand and indicate an intention of strengthening their position through the issuing of an Exchange publication and the hiring of an editor who will also assume duties of a

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field man. It is not a pleasing picture at the moment, but the future industry may regard this period as one of "growing pains" of the cranberry business, finding its feet and future path, at a time of universal transition.

WELL, with the crop coming on, and everybody guessing as to what it will be, and the intensive "dispute" among the two chief co-ops nobody can say that things are dull in the cranberry industry. In fact this year will go down as one of the busiest years in cranberry history.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 26)

5.25 inches. It was, however, poorly distributed; 4.42 inches of it fell during a series of heavy rains which occurred from July 20 to 23. The only other rains during the month were small amounts except for July 2, when 0.76 inches fell at Pemberton. However, soil moisture conditions that were getting on the dry side are now excellent as the month closes.

¶Berries Sizing Well—Cranberries are sizing up well and there are encouraging prospects for a good crop on many bogs. A number of growers who are venturing early guesses anticipate around 90,000 barrels for the state.

¶Good Blueberry Yields—The rush of the blueberry harvest slowed up during the last few days of July. There had been serious losses of fruit, due to shortage of pickers in some fields. As a result of the heavy rain of July 20-23, many berries were spoiled, al-

though improved growing conditions that followed compensated in part for the loss. Altogether, the yields have been good. By July 30 the crop had surpassed that of the high year of 1944.

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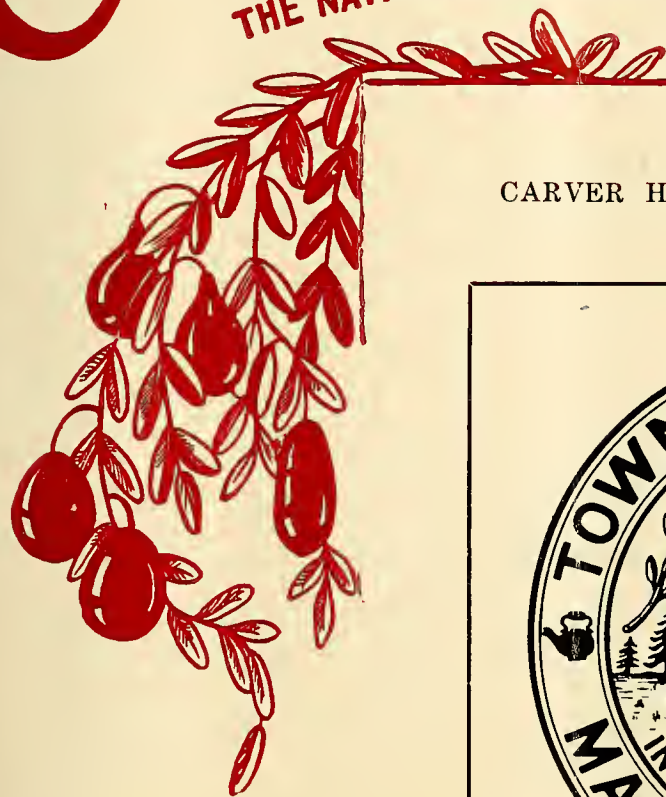
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Cranberries

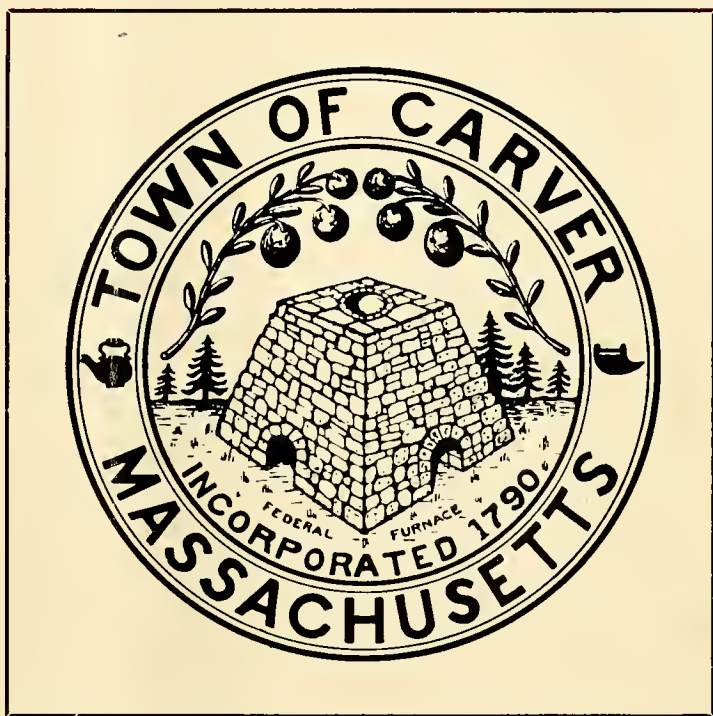
THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

CARVER HAS CRANBERRY TOWN SEAL

(See story page 11)



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National Cranberry Association Succeeds Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

Announcement of Expansion of Processing Organization, Serving Industry the Past 16 Years, Is Made Following Proxy Vote of Stockholders at Hanson, Aug. 20th.

Cranberry Cannery, Inc., having been organized under that designation for the past sixteen years, with operations extending from coast to coast for the past several years, became the National Cranberry Association at a special meeting of stockholders at Hanson, Massachusetts, August 20th, it is announced. This meeting was called pursuant to a vote of the Board of Directors, June 28th.

Notice to members had read: "The purpose of the stockholders' meeting August 20th is to pass the formal votes necessary to expand CCI into the National Cranberry Association, and to approve the recommendations of the Directors which already have been endorsed informally by the members". The notice continued: "Inasmuch as this meeting is principally a legal one, it is not expected that many stockholders will attend, but it is important that all stockholders be represented by proxy".

The voting was largely by proxy, with sufficient votes (35,769 shares, out of about 51,000) passed by proxy and stockholders present, to make the change in the structure, it was stated by the secretary, John C. Makepeace. There were no dissenting votes. Those attending included Charles L. Lewis of Wisconsin, John C. Makepeace, Russell Makepeace, Harrison F. Goddard, Ellis D. Atwood, all of Massachusetts, the president, M. L. Urann, Keith Work, Ferris C. Waite, Miss Ellen Stillman, and other members of the office staff. Matters voted upon were the changing of the name and of amending the Certificate of Incorporation accordingly, changing the resident agent in Delaware and the location of the principal office in Delaware and amending the Certificate of Incorporation accordingly; to rescind then existing

by-laws and adopt new ones, or of amending of by-laws; and to act upon any other business relating to the adoption and promotion of the proposed National Cranberry Marketing program, including among other things increasing the number of directors and electing additional directors if deemed desirable.

At an executive committee meeting the same day plans for fall operations were discussed, including "pre-season tune-up" of plants to insure efficient operation and the decision to operate in two shifts if tenderness of the crop should make this necessary. Expectation of the quantity of berries the new National Cranberry Association will handle this fall is given as 350,000 barrels, with a minimum of 300,000 barrels to be processed.

The following is an announcement released from the Hanson office:

"M. L. Urann, President of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. of Hanson, Massachusetts, announces that by a vote of the stockholders of that company on August 20, it evolved into the "National Cranberry Association", a cooperative which will market about 45% of the national cranberry crop, represented by the production of its 803 grower-members in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon.

The new company is a stock cooperative, with capital of \$1,700,000 held by grower-members largely on a patronage basis. Capital is invested in 8 canning plants and 6 freezing plants situated in the above-named cranberry districts. The Massachusetts plants include canneries at Hanson and Onset, and freezing plants at Hanson and Sandwich.

President Urann says: "The organization of the National Cranberry Association is the third great progressive step made in the cranberry industry. The first was the organization of the American Cranberry Exchange in 1907, which was a co-

operative organized to market fresh cranberries. This did a fine job in stabilizing the fresh cranberry market and developing an outlet for fresh cranberries, but it did not go far enough because it provided no outlet for the small, overripe, or surplus berries which often depressed the market.

The second great step was the development of cranberry canning in 1912, which led to the creation of Cranberry Cannery, Inc. in 1930. This, too, was a cooperative organization, which has developed a year-round market for processed cranberries and has absorbed surplus crops which often plagued the growers. For the past 16 years, about three-fourths of the national cranberry crop has been marketed through these two cooperatives: American Cranberry Exchange with headquarters in New York, and Cranberry Cannery, Inc., with headquarters in Hanson, Massachusetts.

In April an internal survey of the industry made by Booz, Allen & Hamilton of New York, Industrial Engineers, recommended that inasmuch as the two cooperatives were serving the same growers, that they merge into one national organization to eliminate the overlapping and the duplication of personnel and services. For 18 months an Industry Committee of 8, representing the American Cranberry Exchange and Cranberry Cannery, Inc., has been working to bring about this merger. Directors and stockholders of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., have voted unanimous approval of the merger, but Exchange members have turned it down. At the end of 18 months of negotiation, when the Committee found itself at an impasse, it recommended that the structure of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., be used as a base on which to build the National Cranberry Association, and that those growers who were in favor of such a co-operative be invited to join. Stock-

(Continued on Page 10)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of September, 1946—Vol. 11, No. 5

Published monthly at The Courier Print Shop, Main St., Wareham, Massachusetts. Subscription \$2.50 per year.
Entered as second-class matter January 25, 1943, at the post office at Wareham, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Program of Cape Growers' Association Exceptionally Interesting

Good Talks, Demonstration of Two Picking Machines, Fog-Spray Machine—Movies and Air Dusting Exhibition over State Bog—"Harry" Hornblower Succeeds "Dellie" Hammond as Treasurer, C. J. Hall, L. C. Hall as Secretary.

Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association held its 59th annual meeting at Massachusetts Experiment Station, East Wareham, Tuesday, August 20th, with President George E. Short packing into it one of the most interesting and eventful programs in a long time. There was a heavy attendance with 213 buying tickets for the noon chicken pie lunch served by ladies of Wareham M. E. church, there were 11 guests, and many others were unable to be served.

Out of the usual run were demonstrations of two picking machines, one the Crandon-Leonard picker and the other a device developed by George Pass of Carver Center, who holds the patents together with New England Cranberry Sales Company; also a demonstration of a fog-spray machine, a brand new idea for cranberry insect control, this being put on by Frost Insecticide Co., Arlington, Mass. To top the affair there was at the close of the day an air dusting (with talc) demonstration, presented by A. D. Makepeace Company, a Piper Cub owned by Brockton Airport and flown by "Freddy" Braun. This came after a movie, mostly in color, of the intensive air dust-spray experiment of the ADMCO this summer. As this feature had not been scheduled until late in the day, only a portion of the attendance which stayed through to the end witnessed this.

Real highlight of the day, as always, was the U. S. Department of Agriculture official pre-harvest forecast released by C. D. Stevens, chief agricultural statistician, New England Crop Reporting Service. The figures first announced anywhere are for a total of 788,100, the third largest crop on record, being exceeded only by the crop of 1937 and the crop of 1942. Last year's revised production was 656,800.

The forecast total United States production of 788,100 was divided:

Massachusetts,	535,000 bbls.	1945	478,000
New Jersey	73,000 bbls.	1945	49,000
Wisconsin	120,000 bbls.	1945	82,000
Washington	46,000 bbls.	1945	36,400
Oregon	13,900 bbls.	1945	11,400

Last year's Massachusetts crop, revised estimate, Mr. Stevens gave as 478,000, the original estimate, 470,000 bbls., having been very close to that final figure. He divided the Massachusetts crop as 58 per cent Early Blacks, 37 per cent Howes, and other varieties only four per cent, showing, he pointed out, the predominance these two varieties have assumed.

Berries are unusually large.

As happens nearly every year, Statistician Stevens said there was one big question mark and that was the excessive amount of rainfall which had fallen in August and the effect this may have upon the quality. Up to the meeting date 9.31 inches had been recorded at the East Wareham Station, which was highly excessive. Al-

ready, he said, some scald and some rot had been reported.

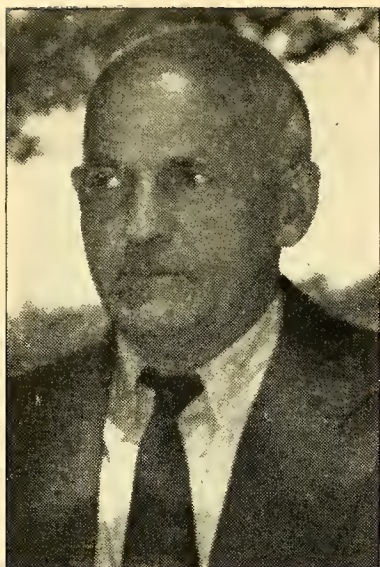
(The day following the meeting Dr. Franklin studied his weather data and told CRANBERRIES he had come to the conclusion that in spite of all the rain berries in Massachusetts are "likely to keep fairly well".)

The season had started out with an abnormally high March temperature which had advanced the bogs. Frost loss had been fairly small, there had been a heavy blossom and a very good set of berries on most bogs. Insect damage, including fruitworm inroads, has been very light this year.

Change Meeting Date

One of the important pieces of business transacted during the day was concerned with this first release of the official cranberry crop estimate. That was a vote taken to change the by-laws of the Association for the date of the annual meeting. This date has always been the first Tuesday in August after the 19th, and the proposal, which was made a vote, was to change this by-law, so the meeting will be held the first Tuesday, nearest the 19th. The release of the Government cranberry forecast has been tied in for a great many years, (detailed story of Crop Reporting Service, CRANBERRIES, Sept. 1944) with the CCCGA annual meeting for release. This is believed to be the only such courtesy arrangement by the Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Service, in the country.

Another matter which could be one of great importance in the future of cranberry growing was the thought that the Cape Cod



Left—Dr. Darrow. Above—Growers eat their lunch under trees at State Bog.
Photo by Stein

Association initiate a proposal for a National Growers' Association, which could function as a non-marketing organization to consider broad policies of the entire industry. This came up very late in the afternoon when only a handful of members were left, and after the meeting President Short decided no action should be recorded on this until it had been included in a formal call and could then be taken up at the next semi-annual meeting of the association. During the same late moment, when most members had left, although urged by the chair to remain until the close, there was also brought up the proposals of establishing a legislative committee and of setting up a fund of \$100.00 for traveling expenses of speakers for use when desired.

"The Henry J. Franklin Cranberry Library"

Still another important matter in this meeting crowded with interesting angles, was the report of Russell Makepeace, chairman of the library committee, that a room has been set aside at the Middleboro library for the collection of cranberry literature which the association has been assembling. Makepeace announced this collection is to be known as the "Henry J. Franklin Cranberry Library", in honor of Dr. Franklin, who has assembled much of the literature, this work now being largely continued by Dr. F. B. Chandler. An

appropriation of \$350 was necessary for equipment of this library, including files, shelves, tables and chairs, and \$200 more for a card-indexing of the literature, making a total of \$550. This "Cranberry Library" is to be officially dedicated later, when it has been put in the shape desired for a dedication ceremony.

It was pointed out this is the outstanding cranberry literature collection anywhere, and it might be desirable later on that a bibliography be prepared for other libraries in the country, including the Department of Agriculture library at Washington. The request of the committee for this amount was granted, the funds to be left in the hands of the committee.

Continue Fund Committee

At the start of the meeting there was an intensely interesting discussion concerning the continuance of a committee which had begun a project to raise a fund from among the growers for improvements to the Experiment Station at East Wareham. As the sum of \$5,000 in addition to the Station maintenance fund had been granted by the State for renovation at the station, including central heating plant, division into offices and laboratory improvement, it was debated that this committee should be discharged and a sum of more than \$2,000 donated, be returned. Opposite opinion was that the committee be continued, the money

retained as a nucleus for other desirable improvements or projects in the near future.

Director Fred J. Sievers, asked to express his opinion, said he would speak very frankly. He said he considered the duty of an experiment station is to serve the general public, rather than a particular farm group. He said he felt the service an experimental station provides is of more benefit to the consuming public than to the "producer public." He added: "This is as it should be. It is the general public which pays the bills for an experiment station. In the last analysis the purpose of an experimental station is to raise the living standard of the general public. That is the only basis upon which we can ask the general public, the tax-payers, to support an experimental station. That is the only way Government can justify a station which all the people support."

"I have always said I would never come to you for one cent to be put into this service. That is not a sound way of providing money to operate the experiment station."

He said, however, that if the

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growers were so enthusiastic about the work the Station was doing that they wanted to "play Santa Claus" and make a gift that was another matter. He said if growers felt more money should be allotted to the Station by the state they should go to the legislature and ask for the money, and that was the democratic and fundamentally sound way to do it. "Don't get the idea that we (the Station) are here merely to serve you as growers. The burden of this station shall continue to be the burden of the tax-payers, and it is the interest of all the tax-payers that we are primarily serving." He concluded by saying that the growers had acted very soundly in going to the state for the extra appropriation which had just been granted. As to the proceeds from the State Bog crop which is turned into the general treasury, he said: "We of the Station are investigators, not cranberry growers."

Speaking in favor of continuing the committee to raise a fund among the growers were Andrew Kerr and County Agent J. T. Brown. The latter said it was often necessary to get a project started without the delay of waiting for legislation to raise money. The vote to continue the money was by a very small majority. Director Sievers then said he wanted it understood that "Santa Claus" has his place in making a gift, but the point he wanted to make clear was that the Station was not coming to the growers and asking them for money.

He said the improvements on the Station to be made with the money already provided would be underway just as soon as labor and the materials are available.

Industry Survey

C. D. Stevens briefly explained the plan for the survey of the Massachusetts cranberry industry to be made with the \$5,000 recently appropriated. He passed around a sample sheet of the questionnaire which the growers will be asked to answer when an enumerator visits them, and said he hoped some of the growers would volunteer as enumerators in their own towns.

"Publicize More"

Greetings from Governor Tobin were brought to the meeting by Walter A. Piper, of the office of Agriculture Commissioner Fred Cole, and by Jesse A. Buffum, of CBS agricultural program, "Farmers' Almanac of the Air" and agricultural director for New England. The latter told of the interest of Gov. Tobin in agriculture and said the agriculture of Massachusetts should be "pushed" more. Speaking for himself, as a former public relations man, he said: "I am amazed at how little we do to publicize agriculture in this state. Here in cranberries you have a distinctive crop; it is picturesque, it is colorful, it is sometimes profitable. We could do wonders with more publicity for cranberries". Mr. Piper, in his talk, said it was hoped the new survey would be of much practical value to the cranberry growers themselves.

The harvest labor situation was discussed briefly by Plymouth County Agent J. T. Brown and Barnstable County Agent Bertram Tomlinson. Mr. Brown referred to the loss of the Honduran labor which had been stationed at Camp Manuel, Plymouth "because one man went berserk". He said request for substitute help had been made, but there was nothing to report then. He said growers reported to him they had quite a number of workers lined up themselves and he was planning to help to bring in labor by radio and newspaper appeals and advertising, also to work with United States Employment Service. A man from USES will put in full time daily at Wareham Town Hall during the season. While there was not the help wanted in sight now, he said he felt the crop could be gotten off. Mr. Tomlinson said he was of the same opinion as Mr. Brown.

"Time of Transition"

Dr. Franklin, departing from his usual subjects, said that the cranberry industry seems to be in a considerable state of change or transition throughout. "You have seen this more, perhaps, in connection with the selling co-operatives than in any other phase. But there is also important transition in other lines,

"There have been the extensive experiments in air dusting. New synthetics, contact poisons for insects are coming in. We have plans for recommending DDT for more insect control in next year's insect chart. We have a new insecticide more powerful than DDT. This has a shorter time of killing power and so may be useful for certain insects. You will be surprised at the lengths to which our change in the insect control may go in the immediate future."

Dr. F. B. Chandler, associate in research and assistant to Dr. Franklin, said he had been in Massachusetts since last winter and had come to like his work among the growers very much and also the work with his associates at the Station. He then briefly discussed projects of planting flowering bushes on the uplands around bogs. These would be plants which were not attractive, or very little attractive, to cranberry insects, but which would attract bees. He believed, he said, the bee population around bogs may be being depleted by the practice of clearing back the uplands, even though this procedure was highly desirable from other considerations. He referred to such a study and program being worked out by Harry Hornblower of Cape Cod Company.

Dr. Chester E. Cross spoke on "PDB and Weed Control", and Dr. Bergman upon "Some observed relations between winter flooding practices and flowering and fruiting of cranberries". (It is hoped to report these talks by the staff workers in full in a later issue).

Dr. George N. Darrow

A distinguished speaker was Dr. George M. Darrow of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, who is acting chief pomologist in charge of all fruits. Dr. Darrow said he and the Department were chiefly interested in three things in cranberry growing. One was the cranberry breeding program, there now being seedlings planted in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Washington. The second was the work of Dr. Bergman in relation to oxygen deficiency in flood waters, and that Dr. Bergman was the world's leading authority on this subject, and

the third was cranberry diseases.

Dr. Neil E. Stevens, known to all growers for many years, and now of University of Illinois, made the briefest talk of the day. Dr. Stevens, who is spending the summer at Wareham in voluntary experiments, said: "When I have something to say I like to say it. At present, I have nothing to say, but I would like to have fifteen minutes of your time reserved for 1949. Thank you."

Jack Sturtevant, who is area administrator for the GI cranberry training service program, said there are now 40-50 young men in cranberry training and that these men are "superior" in type and are earnestly working for executive and foremen positions in the industry or plan to become growers themselves. He said he believed the industry would in years to come be a "real beneficiary" from this program. He said he was leaving the work and a successor would be appointed in the fall.

Congressman Charles L. Gifford, who has been a grower for many years, gave his usual interesting talk from the Washington viewpoint. He condemned the ideals of the PAC and CIO in attempting to dominate the country according to their beliefs. He referred to the heavy burden of taxation upon the people, called OPA the "stupidest body" in Washington. "But", he said, "we are all patriotic and we will pull through these perplexing times."

There was a tribute to the memory of William F. Makepeace of Hyannis, member who had died during the past year.

As there was a stenographer at the meeting, taking down the addresses and the minutes, there will this year be published a complete proceedings of the annual meeting. This will run into a considerable number of pages and a motion was passed that advertisements be solicited toward the cost of the printing. This is a practice which has been the very satisfactory custom in the publication of the complete proceedings of American Cranberry Growers' Association in New Jersey for many years.

New Secretary and Treasurer

In the election of officers for the

coming year there were two major changes. These were the offices of secretary and treasurer. Lemuel C. Hall, editor Wareham Courier, Wareham, who has been secretary since 1909, succeeding the late Dr. William W. Marsh, declined to serve longer. There was a standing acknowledgement of thanks for his long years of service. The new secretary is Clarence J. Hall, his son, and editor of CRANBERRIES. The other major change was in electing a successor to Carleton D. Hammond, Jr., treasurer, and chairman of the frost committee, who had left to become manager of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Committee. His successor is Henry Hornblower, 2nd, of Cape Cod Company. "Harry" Hornblower, son of Ralph Hornblower of Boston, is a former GI who has been studying cranberry growing this summer under the GI in training program at the Experiment Station.

Officers re-elected were: President, George E. Short, Plymouth; first vice president, Elnathan E. Eldredge, Orleans; second vice president, Russell Makepeace; directors, Marcus L. Urann, Henry J. Franklin, Franklin E. Smith, Paul N. Thompson, Chester A. Vose, Harrison F. Goddard, I. Grafton Howes, Melville C. Beaton, Homer L. Gibbs.

President Short received many congratulations for his excellent management of the exceptionally long program and made an inspiring "president's address". The meeting as usual was held in the basement of the Station, but it had been conspicuously re-arranged to considerable advantage by President Short and Dr. Chandler. The seats were arranged in a semi-circle around the speakers' tables in a corner, two electric fans cooled the members, there was an illuminated electric clock, and Dr. Chandler had a display of cranberry barrel labels on the walls. During the meeting he mentioned this collection which was briefly of New Jersey brands, and asked any members having labels to please contribute some for a collection to be kept at Middleboro library and at the Station.

Picking Machines

The picking machine demonstration came after the noon lunch, although many had inspected the machines previously. The Pass picker was demonstrated first. This is described by Mr. Pass as a machine designed especially for the smaller grower, planned to sell at a cost of between four and five hundred dollars. Mr. Pass said he believed it would pay for itself in a single season. Advantages of this type, he said, was that the weight of a driver was eliminated from the machine and with it two men could do the work of six or seven. Cranberry bog tests, Mr. Pass said, have shown that two men can pick an acre in 21 hours.

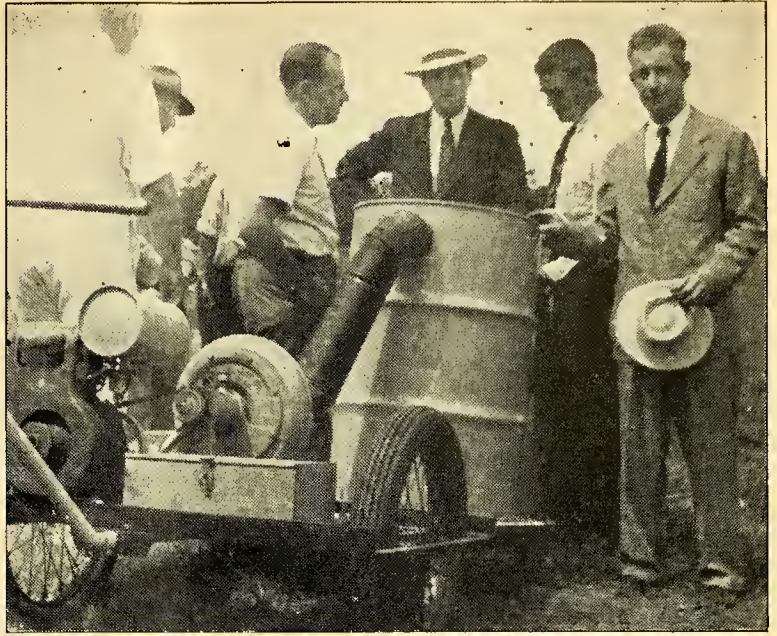
There is a wheeled platform on which rests the suction drum and motor and from this are two hoses, 25 feet long. At the end of each hose there is a toothed "scoop" 14 inches wide, with a long handle which the operator swings from an upright position. The operation is not one of "scooping", Mr. Pass declares, but rather one of "shoveling", the suction "helping somewhat" to pull the berries from the vines, although this is actually done by the shovelling motion of the man with the hose. The hose then sucks the berries back into the vacuum tank where there is a baffle plate which keeps them from going into the suction. The tank is lined to prevent bruising. The trash goes out through a pipe at the rear. Berries are dumped from the drum through a door in the side.

The machine is wheeled out on the bog and, with the two 25 foot hoses, can cover a radius of 50 feet before being moved.

The Crandon machine was described in last month's issue. This machine, weighing about 500 pounds without operator, has five scoops, these following through at intervals of about 12 inches for a four-inch scoop. The swath picked is 26 inches, and the description was that the machine will cover 60 feet in a minute in "good" production (50 bbls. an acre) would pick a barrel in about two minutes. Messrs. Crandon and Leonard estimated the machine will do the work of 12 scoopers.



Above—Inventor George Pass on the business end of "Suction Scoop". Upper right—Shows the machine itself. Lower right—Crandon-Leonard Picker demonstrates.



Both demonstrations were for a short period only, and the growers observed them in action with much interest.

FUNDS CONTRIBUTED—WORK TO BEGIN ON CRANBERRY PICKER

Concerning the problem of a picking machine, "Cranberry Cooperative News", August issue, reports the following:

The Aluminum Company of America has given \$4000 to the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station at the State College at Pullman, Washington, to develop a cranberry harvester to harvest berries at the rate of at least 500 pounds per hour with little injury to the berry.

William Johnson, assistant agricultural engineer, reports the use of light aluminum and magnesium alloys is contemplated as a step to overcome the present heavy weight of cranberry harvesters.

The work of developing the new lightweight machine will be directed by Mark T. Buchanan, head of the department of farm management and agricultural economics. The active direction will be under L. J. Smith, head of the department of agricultural engineering.

The aims set up for the cran-



berry harvester are: (1) that the machine must not injure vines or bogs as much as dry scooping methods, particularly tips or new growth on vines; (2) the machine must be able to safely and efficiently operate within one-half inch to one inch from the groundline, and must be adjustable to maximum of six inches, with an estimated depth of berry growth area not to exceed 6 inches; (3) the machine may be designed, if convenient, to operate on flooded bogs, with a water depth of a minimum of three inches.

AMERICAN FIREWORKS BOG, 65 ACRES, CHANGES HANDS

The American Fireworks bog at East Taunton, Mass., has been bought, with George Pappageorge of Wareham as the buyer, the buyer being represented by Theo Thomas of North Carver, Mass. This is one of the biggest Massachusetts transfers recently, this property consisting of about 65 acres in vines, with the possibility of putting in enough more acreage to bring the bog up to 100 acres or more.

Makepeace Report Of Plane Dusting

August 20, 1946

REPORT OF 1946 AIRPLANE DUSTING

By

A. D. MAKEPEACE COMPANY

A. D. Makepeace Company entered into an agreement with Brockton Airways, Inc., through its President, Mr. Nat Trager; the latter to furnish a plane and pilot; the former to furnish insecticides and ground crews.

The plane used was a Piper Cub which was converted from a trainer into a dusting plane. Throughout the season it was piloted by Mr. Fred Braun, who had had some 600 hours previously on crop dusting in various states.

The plane was used continuously from June 7 to August 11 whenever the weather conditions permitted and was used in the control of cranberry fire worm and the blunt-nosed leafhopper principally; some further experimentation was made on weevils and cranberry fruit rots. There were applied approximately 90,000 pounds of the various insecticides and fungicides—pyrethrum, rotenone, DDT and various mixtures of the above with talc in varying proportions. The acreage covered was approximately 1,700 acres. The rate per hour of acreage treated varied from 12 to 25 acres, the latter figure attained but once when all conditions were ideal. The rate per hour depended principally upon the weight of the materials and the distance of the bog from the landing place. The results may be termed "satisfactory" enough so that the method of application should be continued in 1947. Naturally there have been failures as in ground dusting, but for the most part those failures have been due to readily recognized conditions such as particularly heavy vine growth, poor timing of application, and adverse weather after the application had been made. Generally the airplane dusting compared very favorably with ground machine work, the conditions being equal.

The mechanics of the ground crew consisted in moving the insecticide to the air field and filling the plane hopper with the materials each time that the plane returned. On the bog we used, at least three men equipped with measuring sticks and flags. The line of flags was moved fifteen feet each time the plane made a run. This was done to approach the mechanics of ground dusting as nearly as possible, since we believe that any overlap caused by flying so close would be of more benefit than to fly wider strips and attempting to flow on more dust each trip.

There are a number of miscellaneous comments which may be made for the record.

1. The best weather and bog conditions for fire worm are when the vines are very wet and the air just moving enough to blow the dust from the path of the plane. The poorest combination is that of dry vines, high wind and hot sunlight, which makes it almost impossible to fly safely and effectively two feet above the bog. It is possible to do an effective job with wet vines and wind if there is no sun.

2. Leafhoppers have been controlled very effectively whenever it is safe to fly, but the same conditions as the fire worm are preferable.

3. Fifty pounds of straight 4% rotenone powder has proved exceptionally successful when applied to very wet vines in controlling fire worm. However, we have found difficulty in applying it at the rate of fifty pounds to the acre unless it were mixed with a little talc to facilitate the flow from the hopper.

4. It has been said that the success of the operation depends 60% on the pilot and 40% on the plane. We are inclined to agree with that statement and great care should be used in selecting the pilot. Larger planes may be used in coming years, particularly for the larger bogs, because the hopper will hold more dust.

5. We are sorry not to have had an opportunity to test the plane on the control of fruit worm; however, the light infesta-

tion this year has eliminated trials on this insect.

6. A. D. Makepeace Company is not planning to offer a service of customized airplane dusting in the future to all growers. Arrangements for such work should be made either directly with airplane dusting concerns, local airports, or through some one of the cooperative organizations.

National Cranberry Association Succeeds Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

(Continued from Page 4)

holders' votes on August 20 brought this about, and 803 growers representing 45% of the national cranberry crop have become members."

Officers of the new organization are: President, Marcus L. Urann of Hanson, Massachusetts; secretary-treasurer, John C. Makepeace of Wareham, Massachusetts; first vice president, Carl B. Urann, of Wareham, Massachusetts; second vice president, Franklin S. Chambers of New Lisbon, New Jersey; third vice president, Charles L. Lewis of Shell Lake, Wisconsin; vice president Western Division, Marcus M. Havey of North Chicago, Illinois; vice president Sales Division, H. Gordon Mann of Hanson, Massachusetts; vice president Growers' Service, Ferris C. Waite of Plymouth, Mass.

Directors for Massachusetts are: Ellis D. Atwood, Carver; Harrison F. Goddard, Plymouth; Robert S. Handy, Cataumet; John C. Makepeace, Wareham; Marcus L. Urann, Hanson; for New Jersey: Enoch F. Bills, Bordentown; Franklin S. Chambers, New Lisbon; Isaac Harrison, Crosswicks; for Wisconsin: Albert L. Hedler, Phillips; Charles L. Lewis, Shell Lake; Guy Potter, Camp Douglas; for the West Coast, Rolla F. Parrish, Long Beach, Washington.

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Mr. Boardway displays design for Seal. Some of his photographic work on wall behind him.—(Cranberries Photo)

CARVER HAS OFFICIALLY ADOPTED CRANBERRY-MOTIF SEAL

Massachusetts Town Probably First Municipality To Do So—Designed by Earl F. Boardway, Grower, and President of Historical Society.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

Carver, Massachusetts has adopted a new Town Seal, the design of which includes a cranberry scoop, with two cranberry sprays over all, this very probably being the first municipal seal with a major cranberry motif.

There can be no argument as to the appropriateness of this Cranberry seal to the Town of Carver today, nor of Carver's right to use the cranberry in its seal. Carver (CRANBERRIES, July, '41,) produces more cranberries than any other town in the world.

Designer of this seal, which was adopted by action of the voters in town meeting in March, is Earl F. Boardway, present president of the Carver Historical Society, and a Carver cranberry grower. Several designs were submitted to a board of judges, consisting of Ethel Savery, Carver, and Katherine Alden and Sidney Strickland of Plymouth.

The design of this seal, hence-

forth to be stamped upon official Carver town papers, Mr. Boardway interprets as follows:

"The truncated pyramid structure is a reasonable representation of the Federal Furnace that stood on the land of the Federal Cranberry Company (CRANBERRIES, Jan. 1942) of which only a small trace remains. It was known as the Federal Furnace because during the War of 1812 it had United

States Government orders for cannon balls as ammunition supplies for the U. S. S. Constitution.

"Carver claims the distinction of having cast the first tea kettle in America, thus the iron tea kettle shown in the left border, but the representation of a cranberry scoop in the right border and the sprays of cranberries over all symbolize the modern industry of Carver, as opposed to the blast furnace and foundries of olden times.

"The ore of the blast furnaces came from the low-grade iron ore found in many of the bog sections of Carver, and the charcoal used for the smelting was obtained from the farmers who made charcoal kilns on their woodlots and sold the product to the furnaces and thus the pine trees in background (though more likely oak made the best charcoal). A ramp ran up one side of the furnace for

the charging. Wheelbarrows carried the material and so a layer of charcoal and then a layer of bog ore was placed alternately until the furnace was charged. Then a big leather bellows operated by water-power furnished the forced draught through one of the lower arches, while the molten iron was drawn off through another arch to be cast into pigs by running in troughs dug in the sand on the ground".

Mr. Boardway is a native of Malone, in upper New York State. He was a mechanical draftsman for many years, working in Worcester, Massachusetts. He came to Carver 24 years ago, first engaging in vegetable growing and chicken raising.

Not only is Mr. Boardway a cranberry grower today, but his wife, Annie Boardway, was and is a grower in her own right, operating a bog she inherited from her first husband, Oliver Shurtleff. Both are members of New England Cranberry Sales Company. Her property is a bog of 7-8 acres near Carver Center, where they live.

It was she, in fact, who led Mr. Boardway into cranberry growing and he purchased a bog of about five acres on Cranberry road at South Carver from Lewis Shaw, this formerly being known as the "Tilson" bog.

As individual members of the New England Sales, Mr. and Mrs. Tilson are the only such man-and-wife combination in the co-operative and they have a great deal of competition in crop production from year to year. Mrs. Boardway, with larger acreage, wins out in barrels raised, but Mr. Boardway says his McFarlins are better than hers. This, Mrs. Boardway concedes, is usually true, but she counters with the comment that she "has more of them".

Mr. Boardway, as may be inferred from the fact of his presidency of the Carver Historical Society, is historically-minded, and for another hobby he has been a keen amateur photographer since 1897. He likes best to do pictorial photography and Kodachrome color slices. He has in his front room a perpetual picture gallery of his most attractive scenes, beautifully

hand-colored by himself. Mr. Boardway is a thorough photographer and does his own processing of films and enlarging in a darkroom at his home. The enlarger he used was one he made himself. Interviewing and taking a picture of Mr. Boardway was a real pleasure, not only because of the opportunity of seeing his fine photographs, but because Mr. Boardway could appreciate the problems of a fellow amateur photographer in getting a "shot" of himself holding the seal design, and even cooperated to the extent of furnishing a photo-flood of his own to help out in the lighting.

Canadian Growers Join Wisconsin Cranberry Sales

Larocques of Quebec Visit Badger State Marshes and Sign as Members, Giving ACE First Foreign Membership.

First foreign cranberry membership in a U. S. cranberry co-op has come about through the joining of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and hence the American Cranberry Exchange, when Charles Larocque and his sister Isabella of Drummondville, Province of Quebec, visited Wisconsin and last month signed as members. The trip to Wisconsin was made upon recommendation of two Canadian agricultural specialists, Drs. Bruno Landry and Leopold Bourque, who recently inspected Wisconsin bogs as part of a 2½ months' study of muck soil farming in the United States.

While the Larocque bog (CRANBERRIES, Nov. 1945) which is one of 20 acres, was still in early experimental stage, Mr. Larocque twice visited Massachusetts and received advice from Dr. Franklin and others. A group of Massachusetts growers has also visited the property at Lemieux, where the company operates under the name of "Les Producteurs de Quebec." Wild cranberries grow in the area, and Larocque and his father, who is in the wholesale

fruit business, have harvested the wild berries and sold them in Montreal and other Canadian markets. They have also imported cranberries from the United States for resale. Last fall the production at Lemieux was approximately 100 barrels from the bog not yet in full maturity.

CHANEY NAMED TO RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Chester M. Chaney, American Cranberry Exchange, has been appointed as one of a sub-committee of five on research by the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives. The overall job of this committee is to devise ways and means of getting effective private and public research on the processing and marketing of farm products, and relaying such research information to the farmer cooperatives making up the council.

SUMMIT CRANBERRY CO. BUYS 40 ACRES OF BOG FROM GODDARD

The Summit Cranberry Company, headed by William Wyeth, Beverly, Mass., which operated the big "Greene Bog" at Coventry, Rhode Island, has purchased the Harriet Sampson bogs at Marshfield, Mass., which have been in charge of Harrison Goddard of Plymouth. The property consists of about 40 acres, leaving Mr. Goddard 26 acres. Mr. Goddard has recently resigned from New England Cranberry Sales Company and is now a director of the new National Cranberry Association. Mr. Wyeth is a member of the Beaton Distributing Agency group.



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Cape Cod Farms To Construct Cannery Just for Cranberries

T. E. Clifton Says Additional Location Acquired in Hyannis for "Streamlined Processing Plant and Freezer"

The plan for construction of a new cannery, exclusively for processing cranberries, is announced by Theodore E. Clifton, President Cape Cod Farms, Inc., this to be at Hyannis, Massachusetts with a private siding near the Hyannis railroad crossing and the Hyannis Airport. This new cannery will be operated in addition to the present plant of Cape Cod Farms on Aunt Betty's Pond, also at Hyannis. Expected cost is about \$150,000.

Location of the new plant will give the advantage of a direct rail siding and a location practically in the center of Hyannis, having the additional advantage of town sewer, water and high voltage electricity.

The structure planned, according to Mr. Clifton, is 200 feet wide, 300 feet deep, with room for expansion, possibly two-story, and of cement block construction, designed for utility with a colonial front, but with all modern features. Plans are being prepared by Thomas Epps, Boston architect, who has specialized in construction for processing plants. Combined with the processing, it is expected there will be a freezer.

Mr. Clifton says he has obtained assurance of building materials priority, as the new plant will produce a food product.

Work will begin this fall, it is expected, and some berries may be placed in storage this winter. The entire plant will be ready for operation for next fall's production. The plant when completed could process "every berry raised on Cape Cod", Mr. Clifton says, and he considers that he now operates the "only cranberry cannery on Cape Cod", Cape Cod being considered strictly as Barnstable County.

Mr. Clifton declares this to be a real "streamlined" cranberry processing plant, "high-speed" and fully automatic. He will have at least two processing lines and possibly four, each line capable of packing 200 one-pound cans a minute. Located on the spur siding he plans to have a constant "flow" of cans through the factory, the tins unloading from one car and going out, filled with sauce, to another.

He will put up sliced cranberry sauce, and will use slicing machines invented and patented by him. Other equipment will include a Scott Viner, which after berries have been put through Hayden separators will remove any chaff, or unwanted materials that might remain. The Scott is a hydraulic machine. He intends to operate a freezer in conjunction with the cannery, and this fall hopes to store 20-25,000 barrels of cranberries, this in addition to the 50,000 barrel pack which he has announced as his "aim" from 1946 production.

Cape Cod Farms, Inc., packs under the slogan of "Old Fashioned Cranberry Sauce", the production also including wild beach plum jam, orange marmalade, and other fruit products. He has been processing in Barnstable County since 1931.

Mr. Clifton, during the past months, has bought up about 100 acres of cranberry bog on Cape Cod, and is in the market for more Barnstable County property. He recently became a member of New England Cranberry Sales Company and hence of the American Cranberry Exchange. The bogs he has purchased included about 90 percent of those formerly owned by Elnathan E. Eldredge, and if the properties he owns were in first-class condition he would expect a production approaching 5,000 barrels. This year his expectation is two to three thousand barrels. He has done considerable renovation of the properties which were most



CRANBERRIES PHOTO

"Ted" Clifton, decorative map of Cape Cod on office wall.

"run down", particularly at the Skaket bog, Orleans.

Mr. Clifton has declared his belief in the theory that although many Cape bogs are now not the producers they once were, they can be renovated and the Cape kept from slipping from its famed affiliation with cranberry growing. He has backed this belief with his bog purchases, and is now putting up the new canning plant to process cranberries exclusively.

Cape Cod Farms has been marketing with the packers of Friends beans and now a selling agency has been set up controlled by both companies, handling all of the products of Friends and Cape Cod Farms and two or three smaller packers in other lines.

This fall, Mr. Clifton says, he has plans completed for a 14-week marketing program for Cape Cod cranberry sauce which will place advertising daily on the front pages of Boston and other New England newspapers, to keep his product an advertised brand in the New England area market. His products are marketed as far west as Kansas City and future advertising will soon be done on a national scale. He is now concentrat-



Cape Cod Farms Office at Betty's Pond

ing upon cranberries, rather than other products, and expresses his plans with the statement, "I intend to keep going forward in the cranberry field".

As a memento of his activities he has in his office a letter on White House stationery, received

this summer, thanking him for a package of cranberry sauce, beach plum jelly and marmalade. This package was sent to President Truman on the first flight from the Hyannis airport this summer on its revived air service since the war.

Wisconsin Sales Company and Growers' Ass'n Hold Meetings

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association held their separate meetings as usual at Wisconsin Rapids, August 16, with good attendance at each. Sales Company meeting was held in the morning and the Growers' group in the afternoon. Several of the speakers took part in both programs.

Sales Co. Meeting

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales ratified resolutions of the American Cranberry Exchange meeting in New York in July, these clarifying and defining the policies and the program of the ACE. Action of the Board of Directors in payment of revolving fund equities to withdrawing members was sanctioned.

A report by the labor procurement committee was given, after which the group pledged cooperation to the committee in enlisting

seasonal workers for the benefit of all members.

Carleton "Dellie" Hammond, Jr., formerly of Massachusetts, now manager of the Wisconsin state company, made his first appearance before the members and spoke briefly. He expressed his appreciation of informal cordial welcomes which had previously been extended to him by members. He praised the work of his predecessor, Vernon Goldsworthy, and expressed his desire to maintain the high standards and outstanding record of Goldsworthy and of the company over the past 14 years.

(Mr. and Mrs. Hammond and family, since their arrival in Wisconsin, have been occupying the marsh home of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard C. Brazeau at Cranmoor until they find permanent residence in Wisconsin Rapids. The Brazeau Central Cranberry Company, with all buildings including the large

brick house the Brazeaus occupy when there, is one of the "show places" of the industry.)

C. M. Chaney painted a bright picture of marketing concitions for this fall, saying the market would be firm, but making no prediction as to price other than to say the high demand is "sure to make it satisfactory to the grower". At that time he made the prediction of 800,000 barrels this year.

Clyde McGrew, assistant ACE general manager, gave a short talk on inter-cooperative activities newly engaged in by the cooperatives of the country, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and other agencies in food consumption studies, and promotion of all farm products. He said this scientific undertaking would undoubtedly prove of extreme benefit to all cooperatives.

Gordon Smith of the C. H. Robinson Company, Minneapolis, largest fresh fruit brokers represented by the Exxchange, gave a comprehensive talk upon economic factors in the price and distribution of fresh fruits, not only cranberries but competing fruits. He advised against "ill-advised" action on the basis of the present inflationary spiral and said it was necessary to take a temperate, long-range view of the situation.

Growers' Meeting

At this meeting "Del" Hammond was again introduced, and Messrs' Chaney and McGrew spoke upon different and more general topics.

Experts Heard

Several Wisconsin University and State agricultural experts were heard, these including Prof. R. H. Roberts of the U. of W. College of Agriculture, horticultural department. Prof. Roberts spoke upon weeds and their control by chemical methods. Wilbur H. Witte of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture spoke on markets and gave a post-war view of agriculture in general. Dr. E. H. Fischer, U. of W. entomologist, described new insecticides and their application. Prof. A. R. Roberts of the Marshfield experimental farm station talked upon marsh soils and the kind of fertilizer to use on them.

Nash Resolution

A committee composed of Clarence Jasperson, Joseph Bissig and Guy O. Babcock was appointed to draw up a resolution memorializing the late Guy Nash.

Industry Mourns the Passing of Guy Nash

Passing at 69, He Was a Revered Figure and Leader—Respected as a True Gentleman—Long a Director of American Cranberry Exchange

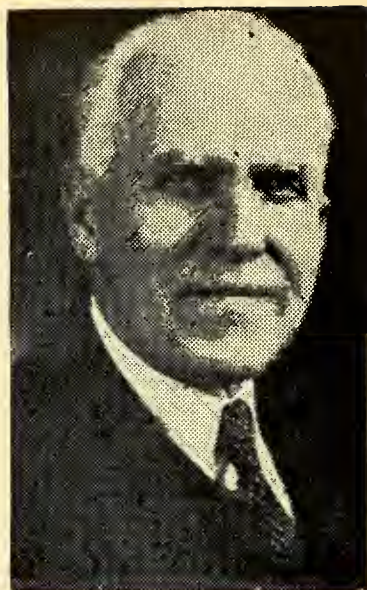
In the death of Guy Nash, August 7, 1946, the cranberry industry became deprived of a foremost figure, a man whom everyone held in a most unusual degree of respect and affection. Engaged wholly in cranberry activities since 1919, Mr. Nash had become a leader, who was always consulted for his opinion as to what was best for the progress of cranberry growing. For years a director of the American Cranberry Exchange, his affiliation was closest with the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and of the national fresh fruit co-operative. His influence, however, embraced the entire structure of the cranberry industry. He had withdrawn from the ACE directorship, but this summer had been prevailed upon to become a director of the Wisconsin company.

Following his death at Wisconsin General Hospital, Madison, where he had gone from his home, 1020 Oak street, Wisconsin Rapids, about three weeks previously, expressions of bereavement came from other leaders in the cranberry industry and from community leaders in his native Wisconsin region. As in the cranberry world he was a noted and active worker in Boy Scout affairs, education, and other matters.

Mr. Nash was 69, and his death was caused by complications of an ailment from which he had suffered for 30 years. With him at his death were the only surviving members of his family, his son, Dr. Philleo Nash, Washington, D.

C., who is a special assistant in the executive offices of the White House, and his daughter, Miss Jean, who has been associated with him in the operation of the Nash cranberry property at Biron, near Wisconsin Rapids. His wife, the former Florence Philleo, died in May, 1943, and another son, Thomas, was killed in an airplane accident a number of years ago.

The name Nash occupies a primary position in the early history of the Wisconsin Rapids area, and has been linked with a number of industries, including the early growing of cranberries. Born February 17, 1877 in Centralia, Guy was the son of Thomas E. Nash and Ella M. (Hussey) Nash. His father early built and operated a marsh in what is now Cranmoor, beginning about 1875. In 1889, Thomas E. Nash was elected president of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association, and devised and offered to his fellow-growers a plan for marketing which was detailed in length in a printed report. It involved co-operative selling and many of the major features, which were embodied in the formation of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company 16 years later. The thought was there, even though nothing tangible came of it at the time. His cranberry interest, however, ended



GUY NASH

when fires destroyed his marshes during the dry years of 1893-94. Mr. Nash's father's main interest had been in railroad development of the Central Wisconsin area, operation of a flour mill, lumber and fibre companies, and the development of the Nekossa Paper Company, which today is a major industry operating as the Nekossa-Edwards Paper Company. He also served a term in the Wisconsin legislature.

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Graduate of Wisconsin University

Majoring in chemistry, Guy Nash was graduated from Wisconsin University in 1897 with Phi Beta Kappa honors. He then joined his father in the Nekossa Paper Company, setting up a research laboratory, and later was associated with the latter in the Nash Lumber Company. While with the lumber company he founded a sawmill town at what is now Glicéen, Wisconsin, having had a railroad spur built along the mill, boarding house and dwellings. This was named Shanagolden, after the mouth of the Shannon river in Ireland, from which the Nash family came.

Captain in First World War

At the outbreak of World War I, Guy Nash enlisted and was commissioned a captain in the field artillery and eventually served in France and Germany, spending two years overseas in the army of occupation. He had been regimental adjutant at Camp Custer until he obtained assignment to the famed Rainbow Division, which came shortly before the armistice.

At the close of the war, Guy Nash, in his early forties, cast about for a future occupation and decided to go into cranberry growing. The Biron Cranberry Company was formed. It was to become one of the leading marshes in Wisconsin in production and has the reputation of being one of the cleanest. No expense was spared in its development. The property lies in a natural cranberry area where the wild fruit grew extensively on the moorlands in the town of Biron (pronounced as "Be-ron") from the name of a French pioneer who settled there during the days of the Wisconsin lumber boom. Mr. Nash could recall the pioneer Biron and other timber cruisers of the days of Wisconsin lumber fame. A part of Biron marsh had at one time previously been a marsh, built by a pioneer named Goucher.

At Biron, which is a short distance from the city limits of Wisconsin Rapids, Mr. Nash could even remember picking wild cranberries as a boy. The whole property of the Biron Cranberry

Company there consists of about 700 acres. Mr. Nash has said he never tired of the beautiful ride out from his home at the Rapids along the river to his Biron marsh property.

The supply of water for Wisconsin Rapids comes from artesian wells near the Biron marsh, and the pipes run through the property. Mr. Nash had said it amused him to believe that the Biron marsh was probably the only cranberry bog in existence which had "city water", the right to use this water having been bought from the city of Wisconsin Rapids.

Biron a Beautiful Marsh

Biron marsh was beautifully laid out, about 80 acres in all, and was recognized as one of the better cranberry properties in the country. Mr. Nash was always interested in the scientific approach to cranberry culture. This interest and his liberality toward the common benefit of cranberry growing had led him to set aside a portion of the Biron marsh to the Wisconsin division of the hybrid cranberry project, which is now bringing

Announcement to Growers

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about the first really "cultivated" cranberries of other than natural selection. The hybrids set out there were furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the project begun under the direction of Henry F. Bain, with Mr. Nash providing the bog and the maintenance. He also had an experimental strain of "Pure" McFarlins and Vose's Prides, both originating in Massachusetts.

Mr. Nash had experimented with long floodings for insect control, in association with Dr. Neil E. Stevens, and had kept accurate records over extended periods of the oxygen content of water in reflows, being greatly assisted in this work by Miss Nash. Records were kept for study.

Brought Bain to Wisconsin

It was in co-operation between Biron Cranberry Company, Charles L. Lewis and Albert Hedler, that Henry F. Bain went to Wisconsin from New Jersey to act as scientific consultant in cranberry experiments on their properties. While in the employ of these operators, the findings of Mr. Bain and his scientific advice is available to other Wisconsin growers.

Mr. Nash for many, many years had been intensely interested in the Boy Scout movement and worked zealously for its organization in the Wisconsin Rapids area from 1911 on, and had received numerous citations for services

during the 35 years. He was president of the Wisconsin Rapids Board of Education for a number of years. He was a member of the American Legion and a Last Man's club composed of Rainbow Division officers which met annually in conjunction with Wisconsin-Minnesota football games. He was a member of the Wisconsin Lodge of Elks.

Funeral services for Guy Nash were held August 9th at First Congregational church, Wisconsin Rapids, interment at Forest Hills cemetery.

NCA Pre-Season Meeting at Onset Plant Aug. 29th

Large Attendance of Member-Growers Told of Berry Requirements and of Plans for This Fall's Crop.

NCA held a "pre-season" meeting at the Onset (Mass.) plant August 29th, with a good attendance, this being to discuss matters relating to the 1946 crop and particularly to explain to growers specifications for berries to be turned in. President Urann said there were more uncertainties this year than ever before, but that co-operation would pull the growers through. Keith Work, assistant

to Mr. Urann, explained articles from one to six on the call for the meeting, these chiefly concerning how growers should bring in their fruit, as how to being "milled", and conditions of berries. The fundamental test of a cranberry is, he said, that "it must be fit for human consumption". He introduced the foremen at the three Massachusetts packing houses, Mr. Clements at Hanson, Mr. Bourne at Onset, and Mr. Seibermann at Harwich.

There is to be one pool for all berries; the NCA will sell a few berries fresh in cellophane pack, these being put up by A. D. Makepeace Company, and these will figure in the regular pool. Practically all, however, will be canned and the demand for Ocean Spray sauce far exceeds any possibility of fulfillment, Mr. Urann said, and this will be true next season also, but in two years the economic condition of the country could be vastly different. First advance in payment, Mr. Work said, is to be \$20.00 per one hundred pounds for the first 200 barrels and after that at the rate of \$15.00 per hundredweight.

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Beaton to "Guinea Pig" With New Cranberry Package

Is Trying the Experiment of Offering Pre-Packaging at the Retail Level.

Beaton's Distributing Agency, Wareham, Massachusetts, is this year to introduce a new package for fresh fruit on a trial scale. Twenty-five pounds of bulk cranberries will be packed in a paper-board carton and in this will be 25 one-pound cellophane bags.

From this package the retailer can pre-package the fruit in the Beaton cellophane bags (which carry cranberry cooking recipes) and make his distribution to the consumer in a uniform one pound package of cellophane. In other words, it is pre-packaging cranberries at the retail level rather than at the point of shipment. One objective would be to enable the small retailer who might not be in a position to buy a considerable quantity of cranberries al-

ready pre-packaged, to offer his customers a cellophane-packed pound of cranberries. He could do this by buying only a single 25 pound container of cranberries.

This container has been developed by Bird & Son of Walpole, Mass., for Beaton, and has a liner for added strength.

The cost to the retailer will be somewhere between the higher cost of a pound pre-packaged at the screen-house and the lower cost of cranberries in the wooden quarter-barrel box. "Mel" Beaton says he expects to put out about 10,000 of the 25-pound cartons this fall, as an experiment

Richard Heath Enters Employ of Peter A. LeSage

Richard B. Heath, who came into the cranberry industry last winter with the position of assistant to Sales Manager H. Gordon Mann of the then Cranberry Canners, has now become associated with Peter A. LeSage of Yarmouth, Mass., independent operator. Mr. LeSage is a grower and also buyer of Massachusetts cranberries. Mr. Heath, it is understood, will assist LeSage in both connections.

Mr. Heath, a resident of Brookline, during the war was a lieutenant in the United States Navy, participating in several major campaigns in Mediterranean campaigns. He is a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1934. Mr. and Mrs. Heath make their home at Silver Lake, in Kingston. It was said at the Hanson office of National Cranberry Association that his position would not be filled at the present.

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Tel. Barnstable 107

When cranberries picked, you'll want to sell,
So here is what we would like to tell:
Our number on the phone please call,
When you are ready in the Fall.

"KEEP SMILING"

PETER A. LE SAGE

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Jersey Growers Hold Their 77th Annual Meeting

Over 120 persons attended the August 29th meeting at the bogs of Clayberger and Goodrich near Atsion.

First on the program was the crop forecast. Though Mr. Boster has had an excellent record for accuracy, some of the growers seem to feel that he is still underestimating the New Jersey crop.

C. A. Doehlert gave a brief history of the progress with plank trackways for sanding from converted cars or trucks. There have been many modifications in methods of joining and lapping these planks to reduce breakage. Some experiments were tried with steel and aluminum airplane landing mats, but since they were too weak to be linked in a complete carpet they were too weak to stand the strain. In the fall of 1945 the United Steel Fabricators designed and had some test strips of corrugated aluminum placed on a bog.

They proved very satisfactory except for price, being about \$5 per double track foot as compared to between 75 cents and \$1 per double

track foot for wooden track.

R. B. Wilcox gave an outline of results obtained in testing some of

(Continued on Page 23)

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Spraying an acre of cranberries in less than fifteen minutes is easy for this Bean Cranberry Sprayer, shown operating in a Wisconsin marsh. High pressure, crop-protecting spray from a thirty-four nozzle boom covers a twelve-yard strip.

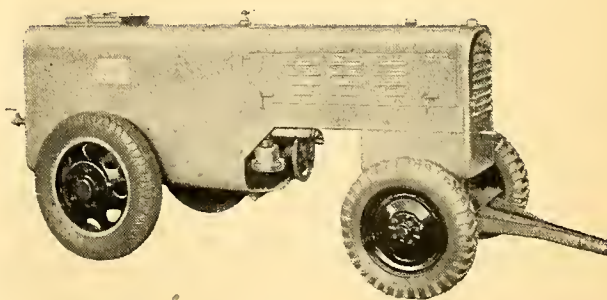
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The famous Bean Royal pumps are all-enclosed—lubricated by a constant bath of clean oil. Performance is sealed in and trouble sealed out.

Four-wheel, engine-powered Bean Royal Sprayers have pump capacities of 20 to 55-gallons per minute, with 400 to 500-gallon supply tanks. Bean Sprayers include two-wheel, four-wheel, and truck-mounted models; tractor and engine-powered.



See your John Bean dealer, or write for catalog for information on the full line of John Bean Sprayers.

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CAPE COD FARMS, INC. is the owner and operator of Cranberry Bogs in Barnstable County, and Will Purchase Additional Barnstable Acreage for Improvement.

THEODORE E. CLIFTON, President

Jersey Growers

(Continued from Page 20)

the new cranberry hybrids for probable resistance to false-blossom disease. Two seedlings had ratings as good as Shaw's Success. Those selected as most promising will go to two or three growers in New Jersey and two in Massachusetts for actual bog test, so that further observations under more varied growing conditions can be obtained.

W. E. Tomlinson, Jr., discussed proposed changes in the cranberry

Insect and Disease Control chart which is expected to be published this winter.

J. R. Brick, Isaiah Haines, T. H. Budd and J. Sterling Otis described the mechanical planting devices they have developed for use on their bogs. Though differing somewhat, they all made use of a discing device to push the cuttings into the ground, which was followed by a roller to push the soil around the cuttings.

C. M. Chaney gave a report of the cranberry market outlook.

Isaac Harrison held out little hope to the growers as to the workability of the new vacuum picking machine at present. With New Jersey berries, it did not break the berry from the stem unless some mechanical contact was applied.

The idea of a National Cranberry Club was brought up by letter from the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. It was decided that members should think it over and plan to discuss it at the January meeting.

Dr. Bergman and Dr. Chandler were present and spoke briefly to the meeting.

Picnic lunches were enjoyed on the attractive lawn, with potato salad, sliced tomatoes and coffee served by courtesy of Mr. Clayberger and ice cream by the Association.

A tour of the packing house and bogs followed the lunch.

N. E. Annual Pre-Harvest Meeting

The Massachusetts crop will not be more than 525,000 barrels, according to the annual pre-harvest census of New England Cranberry Sales Company, Manager Benson told the Company meeting at Carver, Sept. 4th. He said figures he has gathered from members indicated that the crop of Barnstable County has perhaps been overestimated, which makes up the difference between this and Government estimate of 535,000. Barnstable, however, will be larger than last year.

In spite of the drenching August rains, he said the canvass indicated berries will be at least average in quality, but, contrary to previous reports, will not be large in size, "not above average." Scald losses in general are not bad, although heavy in some individual instances. Fruitworm injury estimates have run up to five per cent, but averaged between one and two per cent. C. M. Chaney referred to his original earlier "guess" of 785,000 barrels, as compared to the Government forecast of 788,100 barrels.

(Continued on Page 25)

CRANBERRIES

Packed for



PLYMOUTH - MASSACHUSETTS

by



NEW BEDFORD - MASSACHUSETTS

FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶Rainiest August on Record—

August was the rainiest month within the memory of any cranberry grower and was a record-breaker, according to official records. For the month a total of 11.61 inches was recorded at the cranberry station, East Wareham. There was precipitation of about 13 inches at Middleboro Water Works and about the same officially recorded in New Bedford. Quitticus Water Works of New Bedford Water Department in Rochester had a recorded 15 inches. It was simply a month of big rains in Massachusetts, breaking or approximating all-time records for August rain.

¶Early August Flood—A fall of 4.53 inches was recorded at Middleboro water works, Wednesday, August 7. That brought the precipitation for the first seven days of August to 7.18 inches, more than had fallen all of June and July. A precipitation of 4.23 was recorded at the State Bog at East Wareham, for this same deluge of

rain. Most of it fell in a short time during the afternoon. This rain was torrential, one of the heaviest in years. Many bogs were flooded for a time, as outlets could not take care of the sudden accumulation. This flood resulted in damage on some bogs.

¶Quality Probably All Right—With the saturation of bogs day after day during August and the lack of sunshine there was much speculation as to what effect this will have on the keeping quality of the crop. Some predicted much tender fruit. Others were agreeably surprised to find the crop is apparently going to be all right for quality, in spite of the excessive wetness, and these seemed to be in the majority. The story will be told as packing progresses, also as to size of the berries and the crop, about which there is talk of a possible run-over because of berry size.

¶Picking Begins—Picking, mostly hand, began on a few bogs Monday, August 26, this being on thin vines and on high spots. Pre-

Labor Day picking would have proceeded upon quite a number of bogs had the rain not prevented. It got into full swing after Labor Day.

¶Help Situation Easier—Labor is not plentiful, but is "easier" than it has been in most recent years. This is particularly true as concerns workers in the screenhouses, truck drivers, etc. This had been an especially sore spot previously.

NEW JERSEY

¶August Dry—August has been cooler and drier than normal. The

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of
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average daily mean temperature was almost 5° below normal at Pemberton and the total rainfall was only 2.47 inches, or 2.31 inches below the normal rainfall for August.

Early Start—Temperatures down to 35° were reported on several nights from the 25th to the 28th. These cool nights, followed by bright, dry days, have tended to color the berries very well, so that a few growers have been able to pick some Early Blacks where other bog operations necessitate the early removal of the crop. Picking of Blacks was in full swing the

first week in September. Field rot is showing up badly on some unsprayed bogs.

WISCONSIN

Size, Quality Good—While Massachusetts has been so vastly overblessed with rain, Wisconsin situation is almost exactly the opposite. It has been dry, and the growers at end of August were beginning to worry a little about their fall water supply. Goldsworthy feels the prospective crop is one of between 115,000 to 120,000 barrels, at least. Size is good, better than average.

August Frost — Temperature dropped to 21 on August 28. There was a little damage in the Mather area.

Pre-Harvest Meeting

(Continued from Page 23)

He said he had scaled his estimate up after that, and was still "sticking" to his hope for 800,000 barrels. (A major factor in the total this year is in what Jersey production will actually be, this depending a good deal upon the amount of rot which develops.)

He said earlier demand had been tremendous, and the ACE had orders for more berries than it will handle, and has accepted tentative

orders for 245,000 barrels to be sold fresh, but that there was a flood of competitive fruits and a good deal of this, unfortunately, was not of first class quality or pack. He said various "straws in the wind" showed a developing change in the thinking of the consuming public, a changing from the seller's to the buyer's market. "But", he concluded, after this slight hedge, "don't think I'm getting 'bearish' on the cranberry crop. I'm not. But I think the quicker we get the crop sold the better." He indicated nothing on the opening price, but said "I think we are going to get good prices."

He said "arrangements" are being made for the disposal of the ACE portion of the 1946 crop which is to be processed. Directors have given him the authority to make this decision, and growers might be sure that would be taken care of. Manager Benson said these "arrangements" had not yet been determined, but indicated some of the N. E. Company processing fruit will go to several independent processors, and told members who had contracts with NCA (formerly CCI) these should be honored, but should be cleared through New England Sales. Un-

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officially it is said ACE will take advantage of offers which seem to be to the best advantage of the membership.

About 125 attended this annual pre-harvest meeting, a more detailed account of which, with other subjects, will be given in the next issue.

CRANBERRY CEILING IS OFF

Cranberries will go on distribution this fall under a "free market", the fruit having been included in the decontrol of most fresh fruits and vegetables by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, effective September first. Cranberries were placed under control in the season of 1944, effective October 16th. C. M. Chaney, commenting on this at the September 4th meeting of New England Cranberry Sales Co., said: "I think you are going to get good prices for fresh fruit". However, he cautioned that while "growers were out from under Government control, prices are still under control of the consuming public".

The following are from official U. S. Crop Reporting Services, concerning the cranberry areas, as of about August 15, and released August 21:

Massachusetts

The Massachusetts cranberry crop for 1946 is expected to total 535,000 barrels, compared with 478,000 barrels harvested in 1945, and 409,700 barrels the ten year (1935-44) average production. Although abnormally high temperatures in March encouraged early growth, no serious damage from spring frosts was incurred. Water supplies for frost control were adequate. In mid-July an unusual frost caused a very small amount of damage. Weather conditions were favorable to the heavy bloom and a very good set of fruit was secured on most bogs. Insect and fruit worm damage this season has been very light. The berries are unusually large. Heavy rains (9.31 inches at East Wareham) since August 1 have led to the development of some rot and scald.

According to reports from growers, the proportion of Early Blacks is somewhat larger than usual. Early Blacks are expected to account for about 58 per cent of production this year, compared with 57 per cent a year ago. Howes are expected to be 38 per cent of the total, the same percentage as last season. Indicated production in Massachusetts is the third largest crop on record, being exceeded only by the 1942 crop totaling 572,000 barrels and the 1937 crop, totaling 565,000 barrels.

New Jersey

Based on reports from cranberry growers in all producing areas, the preliminary estimate of production of this crop is placed at 73,000 barrels. This is 49 per cent larger than last season's very short crop of 49,000 barrels, but slightly un-

der the 10-year (1935-44) average of 87,100 barrels. Bogs came through the winter with a minimum amount of injury, as there were no unusually low temperatures this past season. Frost damage this past spring was also light, with only a few bog owners reporting any damage at all. Most bogs had a moderate to heavy bloom, and the set of fruit is generally moderate. Prospects on individual bogs is somewhat spotted. Some have excellent prospects and others have only a fair crop. Insect injury is lighter than usual, although a few owners commented upon the prevalence of worms.

Wisconsin

A near-record crop of 120,000 barrels is in prospect, compared with 82,000 barrels in 1945 and the average of 97,000 barrels. Growing weather has been favorable, the set of fruit is very good, and berries are making good size. There has been very little damage by disease or insects.

(Continued on Page 28)

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THE GROWER IS "KING"

THIS is, as Dr. Franklin pointed out at the annual meeting of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, a period of transition in the cranberry industry. Things are definitely in a state of "flux". Not only does this apply to the marketing situation within the industry, which certainly is this fall in a most unusual condition, but to other cranberry problems, as well.

As Dr. Franklin said, there are new and vastly different cranberry insecticides and fungicides on the horizon. Improved and more varied types of machinery are offered to the grower to make cranberry culture more efficient. There are the different forms in which cranberries may be presented to consumers. To the fresh fruit, sold in bulk to the consumer as practically the sole method years ago, there is the increasing demand for canned cranberries, a certain market for dehydrated, for frozen, and cranberries in juice form. There is the big demand for cranberries pre-packaged for the retailer. These are mostly new and exciting possibilities for the grower to consider.

There are now two major cooperatives, a cooperative in Southern Oregon, alert and responsible independent fresh fruit distributors and processors, all competing for the cranberries of the grower. If anybody is "king" of the situation it would seem to be the grower. At least it is true this fall. The future is yet to be told.

The expansion or "evolution" of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., into the National Cranberry Association is announced as achieved. The American Cranberry Exchange, oldest co-operative, is in the picture for its member-growers' crop, as it has been, and with more aggressive plans. Following the decision for a survey of CCI, this was extended to ACE. A committee representing both co-ops failed to reach an agreement for a merger of the two which was satisfactory to both. A "Voluntary" committee, made up of members of CCI, mostly former members of ACE, decided an expansion of CCI with a broader scope could not wait. NCA was formed. Never has the grower had such competition for his product as this fall. Never have there been more interesting vistas before him, along many directions, than now.

CRANBERRIES - WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

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GUY NASH

NO man in the cranberry world was held in greater personal respect and esteem than was Guy Nash of Wisconsin. Mr. Nash was a man of whom only good was spoken. He was a man of ability and a true gentleman. He had many admirers throughout the cranberry industry through his long years of association with cranberry growing. His friendship was irresistible to all, including the editor of this magazine. The kindnesses, the courtesies, the helpfulness, the inspiration of Guy Nash will not be forgotten.

Washington—Oregon

The state of Washington expects a crop of 46,200 barrels, considerably above last year and about double the average. Both of the principal producing areas anticipate larger crops, due partly to an increase in acreage, but mostly to better prospects for a higher yield per acre. Growing conditions this season have been mostly good to excellent, with damage from the July heat wave not serious. In general, berries are somewhat larger than usual for this time of the year.

Prospects indicate a crop of 13,900 barrels for Oregon, which may be compared with 11,400 barrels produced last year and the average of 7,390 barrels. The outlook is for a somewhat larger production than last year in the Clatsop district, though the prospective crop is not particularly large for the area. The bearing acreage is about the same as last year. Prospects are regarded as very favorable in the Coos district.

While there are some bogs that will not produce as much as in 1945, the majority have better prospects. Furthermore, there is some in-

crease in the bearing acreage. Growing conditions have been favorable to date with both quality and size promising.

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The New England Cranberry Sales Company, operating cooperatively with the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and the Growers Cranberry Company, through its sales agents, the American Cranberry Exchange, are important factors in determining the market price of cranberries.

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Cranberries

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CRANBERRYING BY RAILROAD—(See Page 6)

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CRANBERRIES, Magazine

Is a publication issued each month for all cranberry growers and others with interests within the cranberry industry.

Its aim is to report, to the best of its ability, all the important news, developments and matters of general interest to the industry, cooperative and independent.

CRANBERRIES is not a house organ (which have very definite and proper functions), but is a monthly magazine for the industry as a whole. It welcomes the subscriptions and support of all the growers whom it is attempting to serve as a unit. It offers advertising space to those with legitimate messages to the growers.

CRANBERRIES is the publication of the
CRANBERRY INDUSTRY

Co-operation Continues To Grow

July 25 new members

August 46 new members

September 32 new members

More and more growers are recognizing the benefits which co-operative processing has brought to the canning industry, and are joining NCA to share in these benefits, and to assure their continuance.

Through their national cooperative, NCA members are developing two outlets for cranberries: fresh and processed. They are developing an all-year demand for a one-month crop. They are introducing new products which are putting cranberries on the breakfast table. They are teaching consumers to **drink** the cranberry crop as well as eat it.

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Increasing membership is an indication that more growers are recognizing the value and the benefits of this work, and are joining in increasing numbers to support it.

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Massachusetts Group Flies To New Jersey To Select Seedlings

Selections of cranberry seedlings growing at Whitesbog, New Jersey were made on September 26th, by Dr. F. E. Chandler, assisted by "Joe" Kelley, Russell Makepeace and Gilbert T. Beaton of Massachusetts. The four flew down by privately hired plane from the Cape that morning and back the same afternoon. The fruit of the seedlings was to have been picked the 28th, and it was to see the berries while on the vines that the trip was made.

Dr. Chandler had charge of this important breeding project when he was in New Jersey. Some of the seedlings are to be planted in Massachusetts in bogs of the Beaton and Makepeace companies, (where some others are already growing) in sections donated for this purpose. When this selection was made, Dr. George M. Darrow of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, had suggested that some Massachusetts growers assist in making selections.

There was good agreement in the selections. Twelve to fifteen selections will be brought to Massachusetts later this year, these being chosen from 41 varieties, which in turn had been chosen from approximately 2,000 original crosses.

CRANBERRIES, it is expected will have a complete article, or series of articles in the near future, giving a detailed account of this project, of major importance to all growers. Cuttings from these new "man-made" varieties of cranberries will eventually be made available to all growers on some equitable basis.

The trip down, arranged by Russell Makepeace was by a single motor plane, carrying four and pilot, the take-off being from Hyannis airport at 7:30 that morning. The plane landed at Burlington airport at about 9:30, some time having been lost when the pilot went a little too far south in locating the field. The group was met

there by R. B. Wilcox and Theodore H. Budd. The return flight was started at four o'clock and at 6:10 the plane landed at Wareham Airport. Distance covered was about 230 air miles against 320 "over the road," and a saving of many hours of travel time.

Helicopters to Hover Over Cranberry Bogs

Services of Two Engaged for Spraying and Dusting of Members' Properties by NCA

Helicopters, it is expected will hover over Massachusetts bogs next season in dusting or spraying. National Cranberry Association has contracted with the Air Cab Company, Boston, for coverage of 4,000 acres. This brings to an actuality a statement by M. L. Urann during the war, that this type of aircraft would be utilized in cranberry growing in the postwar period, although other cranberry uses such as sanding, carrying of boxes directly from bog to packing house, are not in contemplation this coming season.

Air Cab Company, Frank H. MacMahon, president, Mr. Urann says, has agreed that two helicopters will be based in the Southeastern Massachusetts cranberry area, during the season needed. Colonel MacMahon was working with helicopters with the Army during the war.

This helicopter service is provided by NCA to members only and is expected to work out especially favorably for the smaller grower, with smaller bog units where the machine with its ability to hover, can operate just over the vines. It is expected to reach bog "corners," and bays which are difficult for the conventional airplane, which is at its best in long runs over larger bogs.

"Prospects" And Results

In January, Dr. Franklin said "present prospects, for the 1940 crop were, Massachusetts; an average crop of berries, rather smaller than normal, but of good keeping quality. Wisconsin, a good crop and one that may be a really large one."

At the final winter meetings of Plymouth County Cranberry Club: he told the growers, he did not expect any "bumper" in Massachusetts, but it would still be possible to get a normal crop if there should be the proper amount of rainfall properly spaced. "For the country as a whole there is little, if any chance for a more than normal crop, with the prospects rather less than more."

Of New Jersey, he said he would expect a crop not substantially better than last year.

These "prospects" as of last winter were given without considering that insect damage in Massachusetts would be so abnormally light this year. This was markedly true in regard to gypsy moth losses, and particularly in Barnstable County, and in the general extreme lightness of fruit worm depredation. Weather conditions, only, were considered when the "prospects" were given. Latest figure to which Dr. Franklin has figured the Massachusetts average on the nine-year sliding scale is for 1940 which is 474,222 bbls. The Massachusetts berries have turned out average in size or possibly smaller in general.

Wisconsin is having, perhaps, its largest crop ever. New Jersey may get a crop of 73,000 bbl. as compared to 49,000 last year. West Coast is apparently coming in with its biggest crop to date, to swell the total for the country as a whole.

It may also be recalled that on the day following release of the Government estimate, August 20th, Dr. Franklin stated, after studying weather data, he had come to the conclusion that in spite of the August rains, berries in Massachusetts are "likely to keep fairly well."

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of October, 1946—Vol. I 1, No. 6

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TOTAL CROP BELIEVED TO BE THIRD LARGEST, AS FORECAST

Massachusetts Possibly Will Get 535,000—Berries of Sound Quality, Average, or Smaller in Size—Wisconsin May Have Biggest Ever—Jersey Thought Holding Up—First Picking, West Coast Indicated Top Production Yet.

The Government forecast that this year's crop will be the third largest on record appeared well justified at end of September, with most of the Blacks harvested in Massachusetts and a considerable quantity of Howes also being picked. Total for the country was given as 788,100 bbls., with Massachusetts down for 535,000, (N. E. Sales estimate, 525,000.).

While opinion of many individual growers varied quite a bit, best opinion was that the crop would be very close to estimate. This was expressed at NCA by Mr. Urann and at N. E. Sales by Mr. Benson, who said either Government or his own estimate would be not very far off. Government estimate for Early Blacks was 58 percent of the expected crop, and this was accepted at end of harvest to be about right. The Blacks had held up, and it was expected Howes probably would also. If there is any shade of opinion for Massachusetts, it is there could be a slight under-run. Barnstable County apparently is holding up to earlier estimates this year.

The size of Massachusetts fruit in general is about average. Some growers have smaller than usual, and a few have picked fruit larger than average. Berries are certainly not large, generally speaking.

Fear that the quality would have

been lessened by the unprecedented rains of August, has, rather surprisingly, in general proven groundless. The quality is expressed as being very much better than anticipated and mostly, at least as good as average. Some individual growers suffered bad loss from scald, this being chiefly on bogs which could not be drained quickly during the August rains. There was some brown rot, but not much. Color of Earlies was good. Massachusetts, in general has a sound crop.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin, having begun harvesting the latter part of September has bright prospects, Vernon Goldsworthy of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company saying "The Wisconsin cranberry crop looks like the biggest crop in the history of the state, and should be 120,000 bbls. We have plenty of help available and everything is going along fine." Government estimate was for 120,000. Advice reaching NCA headquarters is that prospects, with harvesting processing, is that the estimate will be reached, and possibly over-run.

NEW JERSEY

The size of the crop at the end of September was still a topic of considerable speculation and discussion. It seemed to be the general consensus of opinion that the Government estimate, announced by Statistician Boster, of 73,000 barrels, is nearer right than some Jersey growers were willing to believe a month ago. Then there was some belief that Jersey would over-run that figure.

(Continued on Page 12)

Crop Offers For Growers Extremely Satisfactory

Opening Prices Maintained and Bettered Through September

Exciting marketing conditions prevailed through September, this fall. The American Cranberry Exchange named its opening price for Earlies on September 12th on the basis of \$6.50 a quarter barrel box, or \$26.00 a barrel. National Cranberry Association announced, pre-season an advance of \$20.00 a bbl. for the first 200 bbls. of its members' crop, and on Sept. 14 named a price of \$7.00 a quarter or \$28.00 for berries it was to dispose of fresh. Independent distributors and processors came into the picture with eager solicitation. The grower had plenty of excellent offers to dispose of his crop.

With ideal conditions prevailing in the East, there was a pell-mell rush of harvesting, screening and shipping. Berries poured into the packing houses of New England Cranberry Sales, NCA and independents in Massachusetts.

Not only were the opening prices maintained, all through September, but by the end of the month, some berries had been reported sold for as high as \$30.00 a bbl. fresh and sold to processors for as high as \$25, and prices of \$26, and \$27 were reported. It was announced at New England Sales that the opening price had been maintained and increased as it was felt justified by marketing conditions. At NCA it

(Continued on Page 13)

EDAVILLE RAILROAD THIS FALL BRINGING HOME THE BERRIES



Atwood Bogs, Adjacent
South Carver Narro
Gauge, Harvested Dire
ly into Cars Bound
Screenhouse

(Editor's "Apology" — C R A
BERRIES is not a house organ
Mr. Atwood nor the Edaville R
road", but Mr. Atwood, with
pre-war Christmas-New Year

PHOTOS BY CRANBERRIES—F
cover, top—Pickers arrive at bog-side
train in morning, with scoops, boxes,
start off to work for the day. Low
as berries are harvested they are whe
ashore and directly into the cars (sc
times with Mr. Atwood standing by
shown). This page, top—Manager F
cis Merritt shows a box of berries a
is loaded into box car. Bottom—en
day, the low sun casts long shade
scoopers climb aboard flats for ride l
to screenhouse, as the last box is b
loaded. No. 7 is ready, with sn
pouring from her stack. Opposite p
Gas locomotive pushes a filled car up
ramp to screenhouse for unloading
picker departs for home. Lower—"P
time", a group, some with cameras,
about to board the train for a sh
seeing trip to the bogs.



plays for the public, and now his setting up and operation of this last two-foot narrow-gauge railroad in North America, make his famous bogs at South Carver, Massachusetts, high up in news value. Last June we reported the railroad was to be run this summer and free to the public for pleasure rides; this fall it was to be used in the harvesting of the crop. Both of these are now accomplished facts. Not as yet on the complete scale they will be when the railroad is all laid down, but some 15,000 enjoyed rides along the bog shores—all of these visitors from far and near must have carried away a pleasant and lasting thought of cranberries. The amount of film used, black and white, still and movie, is anybody's guess, but shutter-bugs' by the score had "trigger-happy" fingers. So your editor is but one of a multitude who fell before the guiles of Edaville. As to the business end of this railroad, it is estimated that about 2,500 barrels will have been transported from the vines into the screenhouse over the rails by the time picking is finished.)

Has narrow-gauge railroading worked out in cranberrying? Listen to Francis Merritt, Mr. Atwood's foreman:

"I'm really sold on this little railroad for cranberry work. I am, honest", says Merritt. "I'd like to tell the boss that he can have it all summer to play with giving folks rides. But when fall comes I'm going to want it for work."

"I'm just waiting until we can get the road over the whole eight miles around the bogs. Then we will have something".

The rails this summer were extended a distance of about a mile along the west shores of the bogs. First experiment of the use of the rails in harvesting was on a piece known as the "14-acre", which was an Early Black section. About 1,000 barrels were picked there.

In the morning the train, box car, flat cars and caboose were assembled in the railroad "yard" at the screenhouse. Scoops, boxes, water tanks, wheeling planks—everything needed for the days' work—was loaded aboard. The pickers climbed on, and it seemed nobody was in the least "mad" at riding to work (and back again) on a narrow-gauge railroad.

As the berries were picked they were wheeled ashore and directly

to the train. Harvest boxes were piled on the flats, or if the sun was especially hot or rain threatened, they were put in the box cars, safely under cover. The harvested crop at night was pulled back to the warehouse, usually by a Plymouth Gas locomotive rather than Steam Engine No. 7, up a ramp and into the second floor of the screenhouse.

Floats from the sections near the track were also brought in by the railroad.

Another job done by rail was the carrying of the chaff and vines from the float screen to the bog dump. One flat in a single trip carried away about four days' accumulation.

The next use of the railroad is

expected to be for fall and winter sanding. Mr. Atwood's scouting eye is (as this was written) on some rails of a logging line to be abandoned in New Hampshire, and he hopes to get enough to extend the line to a distance of two and a half miles more, which will bring it out to the main sand pit. From the pit he will haul sand by rail to sand piles around the bogs.

A possible conflict between interests of work and "play" of the railroad seems not to have developed, with the hauling of berries and the pleasure rides going on simultaneously. Host Atwood and Engineer Earle Knight, with Engine No. 7 have mostly attended to what Mr. Atwood jocularly calls

(Continued on Page 12)



Jobs Which "Couldn't Be Done" Are Done By Modern Methods

Carl Urann Uses Oak Platform for Crane, Develops Novel "Drag" for Rough Grading at Halifax Bog.

Doing a job of bog reconstruction by machinery that "couldn't be done" by manual labor because of too great cost, and then making this mechanical equipment do what "couldn't be done" because of depth of mud, was the accomplishment of the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company at its Halifax bog this past summer. This project, carried out by Carl B. Urann in association with his son, Marcus, last spring returned from overseas duty, is one more demonstration that the age of mechanical equipment is here for the

cranberry grower.

About 17 acres of this bog, one of the first built by the Uranns, approximately 35 years ago, had become unprofitable, due to damage of a fungus disease which had been aided in its adverse effects by the vines being weakened from root grub. So bad had the condition become that last spring the decision was made to rebuild this section of the bog. This bog unit had been built on a famous old Halifax cedar swamp. In the center the mud is 30 feet deep and it had been considered impossible to get sufficiently heavy equipment out on the shaky surface to do the work.

Last season about one-third had been prepared by a Rototiller and

manual labor, and this had been fertilized and covered with two inches of sand. This accomplished, the renovated acres were set to Early Blacks, and the vines for the most part have done well. The results of this proceeding were considered satisfactory, but costly.

This summer Carl Urann conceived the idea that he could get a big crawler-type shovel out onto the center of this bog, in spite of the insecure footing. The operation of such a heavy piece of equipment over 30 feet of mud would ordinarily be considered impossible, most operators considering half that depth more than enough to be unsafe. Mr. Urann felt it could be done by using heavy oak "mats" for the treads of the shovel to work upon. The equipment was a crawler type Loraine 19-ton shovel with 35 foot boom and $\frac{3}{4}$ yard clamshell bucket. Five mats were used, these being 16 feet long by about four and one-half feet wide, and in thickness three layers of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch oak.

CRANBERRIES PHOTOS—Top, view of portion of Halifax bog, being renovated. Lower, Crane, standing on oak mats, swinging the specially-devised rough drag.



Shovel Lifted Mats

With the oak mats the shovel crawled itself out over the bog, moving the mats ahead as it progressed, one mat being swung from rear to front, step by step. The mats were simply lifted in the jaws of the shovel and swung ahead. This same process was used in moving about while at work.

When the bog was built many of the old cedar stumps had been left in and filled over. These would have been a tough job to have gotten out by man power, but the shovel merely picked up these great stumps as easily as a child would a jack-straw. That is, the work was easily done under the skilled hand of Bruno Martinelli, expert shovel operator.

A novel device used in this renovation program was a drag to level off the surface. This drag was a huge angle iron weighing perhaps a ton, especially designed for the job and which gave a rough grading in jig time.

In this project the average working crew consisted of 20 to 25 men and the manual labor done was

less than 30 per cent, making a large saving in time and cost. For a short time 40 men were engaged in doing the grading of the bog after the shovel had roughed it in, but the normal crew was made up of the smaller number. The manual labor end chiefly consisted of this grading and vine setting.

Sand Moved by Trains

Getting the sand from the pit was one of the most important factors and this was done as entirely by mechanical means as possible. Farthest point from the pit was approximately 3,000 feet. A bog railway was used, running from the point of sanding over the bog, along a dike and into the pit.

Two trains of eight cars, behind a gas bog locomotive, alternated

in carrying the sand, each car holding $\frac{3}{4}$ yard, and being loaded in considerably less than two minutes. There were also trucks pulling into the pits and hauling sand, a truck being filled with three yards in about 15 seconds.

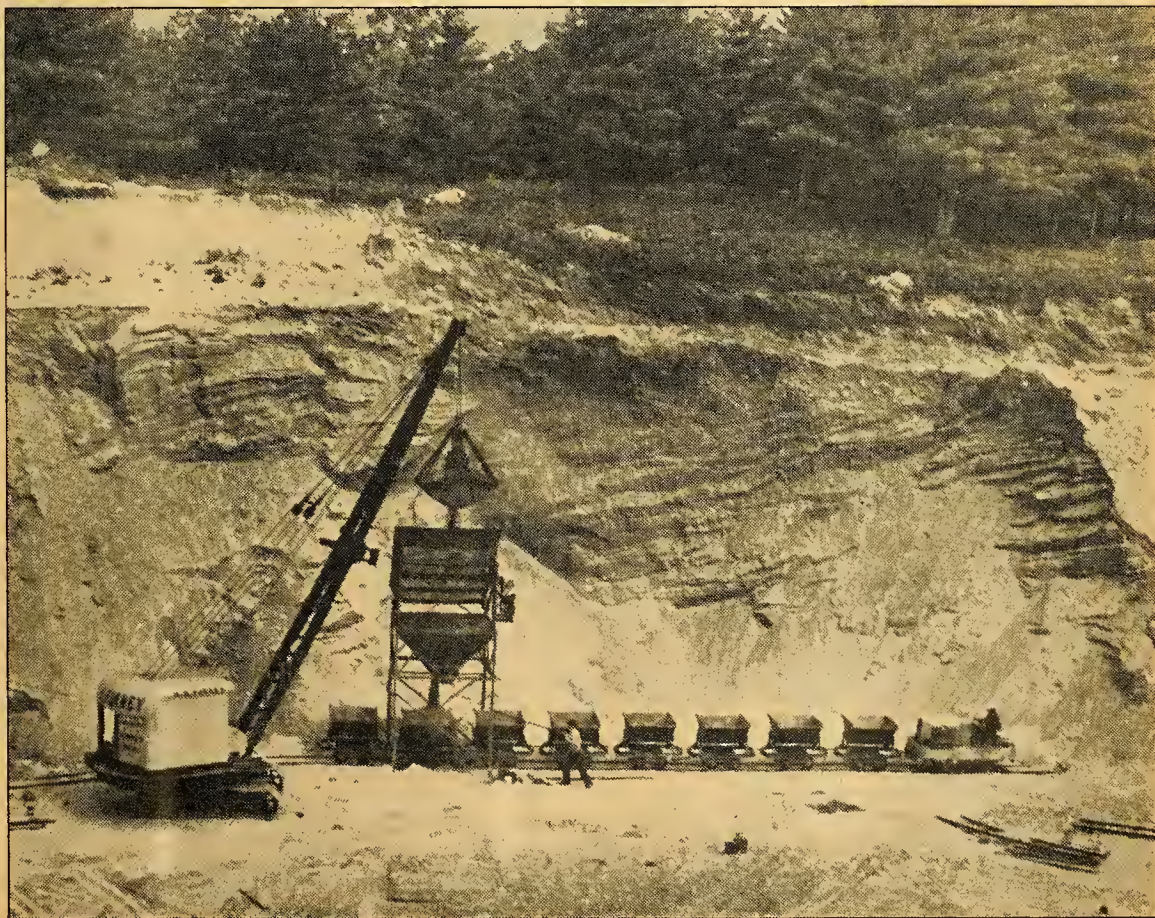
The sand trains pulled in under a loading bin which was filled directly from the sand bank by a

second crane and shovel. This bin was of special design, developed by Mr. Urann and his foreman, "Eddie" Heleen, of West Wareham. It consists of a screen of steel-tempered rods, about $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch apart on vibrating rollers.

"Ingenuity in adapting machinery, especially to a particular job,



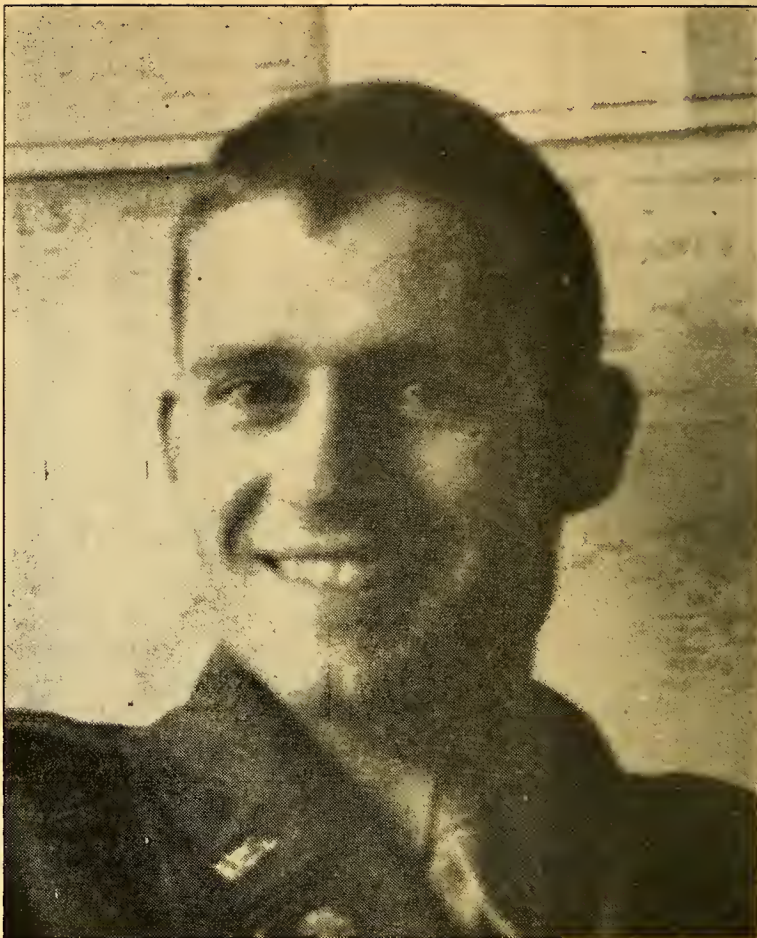
Top—Men spread sand, dumped from cars run out on track over bog. Lower—Shovel dumps sand into the screen, and it pours through into cars as they pass beneath. Scene is in enormous pit of Halifax bog, taken from top of opposite bank.



is one of the secrets of success in using mechanical equipment in cranberry work", Mr. Urann says. "Cranberry industry requirements are so limited that special cranberry machinery can be made in only a few items, and the rest has to depend upon the ingenuity of the grower in devising special arrangements to fit his own individual needs.

"Also necessary in the successful use of heavy mechanical equipment to cranberry growing is developing as exact coordination of all operations as is possible. Without this coordination, loss of time in the use of equipment can be very expensive and cut into the savings the machinery can otherwise make. A grower must coordinate all his operations and plan how to do a sizable project before he begins. For instance, we had this program all figured out very carefully before we started out, and we have tried to follow it closely and watched it all the time to straighten out any "bugs" as fast as they developed."

On this particular renovation program Mr. Urann feels the employment of all mechanical equipment, wherever possible, cut down the hours involved by a very large per cent and, in fact, he declares the job could not have been done entirely by manual labor at present day costs. "This job wouldn't have been a possibility at all, with costs of hand labor what they are. It just couldn't have been done that way—as it was done 35 years ago", he declared.



"Harry Hornblower (Paris, OSS Office, 1945)

"Harry" Hornblower, Treasurer Cape Cod Growers Association Is Ardent Archeology Worker

Former Officer in O. S. S. During the War is to Make Cranberry Growing His Means of Livelihood

Henry Hornblower, now treasurer of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association (and chairman of the Frost Warning Committee) came into the industry a few months ago, an ex-service man, who decided to make cranberry growing his means of livelihood.

He was elected to the office of treasurer this past August, succeeding C. D. Hammond, Jr., who

became general manager of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company.

"Harry" was born in Boston, Nov. 5, 1917. After graduation from Milton Academy he attended Harvard, majoring in anthropology and archaeology, receiving his degree in 1941. He later took courses in American History, intending to make the study of the archaeology of the American Colonial period his life interest.

At the outbreak of the war he went to Washington to work for the Army Map Service. A year later he entered the Army, being given his basic training at Fort

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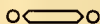
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The New England Cranberry Sales Company, by continuing to add to its membership increases the benefits to cranberry growers, and further stabilizes the market for cranberries by the various methods of marketing.



It has been stated recently that "in many fields of business the need for the cooperative movement to assist producers and consumers to resist the unfair practices of monopolies is even greater today than ever before".



The Sales Company with its associated Companies is in the fortieth year of cooperative service.

New England Cranberry Sales Co.

9 Station Street
Middleboro, Massachusetts

Belvoir, Virginia. He was with a photo-topographical unit in Colorado and Oklahoma. Called back to Washington, he was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services, and was later sent overseas by that office to do intelligence work in England, France and Germany. When discharged from service last January he held the rank of first lieutenant.

His grandfather, Henry Hornblower, and his father, Ralph A. Hornblower of Hornblower & Weeks, investment brokers, have had cranberry interests since about 1910, although these interests have been largely financial. Ralph Hornblower is president of Cape Cod Company and Harry is affiliated with that company.

All last summer Harry studied with Dr. Franklin and his associates at the Cranberry Experiment Station in East Wareham, visited bogs and growers, and generally acquainted himself with the problems of cranberry culture. This fall he is working in the Cape Cod Company's screenhouse and at the Stokely plant in New Bedford,

where he is learning cranberry processing techniques.

Harry is chairman of the Pilgrim Village Committee of the Pilgrim Society at Plymouth. This committee expects to construct a replica of Plymouth, with Pilgrim homes and other buildings, as it was in the early days of the Colony.

He is married and has a young son, "Hank". The Hornblowers eventually expect to live in Duxbury. Cranberries will be Harry Hornblower's vocation. His archaeological studies, particularly of the Colonial period, has his deep and abiding interest.

Railroad Harvest

(Continued from Page 7)

the "revenue end" of the business, that is, the transporting of non-paying passengers; while Overseer Merritt and Leonard LaForest of Plymouth, GI in cranberry training, with the gas locomotive, have tended to the harvest.

Outings of clubs, churches and lodges have taken place, with lunches and clambakes. The crowds

have watched the picturesque process of a cranberry harvest, and presumably the pickers have not been entirely oblivious of the throngs, the clicking camera shutters, the buzzing movie machines, the wailing locomotive whistle and the clanging bell. However, it all seems to have worked out well.

Cranberrying was never like this in the days when Cyrus Cahoon was "developing" his Early Blacks and James Paine Howes his Howes. And it still isn't, at any other place than Edaville.



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Photo by Wisconsin Rapids Tribune shows the group in the Wisconsin Rapids area at the Biron Company marsh. Third from left in background is Vernon Goldsworthy, while at right is County Agent Donald Rowe.

China Students Visit Marshes Of Wisconsin

Fifteen men and one girl Chinese students who have been attending Agricultural College, University of Wisconsin, Madison, during August were visitors of Wisconsin cranberry marshes. The

group has been in this country under joint U. S.-China sponsorship. Also making the visit to the cranberry properties was Elsayed Gaballah of Cairo, Egypt, who has been at U. of W. for the past year, doing research in economics and agriculture for his native country.

This tour of the students was one of five days, including visits to

canning factories, fur ranches, cherry orchards, various types of farms, and, the final day, cranberries. The field trip was to gain first hand information on methods and problems of American agriculture. The group had been sent to the United States by the Chinese Government to study modern American trends in agriculture, marketing, co-operatives, and general principles of the American way of life. Drafted from various interests in China, the membership included government officials, bankers, merchants, statisticians, and college professors.

Accompanying the visitors from overseas on the marsh tour were Vernon Goldsworthy, Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, and Donald Rowe, Wood County Agricultural Agent.

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The Crop

(Continued from Page 5)

WASHINGTON

D. J. Crowley, at end of September has reported there had been an average season and the berries are possibly a little below average in size, although there is a good, heavy set of fruit. With harvesting having begun on most bogs at Long Beach area and some at

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WAREHAM, MASS.

Grayland, he expressed the opinion the crop will be reasonably close to estimate, which was for 46,000 barrels. None of this year's increase in crop is due to the big bog of the Myers' development near Long Beach, but next season "Cranguyma" could give a substantial increase.

September was a fine month, with very little rain and no frosts. There was enough water for sprinkling, but in some cases there was none for flooding. So dry was the weather that several bogs were being dry-scooped, whereas in recent years they had been water-raked.

The Market

(Continued from Page 4)

was reported some fruit had moved higher than the \$7.00 a quarter opening. Cellophaned fresh berries brought a 40 cent a quarter premium. An unusual situation this year was the avidty of processors for, apparently just as many berries as could be obtained. The market for the grower's berries was keen all through the month. ACE opening price had been named as a figure which ACE thought was a satisfactory return to the grower in view of the increased cost of production and at the same time be fair to the consumer and in line with other commodity prices. While the expression had been voiced by NCA that it hoped not to be in the fresh fruit market this

year, conditions were felt such, that some berries should be sold fresh, even though the expected supply of berries would be insufficient to fill the amount needed for processing. M. L. Urann stated 4,000,000 pounds (approximately 400,000 bbls.) could be sold processed from present demand. Estimated number of bbls. to be turned in by members has been 350,000, or about 45 percent of the expected crop.

New England berries of ACA for processing were going in considerable quantity to Stokely, as was a large part of the processing berries of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales. Other processing fruit was going to other independent canners and to NCA.

There is relatively little stock of canned sauce in the country, and this restoration of supply toward normal was felt could absorb all the berries that could be processed, by NCA and also independent processors. At the end of the month it was felt, that 50 percent and probably more of the crop would be processed. Therefore NCA, it announced, was selling berries fresh to sustain fresh fruit volume and also because some members had previously made commitments.

First orders for NCA fresh fruit were booked by Russell Makepeace of Makepeace company, but these sales were being billed from NCA. Russell Makepeace said that though

these berries had gone out under a Makepeace brand, Makepeace "Crannies," and all other Makepeace berries were "going into the NCA pot," and that Makepeace was a 100 percent member of NCA.

With scarcely a break in the "beautiful" harvest weather, about the finest Massachusetts has known in many years, the harvest of earlies and a few lates was rushed in September until screenhouses were bursting at the seams. N. E. Sales packing house at Tremont (West Wareham) which can handle 30,000 or more berries in a season was working at capacity to keep berries moving. On Saturday, Sept. 14, more than 3,000 bbls. were delivered.

Attention Cranberry Growers !!

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on the single day. The other packing houses at West Barnstable, North Carver and Plymouth were rushing, the latter also packing cellophane. NCA on Sept. 27 had 18,000 bbls. at the main Hanson plant. The story was the same for all packing houses, cooperative and independent alike.

Beaton packing house, South Wareham, which can hold 16,000 bbls. or more was at times filled up solid, and berries were going through at the rate of 700 bbls. a day.

There was sufficient help, both on the bogs and in the screenhouses in Massachusetts, sufficient boxes, nothing to interfere with a rapid harvest and growers took every advantage to get the crop off, screened and moving. Before many had finished Blacks, Howes were being picked, a full two weeks earlier than usual in some instances.

By the final Saturday of September slightly more than 200 cars had been shipped thorough Middleboro, as compared to 130 at corresponding date last year.

First month of the season had gone over satisfactorily as concerned harvesting and marketing. Final results of acceptance of this fall's crop is to be told by the consumer at retail buying, with factors including the amount of sugar available to the house wife and sufficient sweetening for the processors.

ACE Obtains ODT Modification For Cranberry Loading

Railroad cars for shipment were available during September, although the country was facing the worse freight car shortage in a very long time, with an anticipated shortage of 50,000 a week. A tightness appeared possible in Massachusetts by October first.

Revision of the order that all cars containing cranberries must be loaded to a minimum weight of 34,500 pounds, has been made by Office of Defense Transportation, to permit the lesser loading of a minimum of 30,000 pounds to cer-

tain parts of the United States. This general permit, benefitting all cranberry shippers was obtained through the efforts of Lester Haines, traffic manager, American Cranberry Exchange working in conjunction with the National Council of Farm Co-operatives and the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association.

It has been customary in the past to ship carloads of cranberries with a minimum of 24,000 lbs. to all destinations except those in trans-continental territory, which latter carried a minimum of 30,000 lbs. A quarter barrel box has a shipping weight of 30 lbs.

Tests Of New Aluminum Picker

William R. Johnson of the agricultural engineering department of the Washington State College, Pullman, was at Long Beach the latter part of September testing the cranberry picking machine which is being developed at the Washington State College, with a fund of

Announcement to Growers

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\$4,000 having been contributed by the Aluminum Company of America for the purpose. This is a machine made of the light-weight metal, with the objective of harvesting berries at the rate of at least 500 pounds per hour with little injury to the berry and less injury to the vines than dry scooping.

This machine, showing promise, is purely mechanical, without any attention being paid as yet to the suction principal machines, so popular on the West Coast. Mr. Johnson, it is understood by D. J. Crowley, who has observed the machine, plans to continue work upon it during this winter.

**NCA OPEN HOUSE
OCTOBER 12 AND 24**

National Cranberry Association is to hold two "Open House" gatherings, one October 12th at the Onset plant from 2 p.m. to 8 and at Hanson main plant October 24th from 2 until 9. Canning processes will be in operation and guides will explain the operations. Growers and the public are invited to

attend and see the modern plants in the process of canning cranberries.

Keith Work, assistant to NCA president, M. L. Urann was in Wisconsin last month meeting the group members and Mr. Sorenson and completing arrangements for the shipping members' berries to the processing plant at North Chicago.

Crowley, Clark Visit South Oregon Bogs

**Washington Cranberry Men
Were Chief Speakers Before
150 Members of
Southern Oregon Cranberry
Growers Club**

D. J. Crowley, director of Washington Cranberry and Blueberry Station, and Dr. J. Harold Clark, superintendent of the Myers "Cranquayma" development, Long Beach, visited the Southern Oregon cranberry area and were principal speakers at a meeting of the Southeastern Oregon Cranberry Grow-

ers' Club, Bandon, August 30th. This visit was at the request of the Oregon State College and of the growers of Coos and Curry counties. The Washington men spent three days looking over the bogs and worked as far south as Port Orford.

Mr. Crowley found there was much new cranberry development, particularly in and around Bandon; that the growers of the district were an enterprising lot and were taking full advantage of every method or means that could increase production. Approximately 150 growers were at the meeting. George Jenkins, Coos County Agent, accompanied Messrs. Crowley and Clark on a part of their tour of the bogs.

The visit of these cranberry specialists was the highlight of an educational program developed for the Southern Oregon industry by the growers working in conjunction with the executive committee of the club. This committee includes Joe Fosse, Ray Bates, Jack Windhurst, Mrs. Tessie Olson and Mrs. Cora Randleman, all of Bandon.

**TOP PRICES - ASSURED PROFITS
WHEN YOU SELL YOUR CROP TO
CAPE COD FARMS, INC.
HYANNIS, MASS.**

"In the Heart of  the Cranberry Belt"

Producers of Cranberry Sauce, Beach Plum Jam, and Orange Marmalade



We are in the market for 50,000 barrels of Cranberries. Sold and advertised under the brand name of Clifton's Cranberry Sauce, our product has wide distribution and excellent consumer acceptance. Our record with the growers is a splendid one—fair treatment—maximum prices—and complete cooperation in every phase of our transactions.

CAPE COD FARMS, INC. is independently owned and operated. We are also the owners of Cranberry bogs in Barnstable County, and will purchase additional Barnstable acreage for improvement.

THEODORE E. CLIFTON, President

MASSACHUSETTS

¶**September Ideal** — September was certainly an ideal month for cranberry harvest, with only a very little time lost because of wet weather, but on Monday, September 30 there was a deluge of rain, .82 inches falling, which brought the month total at the State Bog up to 1.10.

¶**October, Rain-Frost**—With that rain the fine going of the harvesting was interrupted; a frost warning was sent out for the evening of the first, but cloud and wind prevailed most of the night, although some growers flooded, preventing picking the next day. On the afternoon of October 2, Dr. Franklin sent out a warning of heavy frost, minimum 21 degrees. This frost developed as predicted, 21 being the minimum report he received the following morning, this being at the Coyne bog of J. J. Beaton Company at Wareham. Reports of 22 and 23 were also recorded and 22 at Carlisle in Middlesex County. A lesser frost occurred the following night.

¶**Little Injury**—Damage to the crop was expected to not be severe. Many smaller growers had completed harvest, and most, or all of those with many berries on the vines had ample water for protection. The frosts, however, continued to interrupt the harvest.

NEW JERSEY

The monthly average temperature at Pemberton was 67.7°, which is less than a degree below normal. Precipitation, however, was more than an inch below normal when only 3.05 inches fell at Pemberton. This rain was poorly distributed, with only 0.02 of an inch recorded before the 21st, when half an inch fell. This clear, dry period was ideal for the cranberry harvest, however. With scoopers somewhat easier to find than the past few seasons, harvest operations are progressing much more rapidly than last season.

Following a rather dry August, the three weeks drought is resulting in smaller berries, which will be reflected in the total crop.

Joe Palmer met the drought situation well by following up his scoopers each evening with a line of portable irrigation. About three hours of sprinkling was enough to freshen the vines and noticeably reduce the amount of

scooping injury.

No frosts have occurred as yet this fall, which reminds us of last year's frost-free September.

OREGON

Bandon last month "observed," if not celebrated the tenth anniversary of the great fire, which on Sept. 26, 1936 destroyed approximately 400 homes, 200 businesses,

CRANBERRIES

Packed for



PLYMOUTH - MASSACHUSETTS

by



NEW BEDFORD - MASSACHUSETTS



Dromedary foods have prospered for two reasons: (1) the grower receives a good profit for our raw materials; (2) the consumer gets good value in our finished product.

Over the years we have bought berries at prices which have averaged more profit to our grower friends. We shall continue to do so.

THE HILLS BROTHERS COMPANY

PETER A. LeSAGE, Agent

PLYMOUTH, MASS.
Tel. 740

YARMOUTH, MASS.
Tel. Barnstable 107

When cranberries picked, you'll want to sell,
So here is what we would like to tell:
Our number on the phone please call,
When you are ready in the Fall.

"KEEP SMILING"

PETER A. LE SAGE

PLYMOUTH, Tel. 740

BARNSTABLE, Tel. 107

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 17)

city hall, library, schools, eight churches, coast guard station, hotel, theatre, public utilities, with an estimated loss of \$2,000,000 covered by less than 20 percent insurance. Today Bandon is well on the road to rebuilding and recovery. In this recovery, in which there are today five times the amount of the bank deposit in the Bank of Bandon, than there were at the time of the fire, cranberry culture has played an important role, in the "re-development" of natural resources of the area. Nowhere in the cranberry industry is there a greater "boom" in cranberry development in relation to the amount of cranberry land available than in the Bandon area.

BULLETIN

A press release from Agricultural Research, American Cranberry Exchange, New York, on October 2nd, quotes C. M. Chaney as placing the ACE estimate at 780,000 barrels, of which Massachusetts

will have produced 500,000. He also estimated the total crop income would top all records with a return to growers of \$20,000,000 or more,

and that Massachusetts growers should receive a net return of about \$14,000,000 from the production this fall.

For over forty years our management has been engaged in the distribution of CAPE COD Cranberries. A small factor in the deal, yes—but a significant one to those Growers we serve.

Colley Cranberry Company

Plymouth, Mass.

Office
17 Court Street

Telephone
Plymouth 1622

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Pioneers: Cranberry Frost Protection and Irrigation

For complete data write

L. R. Nelson Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill.

Rain Bird Sprinkler Mfg., Glendora, Cal.

For Oregon and Washington, R. M. Wade—Oregon Culvert & Pipe, Portland, Ore.

New Members

We are glad to welcome the following new members of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and extend to them our best wishes for every success in their undertaking:

HERBERT R. ZANDER
THUNDER LAKE MARSH
PHIL NEIDERT
MILTON E. LAUX
RALPH SAMPSON
GERALD BROCKMAN
WILLIAMS MARSH
 % Mrs. Stanton Mead
ROBERT REZIN, Jr.
LT. COL. THURMAN S. DOMAN
CHARLES LAROCQUE
CHRISTENSEN BROTHERS
ONCOUR MARSH
VINCENT ZAWISTOWSKI
EDWIN G. BILLS
FRANK HAAG
RAYMOND BROCKMAN
JAY WALTER
WALTER LENOCK
LEO PINGLE

The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company is dedicated to the principles of rendering members the best service at the lowest cost.

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

NCA Personnel Increased By Two New Men

**J. F. Harriott Becomes
Comptroller—Edward R.
Schilling in Charge of
Berry Records**

Two new employees have been added to the personnel of NCA, these being John F. Harriott of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, a newcomer to the cranberry field and Edward S. Schilling of North Plymouth who has been associated with the industry for a number of years. Mr. Harriott is to be comptroller of the corporation, and Mr. Schilling is to be in the auditing department in charge of berry records.

Mr. Schilling has been, until recently manager for Colburn Wood of Plymouth, for the past 13 years. He is known to many Massachusetts growers.

Mr. Harriott is a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1922, received his M. S. at Iowa State College the following year and his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1926. He has been associated with the Farm Credit Administration at Springfield, Mass., since 1942 as acting director of research. He prepared information for use in developing financial information, lending and collection policies. He conducted

statistical and economic studies and made reports relative to special administrative problems in agricultural finance.

NCA Wisconsin Members Form An Association

**Albert R. Hedler is President
—Group Employs Entomologist to Assist Members Next Season**

The Mid-West Cranberry Association was formed at Wisconsin Rapids, Saturday, September 7, this starting with approximately 30 members, formerly with Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, but now members of National Cranberry Association. The group represents an estimated 50,000 bbl. production of the 120,000 bbls. expected to be harvested in Wisconsin this year.

The president is Albert H. Hedler, vice president, Henry S. Duckart; secretary-treasurer, William F. Thiele. The directors are Charles L. Lewis, O. O. Potter, R. R. Pease and T. M. Lange. The executive committee of three, is Messrs.

Duckart, Potter and Thiele.

This Wisconsin group of NCA members has engaged the services of an entomologist, who will begin his duties next season. He is Leo Sorenson, formerly of Necedah, now taking post graduate studies at University of Wisconsin. He has been studying cranberry problems with Henry F. Bain before returning to Madison this fall.

NCA Officials Meet In Mass.

National Cranberry Association held the first of its monthly executive committee meetings September 17th at Hanson, Mass. with Charles L. Lewis coming from Wisconsin and Isaac N. Harrison from New Jersey. The following day there was an adjourned meeting of stockholders meeting of August 20th, which expanded Cranberry Cannery, Inc., into NCA, largely by proxy vote. John R. Quarles, attorney for the corporation, who had been on vacation previously was present at this meeting and it was said at NCA headquarters, that unfinished details of the previous meeting were concluded.

IRRIGATION for Cranberries

and

All Other Purposes

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Brookline, Mass.

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Rain when you want it! RAIN BIRD SPRINKLERS

The outstanding performance of RAIN BIRD sprinklers for portable pipe irrigation systems has brought them great popularity among farmers.

These sprinklers will out perform others because there is nothing in the interior to interrupt flow of water. All working parts are on the outside, always accessible and foolproof and the oscillator arm breaks up the stream like nothing you have seen before.

No. 20— $\frac{1}{2}$ " conn. Sprinkles to 80 ft. dia. with W. P. 40 lbs. Cap. 2 to 9 G. P. M. Head only \$3.00.

No. 40— $\frac{3}{4}$ " conn. Sprinkles to 115 ft. dia. with W. P. 50 lbs. Cap. 5 to 26 G. P. M. Head only \$6.00.

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BRECK'S

85 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

N. E. Sales Co. Has Its Annual Fall Meeting

Company Members Met
Sept. 4th, Discussing Crop
Prospect—Vote to Amend
By-Laws Regarding CCI
Stock

In commenting upon the above-average quantity of competing fruits in the market this fall, C. M. Chaney, at the annual pre-harvest meeting of New England Cranberry Sales Company, Carver, Sept. 4th (highlights of which were sketched in briefly in last month's issue), said it was unfortunately true that some inferior quality among this was adversely affecting the produce market. This slackening of quality had been going on during the war. "Cranberry growers, as a whole, did not slack the quality of their pack", he said, "not even during the heavy war demand. We were outstanding in that, and I think that is going to bring you dividends this fall".

He continued that in general he thought poor quality fresh fruit would have trouble this autumn, and the retail stores would be

crowded with canned goods. He expressed the opinion that a new period was being entered into—a period of plenty rather than scarcity, and that quality was now about to benefit. While declaring he was not "bearish", at least upon cranberries, he was pointing out the changing picture and showing that cranberries are a part of the national economy and subject to the same general trend.

E. C. McGrew said with much conviction that the prospects for fresh fruit marketing and the Exchange were definitely improved. He said he felt the ACE was stronger than ever before. "We have been 'shaking out' some of our troubles, and now with them shaken out, we will go ahead again". He said members had not been giving as much thought to the welfare of their co-operative as they should have.

"Is Set Up Right"

"If co-operative marketing is right, certainly our co-operative is set up right. We have been used as a pattern for others. All we've got to do is to apply our pattern with a little harder work".

Concerning fresh fruit, he went on to say that the Department of Agriculture and the fresh fruit and vegetable distributors have now adopted a new theory which seemed to him a sound one. This was that instead of there being over-production to fear, the real

problem was one of under-consumption. The means of solving this problem, he said, is one of improved distribution and marketing. As one angle of fresh fruit marketing he called to the attention of the growers the fact that retail markets always place fresh fruit and vegetables conspicuously on display. This is done, he said, because there must be a rapid turnover, much more rapid than in cans. In this rapid turn-over there is more profit than in slower-moving canned goods. "You can feel sure the retail trade is not going to give up this profitable business with fresh produce", he said.

In making his report, Manager Benson remarked that while the NECSCO had lost three directors in the recent split with the canning cooperative, only seven in all had resigned, and it was found that only five per cent of membership production had been "lost", with new membership berries figured in.

CCI Stock

The company voted unanimously,

(Continued on Page 24)

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THE MOST
COMPLETE LINE OF
TILLAGE EQUIPMENT
IN THE WORLD. CAPACITIES 14 IN. TO 7 FT CUTTING WIDTHS.
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For Farm, Orchard or Truck Garden. Easily and quickly mounted on any irrigation pipe. Heavy duty brass and bronze construction for long service. Sand and dirt proof. Water lubricated bearings—no oil or grease required. No fast moving parts to rapidly wear out. Maximum coverage—even distribution.

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BUCKNER SPRINKLERS

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If you are buying or selling Cranberry Property it will pay you to see us.

A number of properties available, more wanted.

THE 1946 MARKET SEASON

SEPTEMBER was a "beautiful" month for the cranberry grower in Massachusetts. It was what the old-timers on the Cape called "cranberry weather", pleasant, sunny days, with the blue haze of early autumn. As satisfactory as the weather were prices the growers were receiving for their cranberries, the bids from the independents and the opening prices of the co-operatives indicating good returns to members.

This marketing season, however, opened in a different situation than is normal. For the present, at least, there are two national co-ops, and both were ready to dispose of their members' crops in two ways, fresh and processed, at as good terms as possible, it goes without saying. There was a heavy demand by the trade for fresh cranberries. Stocks of processed cranberries throughout the country were at a minimum, and with the empty shelves of retailers to be stocked up again from the scarcities of the war period there seemed to be almost no limit to the amount of canned sauce which might be absorbed.

Such conditions may not exist again soon, perhaps not even next year. There are many straws in the wind, pointing out that this may be about the end of the peak of the "mad" buying of the consumer of most anything that he could get at almost any price. The buyer is beginning to have something to say again. Actually, the final result of this season's marketing is yet to be told.

But for the opening of this season, at least, the grower was agreeably amazed that what is likely the third largest crop on record was selling at the price it was. Of course, the dollar isn't what it was in 1939. The dollar will not buy what it did before the war in hardly anything. It is not buying the grower the amount of labor it bought in pre-war days, nor so many shipping boxes, and when he comes to spend his earned cranberry dollar he will not get as much for it as he used to. Cranberry prices must be weighed on the basis of the 1946 dollar. A six thousand dollar house costs ten thousand today.

The cranberry grower, being mostly a pretty shrewd fellow, won't let the situation go to his head. He will keep his weather eye open. The retired Cape Cod skippers,

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Barnstable County Agricultural Agent
Barnstable, Mass.

New Jersey

CHARLES A. DOEHLERT,
Acting Chief,
New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Station,
Pemberton, New Jersey

among whom cranberry growing started, weren't fooled by fair skies, and somehow the native shrewdness of these old pioneers has remained most times with the industry, even as wide-spread as it is today.

MASSACHUSETTS growers chartering a plane and flying down to Jersey for the day, helicopters anticipated over Massachusetts bogs next year. Things and times do change. Now, if the grower can only get that 100 per cent satisfactory pickin' machine!

N. E. Sales

(Continued from Page 22)

after a little debate, to amend the by-laws to provide that the directors may repay members who had previously contributed to the Company fund for purchase of CCI stock either in cash or the CCI stock. The by-law had previously stipulated the payment in cash. The provision that payment be made either in stock or cash, Mr. Benson explained, left this to the discretion of the directors, and the intention was that the payment should be made practically upon a stock basis, with perhaps a very slight amount of cash to aid in the bookkeeping transaction. He said, in fact, retiring members who had joined the canning co-operative had, with one exception, expressed a preference that the payment be in cash.

He said this was reducing the \$200,000 worth of stock that New England held in CCI by the amount of the retiring members' participation, and that CCI had been offered the purchase of the entire

block held by New England in the group participation, but was informed there was no arrangement at present by which this might be

done.

President Cowen presided, and a meeting of directors was held following the company session.

ELECTRICITY is a great aid in agriculture, particularly now at cranberry harvest time.

MODERNIZATION of methods calls for the greatest use of all most efficient operation programs.

Plymouth County Electric Co.

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Several thousand more barrels of CAPE COD CRANBERRIES to supply the demands of our connections.

Growers using our service are assured of an outlet for their ENTIRE CROP AT TOP PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS.

We are proud of our record of CO-OPERATING with and serving the Cranberry Industry for over a quarter of a century.

We maintain one of the most modern packing plants on Cape Cod and are in a position to help out other growers who do not have these facilities.

Contact us now for further details and we will send a representative to call on you.

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Cape Cod Cranberries

WAREHAM, MASS.

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"Consistency Thou Art a Jewel"

Let's Look AT THE RECORD

Since 1930, year after year (no exception), we have paid a "just price" to the Growers of Cranberries, which price has been the top price.

Over these years many growers have placed their confidence in us and delivered their berries to us, knowing that the final price for the season would be a "just price". These growers received \$21.00 per barrel NET for their 1945 deliveries.

Ask these growers about their transactions with MINOT and then consult our Representative, BEATON'S DISTRIBUTING AGENCY, and arrange to deliver all or part of your 1946 Cranberries to MINOT.

MIN-OT FOOD PACKERS, INC.
BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY

Represented by
BEATON'S DISTRIBUTING AGENCY

Our Income Increased By Early Organization

says LeBaron R. Barker
of Halfway Pond, Plymouth, Mass.



Mr. Barker has been a member of the American Cranberry Exchange from the day it was organized in 1907 and is a director and vice president at the present time. He is also a director and past president of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, which is the Massachusetts unit of the American Cranberry Exchange.

"I have been a cranberry grower here in Plymouth County of Massachusetts since 1898.

"In those early days sales were limited to the Eastern markets of this country.

"By cooperation that picture has been radically changed; demand has been kept ahead of production by constant increase in the marketing area. All cranberry growers have benefitted by the organization of our Cooperative in 1907.

"It was a pioneer among cooperatives and has been long regarded as a model.

"The American Cranberry Exchange was one of the very first to recognize the possibilities and benefits of better merchandising and advertising.

"A tremendous asset in consumer acceptance and good will has been developed during these years by the 'EATMOR CRANBERRY' campaigns.

"The Exchange has been truly democratic, operating on the basic principle of 'one man—one vote'; the smaller grower has equal voice with the larger.

"I take pride in having been a member of this organization since the day it was started, and am ever mindful of the great benefits that have been derived by myself and fellow members working together in this, our own organization."

AMERICAN CRANBERRY EXCHANGE

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Lic. No. 1

The Cranberry Growers' Cooperative

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

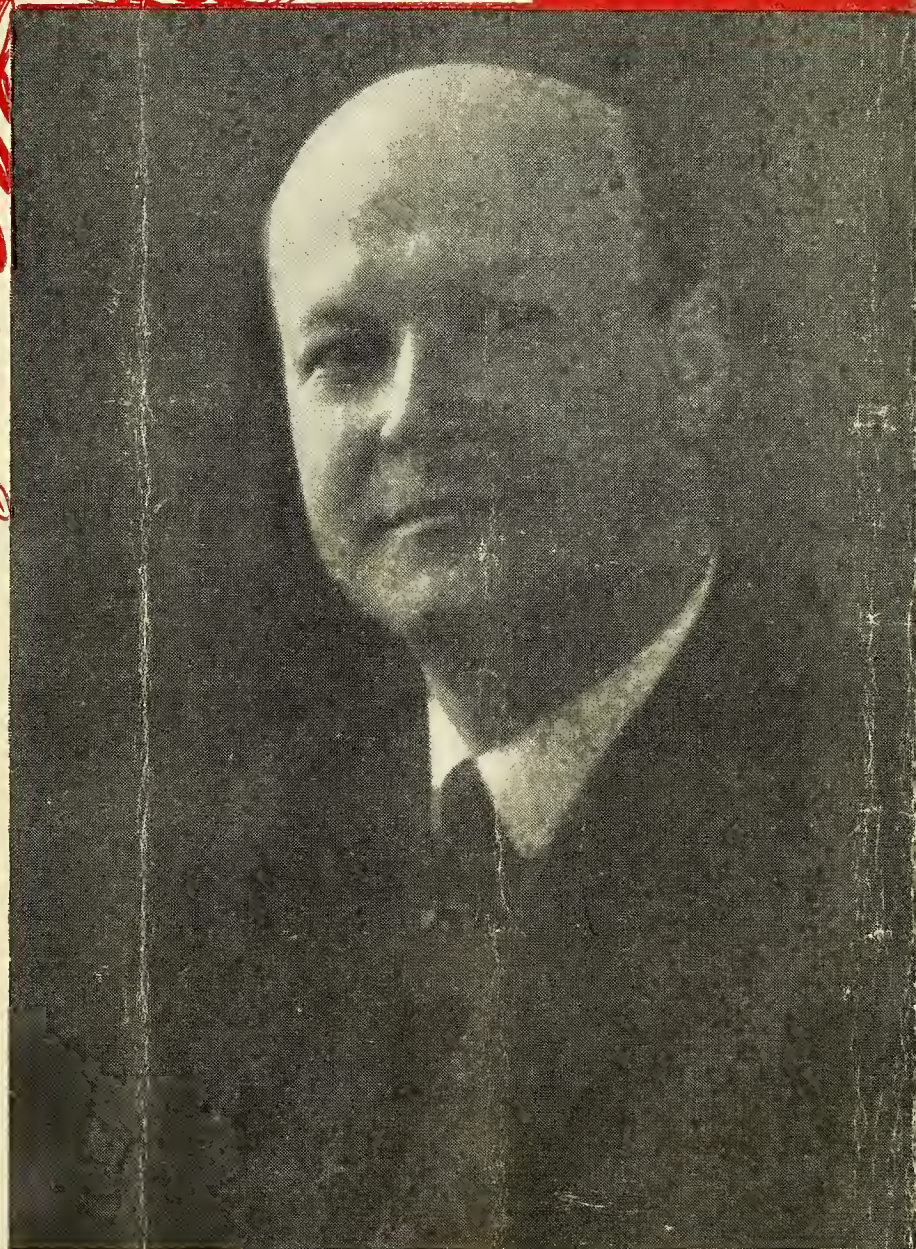
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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



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WASHINGTON



RALPH B. CLAYBERGER OF NEW JERSEY—(Story Page 6)

November, 1946

30 cents

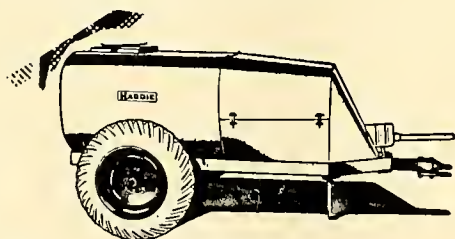
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A Company is as old as its ability to accept new ideas, to set far-sighted objectives and see its projects through to successful conclusions. This Company is a mere youngster compared to many American businesses which have passed the century mark; yet in its field—Cranberries—it is almost as old as the industries themselves. Today, as in the past 52 years, the Growers Cranberry Company accepts the challenge of even greater opportunities to serve its members.

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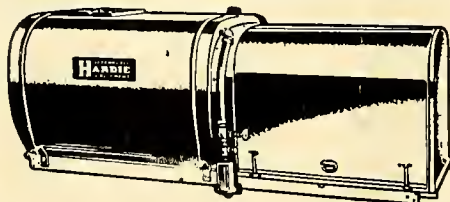
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Ocean Spray advertising appearing in November and December issues of . . .

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LADIES HOME JOURNAL
BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

is building a consumer demand among 30,000,000 readers.

Even though the current demand exceeds the supply, more difficult times are coming.

Ocean Spray is preparing now to market future crops by teaching more women to use more cranberry products, more often.

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Lemuel C. Hall, Long Sec. Cape Ass'n. Passes Away

Tribute Paid to Noted Veteran Wareham Newspaper Man, Associate Editor CRANBERRIES.

Lemuel C. Hall, a founder and editor of the Wareham Courier for 51 years, secretary of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association from 1913 until August of this year, and associate editor of this magazine, died at Tobey Hospital, Wareham, Massachusetts, October 18, following an illness of four days. He was in his 72nd year.

Born in Harwich, Mass., December 13, 1874, the son of Captain Gershom Hall, a Cape Cod sea captain, L. C. Hall was of the 9th generation from John Hall, who came to this country from England in 1630 and settled on the Cape. Mr. Hall was never a cranberry grower in his own right, although his father was growing cranberries during the Civil War, after retiring from the sea. Henry Hall, who began cultivating cranberries in about 1812 and is recognized as the "father" of the cranberry industry was a descendent of one of the 12 sons of John Hall. L. C. Hall was married to the granddaughter of Capt. Cyrus Cahoon, developer of the Early Blacks. All his life

he was familiar with Cape cranberry culture. As a boy he always picked cranberries and did other work on bogs.

Going to Wareham in 1894, and opening a job printing plant there, after learning the printing craft in Springfield and Boston, he was associated in the founding of the Wareham Courier in 1895 as a branch edition of the Yarmouth Register. Wareham was then in the early years of its cranberry development, and he knew most of the pioneer growers of the area, a number of whom had come up from the Cape to build bogs.

The Courier "carried" a great deal of cranberry news from the beginning, and in later years was recognized as the leading source of Cape cranberry news and at one time was made the official organ of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. He was an early associate, through his newspaper capacity of the late A. U. Chaney and of C. M. Chaney when they came to the Cape to help found the New England Cranberry Sales Company, of Marcus L. Urann, when first entering the cranberry field, of the late J. J. Beaton, leading independent distributor of Cape cranberries, of John C. Makepeace and other leaders of the industry.

This interest in cranberry growing he always maintained, writing many editorials and articles upon cranberry culture, served on various committees of the Cape association, and while other officers of the Cape Association came and went, he remained a mainstay, in the secretaryship. His interest and influence were an important factor in the establishing of this magazine in 1936.

Always a loyal believer in organized effort, he early became a member of press associations. He was president of a former Cape Cod Press Club, of Massachusetts Press association (he had attended a meeting of this body the day before his illness), of New England Press Association. He was a noted editorial writer and this and other efforts in country journalism, in 1929-30 brought him the highest recognition in the weekly newspaper field, the presidency of the National Editorial Association, he

being elected at an annual convention at Cheyenne, Wyoming. For some years thereafter he was chairman of the legislative committee of the association. He had attended all the conventions of the association from 1920 until 1944, when travel restrictions were imposed. This past summer he attended the first postwar gathering at Denver.

His travels had taken him to nearly every state in the Union, Canada, Alaska, Mexico, Bermuda, Cuba and the islands of the Caribbean. His interest in Cape Cod affairs had led him in 1912 to establish the "Cape Cod Magazine," which he continued as editor and publisher until this was interrupted by the First World War in 1917. In this were published many articles about cranberries and Cape Cod cranberry growers.

He was a staunch Republican and in 1927-28 was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1928. He frequently made trips to Washington and had been given personal interviews with Harding and Hoover at the White House.

He is survived by his son, Clarence J. Hall, a daughter, Mrs. Ralph Cudworth, a grandson, David D. Hall and a granddaughter, Mrs. Clare Nightingale; a brother, C. D. Hall, who maintains the bog of their father at Harwich, a sister, Mrs. Orrin Brooks of Marlboro and a half sister, Miss Phebe Hall of Harwich.

The funeral was held from First Congregational Church, Wareham, October 21, interment at Wareham. Tributes were many, including those from holders of public office, press and cranberry field. They came from Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Congressman Charles L. Gifford, House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., State Senator D. W. Nicholson, President of the Mass. Senate Arthur W. Coolidge, Charles Nichols, executive secretary Massachusetts Republican State Committee, Wareham selectmen and other officials. The cranberry industry:

(Continued on Page 11)

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of November, 1946—Vol. 11, No. 7

Published monthly at The Courier Print Shop, Main St., Wareham, Massachusetts. Subscription, \$3.00 per year. Entered as second-class matter January 26, 1943, at the post-office at Wareham, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

All Records For Cranberry Prices Shattered This Season

Production Is Now Second In The Record

Gov't Estimate Oct. 14 for Total of 815,000 Barrels—Ending of Harvest Seems to Bear This Out.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture released October 14, cranberry crop prospects as they were on October first. Releases follow:

U. S. Crop Prospects 815,00 Bbls.

The 1946 cranberry crop in the United States is now estimated at 815,100 barrels, the second largest crop on record. This prospect compares with 656,800 barrels harvested last season and 614,100 barrels the ten year average production. In most of the important States cranberry crop prospects improved during September. The New Jersey crop is now estimated at 77,000 barrels, 57 percent more than the short crop of last year. Harvest was well along by October 1. Berries are of good quality and of medium to large size, with a much lower than usual percentage of small sizes. Cranberry production in Wisconsin estimated at 128,000 barrels is the largest crop of record. The crop is being harvested under favorable weather conditions and the berries are of good quality. In the Pacific Coast States of Washington and Oregon the outlook for the cranberry crop remains unchanged.

Harvest season at an end seems to find the 1946 crop of cranberries not very far away from the October first Government estimate, which was the second largest crop on record, 815,000 barrels. Massa-

chusetts may reach 550,000; there seems to be a feeling in Jersey there may be a few more than figured on, West Coast approximately the same, although there were variations in production in the different areas there. Only important change, which would bring the total up from estimate, would be in Wisconsin, where the crop is now figured as up toward 140,000. A surprising factor of the season would be the way Massachusetts berries held up in quality despite the dismal rains of most of August and extremely hot weather during September and particularly in the latter part of October.

MASSACHUSETTS

¶**Crop Overrunning**—Harvesting was generally finished by the end of the week of October 7, although many were still cleaning up on the first of the following week. That the crop may have run up to the revised estimate of N. E. Crop Reporting service of 550,000 bbls. was the opinion of most. On October 24th, A. D. Benson tabulating crops of NECSCO said these figures indicated a three percent overrun on Early Blacks of the company membership and the Howes had probably overrun the original estimate by at least 5 percent. This would give an average increase of 4½ percent.

¶**Individual larger Crops**—Contributing to the size of the crop was the fact that a number of larger growers had larger crops than anticipated. The Makepeace interests had a substantially large production. E. D. Atwood had a large crop. An outstanding crop was that obtained at the State

C. M. Chaney said as of October 31, the crop was being disposed of satisfactorily, with only two important factors on the "bad" side. These were extremely unreasonable warm weather throughout the country and the lack of sugar available to the housewife, although the canning sugar situation continued favorable. He said he expected not more than 40 per cent of the crop would be sold on the fresh market this year, with the processors taking the major share. The fresh fruit market has "set the pace," however, he stated, the fresh fruit price really carrying the price for berries, and working a stabilizing influence.

The market could have consumed more berries than even this second largest crop on record, he said, but "not at such prices" as have prevailed. At October end he said the price for lates was holding at \$9.25-\$9.50 a quarter and the top in canning berries was in the \$34-\$35 range. There were reports that a few barrels had been sold fresh at \$40.00.

One of the fundamentals of forming ACE, it has been pointed out, was to stabilize prices, at a figure fair to the grower and to the consumer, and this ACE states it has attempted to do in this year's "hectic" market. ACE has realized that other marketing seasons are ahead, and felt that its opening price for Blacks of \$26.00 was a "good" price for cranberries even at today's high level of costs.

The Exchange price for late Howes was set Tuesday, October 22 at a directors' meeting, which reviewed the market and on the evening of October 23rd the ACE

(Continued on Page 14)

(Continued on Page 13)

Ralph B. Clayberger Plans "Come Back" for Historic, Ancient Hampton Park Bogs

This Property, Deep in Heart of the New Jersey "Pines",
Now Owned by His Son, Daughter and Son-in-law—Clay-
berger Has Long Been a Sound, Constructive Member of
Industry.

by

CLARENCE J. HALL

One more of the Jersey cranberry properties which today are not as good producers as they used to be, but are on the list of those for which plans and hopes of revival are held, are the Hampton Park bogs, near Atsion. Hampton Park has antecedents as ancient and honorable as any in the industry. Vines were set out there as long ago as the Civil War period; it has had high berry production. Once the property of Andrew J. Rider and Charles W. Wilkinson, acknowledged leaders of the Jersey cranberry industry half a century ago, Hampton Park in recent years has been owned by the Charles W. Wilkinson estate, with Ralph B. Clayberger, son-in-law of Mr. Wilkinson, as trustee-manager.

Mr. Clayberger himself has long been recognized as a sound member of the Jersey industry. He has been a director of Growers' Cranberry Company for 13 years, a member of the advisory council of Cranberry Canners, Inc., for six years, one of the executive committee, and a member of American Cranberry Growers' Association. He has operated the Hampton Park bogs since Mr. Wilkinson's death 14 years ago. Since January first of this year, however, he has been managing them under new ownership.

This ownership is a three-way partnership, which bought out the Wilkinson estate interests. The new owners are Mr. Clayberger's son, Charles B. Clayberger, his daughter, Mrs. Elsie W. Goodrich, and her husband, Robert R. Goodrich, 2d. A neat new sign, "Clayberger & Goodrich", in which Mr. Clayberger obviously shows pride now points the way into Hampton Park from route 39 at Atsion.

It is through the efforts of this family coalition that Ralph Clayberger believes the bogs can be given new life, by means of an intensive renovation program. Not all in one year can this be done, but piece by piece, as the best process of bog renovation is now quite generally conceded to be in New Jersey.

Ralph B. Clayberger

When Mr. Clayberger speaks of the prospects of bringing back Hampton Park he is not talking with the inexperienced tongue of a novice in cranberry growing who may not even suspect the amount

of time, money and energy necessary for achievement of the program. Mr. Clayberger has been associated with cranberries for more than 35 years, although the lion's share of his interest until more recent years was in the marketing rather than the growing end.

Mr. Clayberger was born in a little village called Brandonville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, of a Pennsylvania Dutch father and a Vermont-born mother. In his earlier business years he was in the advertising "game" in New York City. This was from 1901 to 1907. His principal interest was in public relations and selling. He is now chairman of the publicity committee of the Growers' Cranberry Company. Later, for more than 25 years he ran the business of C. Wilkinson's Sons, which was at the time of its dissolution in 1937 the oldest commission house in Philadelphia, having been established in 1861. This dissolution followed serious injuries to Mr. Clayberger in an automobile acci-

dent which incapacitated him for a considerable time.

C. Wilkinson, the father of Charles W. Wilkinson, had pioneered in the introduction of cranberries into the Philadelphia market. C. Wilkinson's Sons was not only the first cranberry commission in Philadelphia, but for a time handled the entire Philadelphia cranberry deal. The second son of C. Wilkinson, Charles W., Clayberger's father-in-law, had direct charge of the cranberry end of the business, and it was because of this that Clayberger became interested in cranberries. Charles W. was a charter member and one of the organizers of the Growers' Cranberry Company. (The story of the Wilkinson interests in cranberries was told more fully in CRANBERRIES, May, 1945 issue, when the Growers' Cranberry Company held its Golden Jubilee on its fiftieth anniversary, and Mr. Clayberger was master of ceremonies of the celebration.

Hampton Park, New Jersey

Hampton Park is located just off State Highway 39, which is a part of the main highway from New York to Atlantic City, midway between Mammonton and Medford. This is in the heart of the "Jersey Pines", and the property is back from the highway three and a half miles. The total acreage of the property is over 400, with 204 acres in bogs (more can be put in) of which approximately 150 is now in production.

The 77th annual summer convention of the American Cranberry Growers' Association was held at beautiful Hampton Park, August 29th last. The meeting, in this setting reminiscent of the Revolution, brought forth a record attendance. The meeting was held on the broad, well-kept lawn of the overseer's cottage, in the shade of trees surrounding the house, and lunch was served by Mrs. Wells wife of the overseer. Following this convention, Mr. Clayberger who had handled the meeting with his usual skill as host, received compliments from many of the growers for a most enjoyable occasion.

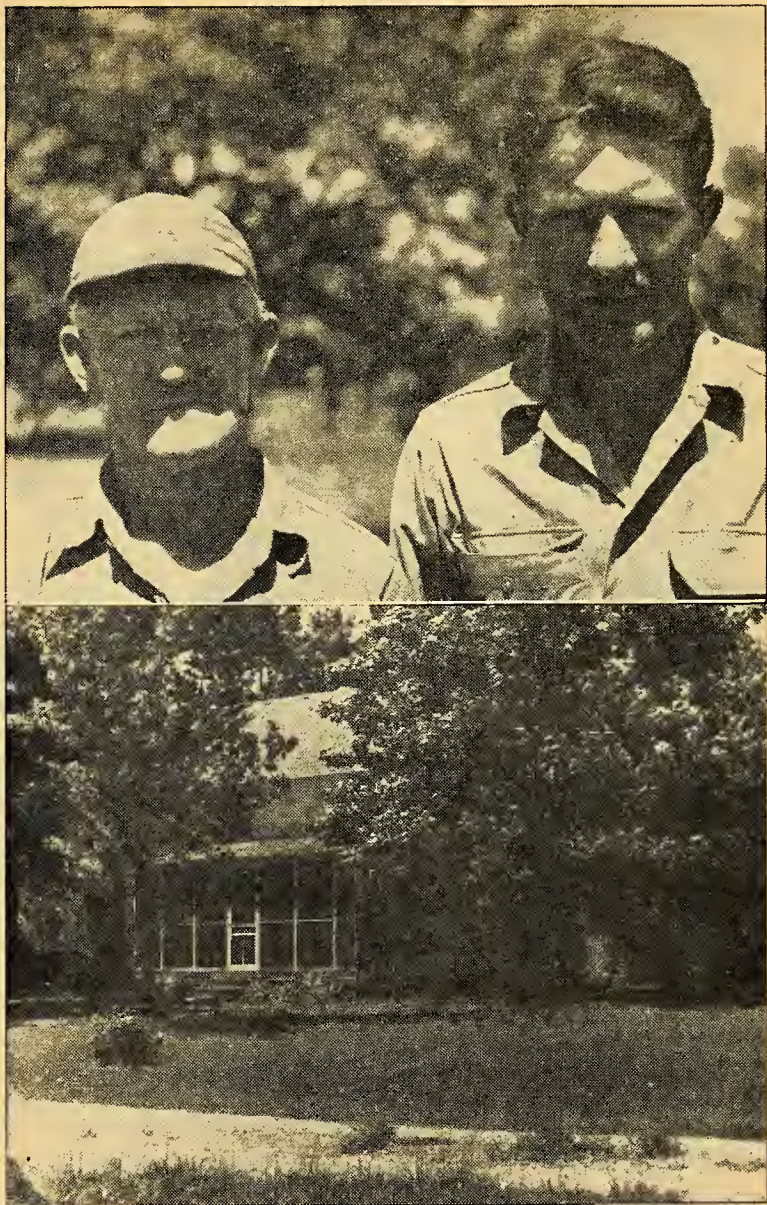
Andrew J. Rider, who built those bogs in partnership with Charles

W. Wilkinson, was for many years secretary of the New Jersey Cranberry Growers' association (later becoming the American Cranberry Growers' association) and was one of the most active of Jersey men in cranberries, an educator and founder of Rider Commercial College, which still operates in Trenton. The partnership continued until Rider's death, after which Wilkinson incorporated the property as Rider & Wilkinson, Inc., this being in 1926. At that time Mr. Clayberger acquired stock, and so became interested in the growing of cranberries.

When Mr. Wilkinson died in 1932, the Wilkinson estate bought out the Rider interests, and from then on Mr. Clayberger operated it as trustee until the change of ownership last winter. Mr. Clayberger's son is a resident of New York City and is in the production department of Allied Graphic Arts, a printing brokerage firm, specializing in off-set printing. His son-in-law is an electronic research engineer at the RCA laboratories at Princeton, New Jersey, where he and Mr. Clayberger's daughter make their home.

Hampton Park in itself is really a beautiful setting, deep in the piney woods, with a running brook, big warehouse, several smaller buildings, and two sizeable cottages. One is the overseer's house and the other is where the new owners and Mr. Clayberger spend week ends and as much other time as possible. There is no electricity nor telephone at Hampton Park, so isolated in "The Pines" is this property. This lack of these modern conveniences is not always as delightful as it is many times pictured to be, and it is anticipated there will be electricity and a phone there in the not too distant future. Deer abound in the area, as they do around many Jersey bogs. Picturesque as deer may be, they are a source of damage to cranberry bogs, and at Hampton Park they even necessitate that the vegetable gardens be fenced in with high wire fences which the deer cannot jump.

This location in "The Pines" has interest historically. Hampton Park was once the situation of an



CRANBERRIES PHOTO
 TOP—Overseer John B. Wells and ex-GI Son, Floyd.
 BOTTOM—Overseer's Comfortable, Attractive Cottage at Hampton Park.

ancient bog-iron foundry and there cannon balls were made during the Revolutionary War. In this respect Hampton Park is similar to the bogs of the Federal Cranberry Company at South Carver, Massachusetts (CRANBERRIES, Jan., 1943) where cannon balls were also made from local bog ore during the Revolution. A local legend at Hampton Park is that one reason for the location was that the forge was securely hidden away from discovery during the hostilities by the thick pine woods. The stream

that runs to Batsto, the water of which operated the furnace itself, is clear as crystal. At its bottom are some of the stones that tumbled from the furnace walls. Down beside the bracken are charred timbers, the burned remains of the old bridge and sluiceway, now replaced by a modern concrete gate. In the thorny thicket is one of the old furnace hammers, its head buried in the crumbly of long years, its handle protruding two feet from the earth. It is a memorial nobody will pull out.



Hampton Park Screenhouse, Pleasantly Situated, is One of Best Designed and Kept-up in New Jersey. CRANBERRIES PHOTO

Screenhouse

Dominating the scene at Hampton Park is the screenhouse. This is one of the largest, best constructed and best kept up in New Jersey. It is a building of three floors and basement, full-size. The exterior sidewalls are covered with white asbestos shingles, the roof with green asbestos shingles, making a most attractive appearance. The building is 110 feet long by 40 feet wide, and was built in part from lumber brought from the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876. That is, the lumber is from some of the buildings erected there. This material is heavy and sturdy as construction was in those days, the framing of such thicknesses as is seldom duplicated today.

Berries are brought into the basement, where they are cooled, and from there carried to the top floor by elevator. They are then dumped into a screen which removes grass and other substances not wanted and then into hoppers

and down to two Hayden separators on the floor below. In the sorting room, which is lighted by ample windows, six women can work at each of the four sorting tables. Boxes and other supplies are kept on the second floor. The elevator which carries the berries from basement to the third level from which they again descend is operated by a big 10 h. p. gasoline engine which, though dating back into the last century, is still thoroughly reliable.

The cottage provided for the overseer, in attractiveness and for conveniences, (except lack of electricity) would stack up with the finest in any cranberry area. Situated in a grove of beautiful trees, it also has white asbestos shingle side covering and green roof. The kitchen has been completely equipped with utilities as modern as in any city apartment—sink, closet, cabinets, tables, range and refrigerator, these latter being operated by gas.

Deep in "The Pines"

Two streams run through the Hampton Park property, one Robert's Branch and the other the Batsto river. Batsto, itself, is a nearby famous Jersey Pines "ghost town" which from time to time has received considerable coverage in articles, especially recently, because of its ancient picturesqueness. Before and during the Revolution Batsto was an important rural industrial center, the heart of "The Pines". At the time of the blockade of New York and Philadelphia by the British the Batsto area forges were a chief source of supply for Washington's army. Today it is fascinating in its abandonment. At the junction of five streams which make up the winding Mullica River, the old tavern and community store stand in the center of the cluster of houses. One old forge is across the road. The river raceway still runs, and on the stream is a water turbine where logs were cut. On

a hill is the "Old Manse". At Hampton Park cinder and slag from the refuse heaps of the old forge have been used for road and other fill, and slag is still quite in evidence there.

The overseer at Hampton Park is John R. Wells, who has worked around the cranberry bogs of "The Pines" for 45 years and whose ancestry goes back deep into the history of this region, which was one of the earliest settled in America. Until comparatively recent times, and the building of automobile roads, residents here lived in peaceful and still primitive isolation, although all through the years comparatively near two great centers of civilization, Philadelphia and New York. Associated with Mr. Wells now is his son, Floyd, who served four years with the U. S. Army engineers, including much time in Europe, and is very glad to get back to the peace and quiet of his native Jersey pines.

Production Has Been 6,000 Bbls.

Hampton Park bogs are set with native Jerseys and Howes predominating, some Early Blacks and some Centennials. Normal production of Hampton Park was once 6,000 bbls., but this property was one more case of extremely adverse effects from False Blossom disease and too much acreage to be given adequate attention under war conditions and of labor costs and supplies. Mr. Clayberger thinks he has the False Blossom disease licked, as indicated by this year's crop which is good, but not up to normal. His aim is to produce 10,000 barrels on the property, and he is devoting his efforts toward that end. The fact is well known that many of these earlier Jersey bogs were not constructed on the sounder building principles of today. Stumps were left in, and no serious attempt was made to level and grade. Parts of some Jersey bogs are virtually hollows or valleys with vines running from the bottom up the sharply rising sides.

Such a situation makes an extremely deep winter flowage necessary for protection of all the bog, with consequent injury from lack of oxygen and the heavy water. It makes frost flowage unsatisfactory.

Plans to "Go Right Ahead"

Mr. Clayberger is fully aware of these deficiencies in the bogs at Hampton Park. He plans to devote renovation efforts to the better bogs, improving these. Some bogs will be left in flood to drown out the trash on them and then reset. The worst will be left as they are until the future. Uplands will be cleared back. As for the bogs which are extremely out of level, he hopes the sides can be cut down and the center filled. Canals around some bogs will be necessary. He has one bulldozer already for grading work.

Some sanding has been done at Hampton. Sand of reasonably good quality is not a problem there. Mr. Clayberger has subscribed to the Massachusetts theory that ample sanding is necessary in good cranberry production. Water supply is likewise not a big problem, even though present drainage is. Mr. Clayberger believes in honey bees for good pollination. Forest fires destroy too much of the native bee population to leave pollination entirely to nature, he believes.

"Now with the war over and, I hope, some labor and machinery available, we hope to go right ahead and make a good producing property of Hampton Park", Mr. Clayberger says. "We have an ideal lay-out. Sufficient money and effort is all that is needed. We have owners now who are really determined to make a go of it".

N. J. Blueberry Growers Alerting To Stunt Disease

Repeated warnings from the N. J. Cranberry & Blueberry Research Laboratory on the seriousness of Blueberry Stunt Disease are beginning to penetrate the consciousness of the blueberry growers. C. A. Doehlert has, for the second season, provided a series of field classes in which growers may learn to recognize the symptoms of this new disease. With the assistance of John Goodman, Pemberton Vocational Agricultural teacher, nine classes were held this summer in the three chief blueberry Counties,

Burlington, Ocean and Atlantic. Total attendance amounted to 148 persons. While Doehlert feels that this is still not reaching enough growers, he points out that it is a considerably better attendance than was secured at last year's classes.

The grower need to learn how to detect the disease and eliminate affected bushes in the early stages so as to cut down the spread. At the same time, the search for a possible insect carrier of the disease is being conducted by William E. Tomlinson, Jr. If this can be found, it may be possible to check the disease by spraying or dusting the carrier. The term "possible carrier" is used advisedly, since many virus diseases do not require an insect carrier. Doehlert and Tomlinson feel, however, that there is a good chance of establishing an insect-disease relationship. Such a discovery is eagerly awaited by growers "in the know", for stunt disease renders the infected plants permanently unproductive. It spreads slowly at first, then with increasing rapidity when once well established in a field.

Blueberry Stunt Disease was named in 1942 as a virus disease by R. B. Wilcox who has made careful study of the symptoms as exhibited by different varieties. Wilcox has, in the service of the United States Department of Agriculture, done effective research on other virus diseases such as Cranberry False Blossom and Raspberry Mosaic.

Still another department cooperating in the Blueberry Stunt setup is the New Jersey Bureau of Plant Industry. Under the direction of Paul Mott trained inspectors examine and certify fields of plant propagators who plan to ship out of the State.

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CHRISTY SEMPOS

CRANBERRIES PHOTOS
Inventor Demonstrates How Device "Boils Up" Floats shown in Foreground Water

Jet Float Boat Is the Invention of Cape Ex-GI

Device on New Principle,
Used on a Few Properties
This Fall, Hailed for
Greater Efficiency—Fleet
of 25 Planned for Next
Year—Patents Pending.

Jet propulsion has been making history in aviation—jet propulsion is the latest development in float-boating in Massachusetts. In this craft, invented by an ex-GI, the jet principle not only drives the boat but agitates the berries up from the bottom, with a claimed efficiency far exceeding the usual berry salvage methods.

Two or three of these have been put to work on the bogs of a few growers on a percentage basis of flowers gathered, and so successful

have been results, both from the point of view of the growers and of the inventor, that a fleet of 25 or so are expected to be built and placed in operation by next fall.

The inventor is Christy Sempos of East Wareham, Massachusetts, who, when he was released from the army last February, didn't even know what a float boat was. He had been told by Frank J. Butler of the A. D. Makepeace Company, that the latter wanted a float boat which (1) would be self-propelled, (2) would not draw much water, and (3) would not injure the vines.

He hit upon the solution in a scow-like boat propelled by a water jet, and with water nozzles on a boom which "boiled up" the water and freed the berries from the bottom.

The boat is four feet wide by ten feet long. The water is pumped through a piece of copper

tubing $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, in the front of the boat, by a Hale pump. This pump is operated by $7\frac{3}{8}$ horsepower Briggs & Stratton motor. Then through a continuation of the piping along the right side of the boat the water is forced out at the rear through the "power" nozzle. This jet action propels the boat. The power nozzle, with a piece of tubing attached vertically, also acts as the rudder.

The "agitating" nozzles are five in number, fastened to a boom which is adjustable from four feet deep to the surface of the water. The agitation is most efficient in about a foot of water, but the boat can operate in bogs as deeply flowed as four feet and in as little as six inches. The power nozzle is actually an inch above the bottom of the boat, so that vines in shallow water offer no trouble in propulsion of the boat, and there is no injury to the vines. The jet float boat can travel at 8 to 10 miles an hour in clear water, that is, if there is no drag on the bottom from vines, as when the water is shallow.

The engine is placed on the boat on rubber mounts and is easily removable. Two men can take the motor out and place the scow on a trailer for transportation from bog unit to bog unit. Once in operation, one man handles it.

Assisting Sempos in the building

of the boat were two other East Wareham ex-GIs, "Laurie" Washburn, who was the boat builder, and Warren Whiting doing much of the "plumbing".

Young Sempos has always been mechanically inclined. He was graduated from Wareham High school in June, 1943, entered the army August 5th of that year as a cadet in Army aviation, and was later transferred to Intelligence. He remained in service, all of which was in this country, until last spring. At present he is attending Tabor Academy, a prep school, at Marion, where he is taking courses which he hopes will lead him to Massachusetts Institute of Technology and an engineering degree.

While he intends to become an engineer for his life work, he hopes to be the owner of some cranberry bog as well. His parents operated a small fruit, grocery and meat store at East Wareham and although this is only a short distance from the Massachusetts Cranberry Experiment Station he had no interest in cranberries until the challenge of invention of a float boat to meet the three requirements previously mentioned was suggested to him. Now, with the success of the few boats he had in operation this fall and his plan of having the fleet of 25 or so rented out next season, he is interested in cranberries as well as engineering.

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Lemuel C. Hall Tributes

(Continued from Page 4)

Wareham, Mass.
He lived simply and nobly; he served his day and generation well. His intelligence, integrity, industry, friendliness, and open sincerity made him an unusual man. As a father, as a friend, as a citizen, as a sound leader of thought, he will be widely missed in and far beyond his community.

HENRY J. FRANKLIN,
East Wareham.

Wareham, Mass.
Thursday evening it was whispered to me that Lem Hall was ill. I took my Courier home and read his Timely Topics column. Friday morning he died. I am very sad.

More than forty years ago, in front of the old E. N. Thompson store, he approached me, announcing that he had moved his press and types to Wareham and offered his services as a job printer. The going must have been slow for him in those days, but he carried on. Whether printing was a success or a failure, his first love was always editorial work. He was persistent, he did not offend, he stood for good government, good public service, clean politics, and a better community. He represented our District in the legislature; he did not disdain menial jobs like the secretaryship of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, which he held for more than twenty years. He traveled extensively and met people from far and near. These experiences broadened his vision

and aided his service to the public. In recent years I have many times thought I would like to sit down and talk with him and know him better.

Like many of his type he was perhaps better known and his talents better appreciated abroad than at home. Men who served with him in the legislature years ago well recall his constructive work. His editorials received favorable comment far and wide and he was highly honored by state and national editorial associations.

Because he toiled among us and for us Wareham is a better place to live in.

JOHN C. MAKEPEACE.

I have known Lemuel C. Hall for more than forty years, and all during that time he was an anchor of Massachusetts cranberry growing and his influence extended into the other cranberry areas. His was a stabilizing influence. He had loyalty to, and faith in the cranberry industry. There was no man in the business in whom I would put greater trust to work for the best interests of the cranberry industry. His long years of service and interest will make him greatly missed. He realized the influence of a country newspaper. He knew and always had before him the responsibility of developing the right ideals and objectives in young people who go from the country to the city, carrying those principles which are the well-springs of security for our Nation.

The hand that recorded with such skill, clarity, and with a sense of humor, the human events of the community in which he lived, is

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now still, but such men never die. In his writings he has indelibly stamped in thousands of readers the influences which will bear fruit for many years to come.

MARCUS L. URANN, Pres.
National Cranberry Association
Hanson, Mass.

New York
The presence and counsel of L. C. Hall will be sorely missed by the entire community and especially by all cranberry growers.

C. M. CHANEY, Gen. Mgr.
American Cranberry Exchange

The passing of Lemuel C. Hall was greatly felt by all cranberry growers.

He served faithfully our Association from the pioneer day to the present year 1946.

May his integrity always remain with us.

GEO. E. SHORT,
Pres. Cape Cod Cranberry
Growers' Association.

The vital interest of Lemuel C. Hall in the cranberry industry and its welfare will be long remembered by his many cranberry friends.

ARTHUR D. BENSON, Mgr.
N. E. Cranberry Sales Co.

For me another living landmark has been removed from Cape Cod

and Wareham.

NEIL E. STEVENS,
University of Illinois,
Urbana, Illinois

TRIBUTE

Both the cranberry industry and the Town of Wareham have lost a great friend.

CARLETON D. HAMMOND, JR.,
General Mgr. Wisconsin Cranberry
Sales Co., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

FORTUNE STORY

Fortune, October issue published a factual and very interesting article, "Cape Cod Cranberries," with a full dozen of fine color photographs. This article had been about a year in the making and was mentioned in CRANBERRIES last fall. Other cranberry areas were mentioned, but the sub-title is "A Traditionally American Fruit is the Business of Pilgrim Descendants," and the "Cape Cod Area" of Massachusetts is featured. The Kodachromes include a large picking scene, mechanical pickers, gathering floats, processing, setting vines, sanding on ice, taking water samples (Dr. Bergman and Raymond Morse), air-

dusting, (Makepeace), ground dusting and insect netting, and E. D. Atwood's "Edaville R. R." Founding of the cooperatives, American Cranberry Exchange and Cranberry Canners, Inc., is briefly discussed, and the article ends with, "the cranberry is thinking of a million-barrel crop."

Post-War Berries to England

American Cranberry Exchange is releasing the good news that for the first time since 1938 the renewal of business relations with cranberry customers in London, England. On October 20th, ACE received by cable an order for 250 boxes at current prices. Space was obtained for shipment on the S. S. Aquitania, scheduled to sail from New York, November 7th. Shipment was of the well-known "Honker" brand, Cape Cod Late Howes.

The London cable further indicated that additional berries were probably wanted, and ACE was anticipating making weekly shipments to the United Kingdom as long as berries were available.

A speaker at the recent Institute of Cooperation at Purdue University said:

"A successful cooperative must be founded on mutual respect between its members; a willingness to share; the development of definite skills; competent management; one vote to one member."



New England Cranberry Sales Co.

(The Fresh Cranberry Cooperative)

9 Station Street

Middleboro, Mass.

Massachusetts "Cranberry Queen" To Be Chosen At Second Harvest Festival

Wareham American Legion Post and Auxiliary Is Sponsoring the Event at Wareham Town Hall, November 29th.

For the second time a "Cranberry Queen" is to be chosen at a cranberry harvest festival and dance at Memorial Town Hall, Wareham, Massachusetts, the event being sponsored by Wareham Post 220, American Legion and Auxiliary. This will be Friday evening, Nov. 29th. Besides choosing the queen there will be a guessing contest on the number of cranberries contained in a cranberry measure, these to be on display in offices of Plymouth County Electric Company, Wareham, Onset, Buzzards Bay and Marion. The most accurate estimator will receive a prize of \$25.00. There will also be a door prize of \$25.00.

Entertainment will be furnished by "New England's Favorite Band", that of "Mat" and Art" Perry, who will appear in person. Headline entertainers will also be Georgia May, "Radio's Sweetheart";

Stan Brown, "Wizard of the Banjo"; Barbara Davis, "Acrobatic Star of France".

Girls eligible in the popularity contest for queen must not include last year's winner (Miss Patricia Jefferson, daughter of the West Wareham cranberry grower) and must be fourteen or older.

Selectman Alton H. Worrall of Wareham is chairman of the general committee. Mrs. Henry Hawes of Wareham is secretary. Henry Hawes, past commander, is in charge of the souvenir program, assisted by Herbert A. Suddard, present post commander. Frank Butler is in charge of the guessing contest. Mrs. Clifford Collins is the general chairman of the queen committee. Mrs. Clifton Keyes, tickets, balloting committee chairman, Myron Baxter; refreshments, John Maddigan; publicity chairman, Dexter Round.

CANADIAN BOGS

This fall Les Producteurs de Quebec, Ltd., on its bog near Drummondville, Province of Quebec, Canada, harvested 185 barrels

of Early Blacks, and 125 barrels of Howes. Last year production was 110. Charles Larocque, president of the company writes the property has not nearly reached full production, and the 125 bbls. of Howes were picked on only 2½ acres. He says that when present plantings come into full harvest the expectation will be for around 1,000 bbls.

No progress, however, was made toward developing the natural bog at Sturgeon Falls in Ontario Province. There was a crop of native berries, but these were scattered, and it was decided the picking would not justify the expense. Norman Vincent, president of Maxson Food Systems, Ltd., interested in the development of this property, says it is hoped a start will be made next year.

The Market

(Continued from Page 5)

opening prices on Late Howes were issued, these ranging from \$9.25 to \$9.50 a quarter, which was the range price maintained. NCA announced its opening on fresh Eastern Late Howes on the 26th at \$9.25 a quarter and \$9.65 cellophane packed, and \$10.00 a quarter for fresh Pacific Coast berries. Largely, it appears ACE has held to fresh fruit sales, though processing berries in Massachusetts, Wisconsin and New Jersey to independent processors and NCA; in the greater part to Stokely-Van Camps to the plants at Horicon, Wisconsin and New Bedford in Massachusetts. NCA has concentrated on the processed. What proportion of ACE crop was processed is not announced yet nor NCA sold fresh. It was relatively low percent in either case, it is understood,

SECOND ANNUAL

C R A N B E R R Y Harvest Festival and Dance

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American Legion and Auxiliary
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Wareham, Mass.

Friday Evening, Nov. 29, 1946—8:00 P. M.

Massachusetts "CRANBERRY QUEEN"

Will be Chosen and Crowned

New England's Favorite Band

"NAT" AND ART PERRY (in person)

Other Headline Entertainers

\$25.00 Door Prize

\$25.00 Cranberry Guessing Contest

Admission \$1.00, Tax .20—total \$1.20



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KILLS STALKS-SEEDS-ROOTS

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HAYDEN SEPARATOR MANUFACTURING CO.

E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

in spite of some reports that both co-ops were venturing far out of their original fields.

Wisconsin's were opened the first week in October by ACE at \$8 a quarter, \$32 a bbl., with a few extra fancies bringing \$8.25. Wisconsin's crop was quickly disposed of.

The demand for canned sauce was stated at NCA headquarters on October 31 to be "terrific". It was said co-op could dispose of 7,000,000 cases if that quantity of cranberries could be obtained over the hoped-for pack of 4,000,000 cases. The statement was continued that sauce has disappeared "like hot-cakes," as fast as it could be placed in the hands of retailers. It was felt the plentiful supply of turkeys, plenty of chicken and consumer demand for cranberry sauce with other meats, and in various ways built up, was paying dividends.

Canning has for some years past been increasingly important. It is recognized that the pack of independent processors has been a very major factor in the crop disposal all season. This pack will bulk large this year.

All season there has been a feverish intensity of demand for cranberries, with resultant constant upward pressure upon the price level. Early Blacks by the first of October were in some instances being sold for as high as \$8.00 a quarter. Prices for canning stock rose steadily, well in October.

Sweden Library Requests Copy of Cranberries

A request for information concerning CRANBERRIES Magazine has come in from one more foreign country, Sweden. The request is from the Library of the Agricultural College of Sweden, Uppsala.

The Crop

(Continued from Page 5)

Bog at East Wareham, where on 12½ acres production was 1250 bbls. 100 to the acre on the nose.

¶Cape County Up — Barnstable County came in with larger production. While there seems no way of getting exact figures on Cape proper harvest, best opinion is that about 75,000 bbls. were picked east of the Canal.

¶Most Beautiful Fall Ever—As to weather conditions nobody can remember anything like it before. Day after day of sunshine from Labor Day on. Southeastern Massachusetts enjoyed a second summer in the fall. October temperatures for Boston were the highest in fifteen years, the rainfall was the least in 22. Temperatures were around the 80s for the last two days of the month. September rainfall recorded at State Bog had been but 1.10 inches and October only 1.24. Hours of sunshine were oppo-

sitely high. To the end of September there had been a total of 2087 hours, 26 minutes since January 1.

Average amount of sunshine hours to end of October in any year is 2282 hours.

Amount of sunshine hours to the end of October, 1946 is 2437 hours and 1 minute.

Actual sunshine hours for October was 250 hours, 49 minutes.

¶Helped '47 Prospect — On the last day of October, Dr. Franklin said the crop prospects for 1947, speaking from the viewpoint of sunshine, were definitely better than those of a year ago for the 1946 production.

¶Poor Bud Showing? — Looking at the situation from another angle, Dr. Bergman who has been observing a number of bogs for fall buds, said the prospect definitely did not look good, judging from the few bogs he had visited. In fact, in all his experience he said he had never seen such poor bud formation as far as his observations had extended. He said the set on few bogs was better than 50 percent and with many under that. It was his impression that the count should run 90 or better to give a good prospect. Usually there is more than enough formation in Massachusetts to give adequate promise.

He said it appeared to him this poor bud formation may be due to tip worm damage, as there was a

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Announcement to Growers

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The Market For Cranberries

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NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Tel. N. B. 5-7473

THE CAPE COD COMPANY

PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

Tel. Plymouth 123

heavy infestation this year:

¶**Water Lower**—With this two-months' spell of very dry weather, streams, reservoirs and ponds were definitely lowering. There appeared to be no apprehension on the part of growers however, regarding winter flooding water, at least up to the first of November.

WISCONSIN

¶**Crop Bigger**—At end of season Vernon Goldsworthy was feeling the crop may have exceeded Government estimate of 128,000 barrels and have been upped toward 140,000.

¶**1947 Bud**—For the first time in several years, Goldsworthy was not cheerful about the look of terminal bud for the crop of 1947. He said the bud did not look good to him.

WEST COAST

¶**Estimate About Right**—With harvesting finishing about the first of November the prospects were that Government estimates would be approximately met. There was apparently an underrun in the Grayland district, but there were overruns at both Long Beach area and at Bandon in Southern Oregon. The belief, however, was that these variations would just about offset each other, leaving the total as anticipated. There was less labor shortage than in the recent war years. An eight-day spell of rain did cause a delay, but otherwise the harvest went generally in satisfactory fashion.

NEW JERSEY

It has been an unusual autumn, with almost no frosts cold enough to damage the berries. On the nights of October 13 and 14 the temperatures went down to 22 and 24 degrees respectively, but only late hardier varieties remained unpicked so that damage was extremely slight, if any. There have been no killing frosts at all on the uplands so that very tender crops such as beans and peppers are still being picked in backyard gardens at least.

October has been very dry with

only 1.09 inches of rain, or 2.37 inches below normal. If there had been more frosts this lack of rain would have been felt a good deal more than it has been.

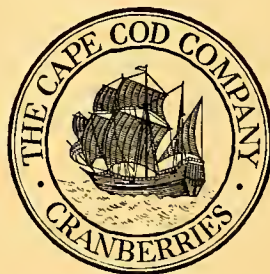
The average mean temperature was 55.7 degrees, which is 2.2 degrees above normal. With this warm, dry weather harvesting conditions were almost ideal. This, combined with the fact that labor is somewhat easier, found almost all of the crop off by mid-October and with the exception of floaters

all of the crop was off the bogs by the end of the month.

Even though the crop estimate was increased to 77,000 barrels, many growers are still of the opinion that New Jersey is under-rated and will go at least to 80,000 barrels or slightly better. Whether it does or not, there have been no "kicks" about prices or demand. The prices might even give a little stimulation to the industry here, although it is hoped this will be productive rather than speculative.

CRANBERRIES

Packed for



PLYMOUTH - MASSACHUSETTS

by



NEW BEDFORD - MASSACHUSETTS

Government Oct. 14 Release

Massachusetts Cranberry Crop 550,000 Barrels

With Early Blacks largely harvested conditions on October 1 indicated a 1946 cranberry crop in Massachusetts totaling 550,000 barrels. This total compares with 535,000 barrels the August estimate, 478,000 barrels harvested in 1945 and 409,700 barrels the ten year average production. On some bogs somewhat larger crops are being harvested than expected prior to harvest. Under favorable weather conditions the harvest progressed satisfactorily during September, and little or no damage from frost was incurred. On most bogs berries are medium in size although large berries are reported in some instances. Fruit worm damage was very light again this year, quality and keeping prospects are generally reported as good. Crops on dry bogs were better than usual this season.

New Jersey 77,000

The New Jersey crop is now estimated at 77,000 barrels—57 percent more than the short crop of last year, but 12 percent below average. Many bogs are showing a heavier production than estimated earlier in the season. Harvest was well along by October 1 and should be completed by mid-October. Berries are of good quality and of medium to large size with a much lower than usual percentage of small sizes.

Wisconsin 128,000

Wisconsin cranberry production estimated at 128,000 barrels is the largest of record and compares with 82,000 barrels in 1945 and the average of 97,000 barrels. The crop is being harvested under favorable weather conditions. Berries are of good quality.

ADVERTISING OF CRANBERRIES

National Cranberry Association and American Cranberry Exchange are carrying on the good work of advertising cranberries to the con-

suming public. This advertising is beginning to hit its postwar stride.

"Independent" advertising is helping to swell the amount of space this fall used to develop the buying of cranberries. Two of these noted recently have been: "Conway's Whole Berry Cranberry Sauce" and "Vine Ripened Cranberries", direct to the consumer from Paradise Meadow Bogs of Inland Cranberry Company, Inc., Attleboro, Mass.

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Distributor of Cape Cod Cranberries

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GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE

Oregon cranberry production, estimated at 13,900 barrels, is the largest of record, and compares with 11,400 barrels last season and the average of 8,060 barrels. Harvest had become general by October 1. The greater part of the crop is expected to move to processors again this season.

SUE A. PITMAN GUEST OF MASS. COMMISSIONER IN BROADCAST

Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture Frederick E. Cole broadcast from Station WNAC, Boston, October 7th with Sue A.

Pitman, New England Cranberry Sales Company as guest, using cranberries as his topic. Commissioner Cole sketched the history of cranberries from 1620, said they were used by the Indians before that and beyond a doubt were growing when Columbus discovered America. "Cranberries", he said, "are deeply steeped in American history and tradition and can truly be called the oldest fruit in America."

Miss Pitman, in a dialogue, emphasized the women's side of the industry. She said not only were women home canning and preserving, but were helping in the grow-

ers' packing houses, and "cranberry wives" were just as proud of cranberries as were their husbands. "Cranberry bogs, like children, are a family responsibility and, like children, they sometimes mean personal sacrifices, especially in the fall." She told how to select the best fresh berries, "good color with luster—not dull, and dry, hard, firm berries and not too big."

In concluding, Mr. Cole said cranberry growers had taken a decided step forward in initiating a survey of the industry. He said the State Department of Agriculture has been delegated by the Legislature to handle and analyze the results, which will have as its purpose an up-to-the-minute check-up on current conditions. Emphasis in particular will be placed upon trends, he said, so that growers can look into the post-war period with a much closer knowledge of their business, including the number of acres by varieties, the all-important amount of water protection, and marketing trends. In this survey he said the state would work very closely with official representatives of the growers.

PICKERS IN MASS.

Mechanical cranberry pickers did not play a very important part in the harvesting of the crop in Massachusetts, although pickers were at work, perhaps casting before them the shadow of coming harvests. A few were picked by the Crandon-Leonard machine, demon-

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This well-known label reaches every corner of the United States, with national distribution. Clifton's Cranberry Sauce is different from any other—has richer flavor and greater appeal to the consumer.



Membership in the financially sound and aggressive forty year old 100 per cent cooperative, the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, assured the growers not only these benefits, but many more.

1. **National** distribution of all his berries suitable for the fresh fruit market under the world-famous "**Eatmor**" label, thus assuring the grower the highest possible price for his **quality** fruit and assuring the grower who has the **highest quality** fruit a **price differential** to which he is entitled.

2. Not **one**, but **three** outlets for all his processing berries, thus guarding the grower against any disaster.

3. Maximum competent service for all growers' cultural and practical problems in growing, harvesting and marketing of his crop, which is obtainable through no other organization in Wisconsin except through membership in the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company.

4. The purchase of all growers' supplies at the lowest possible cost and at a price that is much less than the grower can obtain his supplies anywhere else.

5. Availability of special services such as income tax reports, vine inspections, laying out and developing of new or old marshes, information on pumps, spraying programs, and many other specialized services available only through membership in the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company.

One member *one* vote, which is the same principle as that on which the Constitution of the United States is founded and which has so successfully governed the United States ever since it was founded—absolute equality to all growers, whether large or small—no favoritism to any grower, no matter what volume of production.

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

strated at the State Bog at the Cape Association annual meeting, some by George Pass (also demonstrated at meeting) who developed the machine in conjunction with New England Cranberry Sales Company; by Antone Lenari, Manomet, and possibly others.

These were the new pickers, while on several bogs the old Torgeson-Matthews machines, developed at the time of the First World War, harvested some berries, as they have every year. E. D. Atwood, Paul N. Thompson, Russell A. Trufant (self-remodeled Matthews), were among those using these machines and have found them still worth using.

Mr. Pass has continued developing his picker, while Mr. Crandon said he had found there was definitely room for improvement in his, and on November first started to work on major changes. "I'm going to keep on trying", he said. "It's fun, and a picker will eventually come out. If I don't get it, somebody else will."

NCA "OPEN HOUSE"

National Cranberry Association held two "Open Houses", Oct. 12 at Onset and Oct. 26 at Hanson—remarkable for the interest in cranberry processing shown by growers and the general public. At Onset there were approximately 1800 visitors, while at the main plant there were approximately 3,000. Refreshments, featuring cranberry products, were served at both.

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BRECK'S

85 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Chaney Host To Wisconsin Sales Company

The largest attendance ever, 150, was present at the annual fall meeting of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, Thursday, October

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933

Of CRANBERRIES, the National Cranberry Magazine, published monthly at Wareham, Massachusetts, for September 1946.

State of Massachusetts,
County of Plymouth, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Clarence J. Hall, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of CRANBERRIES, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management of the aforesaid publication for the date of the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—Clarence J. Hall, Wareham, Mass. Editor—Clarence J. Hall, Wareham, Mass. Managing Editor—Clarence J. Hall, Wareham, Mass. Business Manager—Clarence J. Hall, Wareham, Mass.

2. That the owner is:

Clarence J. Hall, Wareham, Mass.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

None.

CLARENCE J. HALL.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 27th day of September, 1946.

(Seal) BARTLETT E. CUSHING.
(My commission expires April 15, 1949)



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BUCKNER SPRINKLERS

3, when C. M. Chaney was host at the Witter Hotel, Wisconsin Rapids. The general manager of American Cranberry Exchange paid tribute to the outstanding cooperative spirit, the management and directors of the company.

Wm. F. Huffman, president, was toastmaster for the evening and called upon Theodore W. Brazeau to make presentations to two pioneer members of the company. These were Guy O. Babcock, treasurer of the company and Clark Treat, Millston, one of the original members of the organization.

Depicting Mr. Babcock as "a financial backer who had aided new growers and a man to whom we owe a great debt of gratitude," Mr. Brazeau presented Mr. Babcock, president of Wood County National Bank with a pen and pencil set. Mr. Treat was presented with a similar set in appreciation of his long service and loyalty.

President Huffman then pointed out that women have played just as great a part in the role of the cranberry industry as have men, and presented five pioneer women with corsages and pen and pencil sets. These were Mrs. Robert Rezin, Mrs. Richard Rezin, Mrs. J. J. Emmerick, Mrs. Fred Huffman, and Mrs. Russell Case, the latter two being honored in absence.

Milo K. Swanton, of the Wisconsin state department of agriculture and markets pointed to Wis-

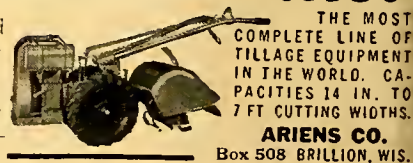
consin Sales as a "genuine and typical cooperative." He said "You are leaders in your field, with an outstanding organization. By working together, you are marketing your product and not dumping it on the market.

"We are going to move forward in organized agriculture. It is through organizations like the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company that this future can be attained. Cooperatives require finance, management and, above all, loyalty. You are to be congratulated for your loyalty, your fine management and leaders."

Mr. Swanton traced the growth of the cooperative movement in Wisconsin and placed the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales, which was organized in 1906, as a pioneer in the entire cooperative field. He pointed out that these are trying times for cooperatives, and said many can't see the need for organized agriculture now. He expressed his opinion, however, that soon the groups that remain together through loyalty will benefit.

C. A. Jaspersen of Port Edwards
(Continued on Page 24)

ARIENS-Tiller



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Pemberton, New Jersey

THANKSGIVING, 1946 SECOND LARGEST CROP—TOP PRICES

THANKSGIVING, 1946, is an occasion for which the cranberry grower can be thankful, for at least two major reasons. The industry has harvested its second largest crop. This is being sold at the highest prices ever—so high, in fact, that never before has a cranberry harvest brought such a total return. Every grower is, of course, well aware of this. There "never before was a year like this".

This has been an exceptional year. The same set of circumstances contributing to make it so can hardly happen again. There had been a market hungry for cranberries, just as the market has been hungry since the lean days of the war for many things. This has applied to fresh berries and to canned, with retail shelves throughout the country aching in their emptiness to be replenished. This strong demand for cranberries brought about, within the industry itself, the keenest competition for the growers' fruit. Large as the crop was, there was always the fear in the mind of each buyer or distributor that he would not get enough to supply his wants. There was, for the first time, the competition of two national co-operatives, each handling both fresh and processed berries, although ACE remained mostly within its original field, fresh fruit, and NCA within its original field as Cranberry Cannery. What this situation will develop into another year is not yet written. Everybody apparently wanted to return the top net to the grower whose fruit he handled, with an eye looking beyond to next year's production and the immediate years thereafter. Possibly not enough thought, in this "mad" scramble for berries this year, was given to the market and its future reaction.

For it is, after all, the market of next and the coming years which will tell the story of the continued success of cranberry growing. Barring the unforeseen, there will be larger crops than those of the past. New acreage is being put in, most growers have had sufficient success to justify expansion, or at least maintaining their bogs as good as they are now, with improvement the goal of many. Increasingly better bogs would seem to be in the horoscope. Having the financial means to keep bogs up or to improve, the war period now going into the past, presumably more labor to be

available, more and improved mechanical equipment, more and improved insecticides, fertilizers, a constant gain in knowledge—all mean sizeable crops.

One aim in which all cranberry growers can unite is in keeping and increasing the public demand for cranberries in any form. If we are to have bigger crops there must be maintained a big market demand.

MOST growers can feel themselves good citizens this year—if good citizenship may be measured by contribution to the purse of Uncle Sam. Really, the Government can say to the industry, "Well done, Little Man", when the cranberry income taxes come in.

Cranberry Sales

(Continued from Page 22)

showed and explained two reels of colored motion pictures, these showing day-by-day operations at the Whittsley Marsh, Cranmoor. There were close-up views of sections from early spring through to post-harvest raking, including manual and mechanical operations. It was declared to be one of the outstanding films of the industry.

President Huffman introduced the many new members, who have joined since July 1.

Jack O'Brien, representing Stokely Foods, Inc., which has recently joined with Wisconsin Cranberry Sales to produce cranberry sauce, commented upon the cooperation of members and of excellent canning stock which had reached the factory. He said he believed, with the fine Wisconsin crop, the Stokely Sauce would go to the front in the processed cranberry field.

On the banquet menu was turkey with trimmings including cranberries, home-cooked in whole sauce and the new strained sauce by Stokely made from berries of

the company members this season in the company plant at Horicon. Each member was presented with a can of the sauce by the Stokely

company. The group at the banquet was entertained by vocal and musical selections by the Swiss Frannjelder family.

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Cape Cod Cranberries

WAREHAM, MASS.

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This is the time of year we pause to offer thankfulness for our American blessings—for the past, with its rich heritage of freedom and opportunity.....for the future with its promise of better things.

To our many loyal growers who continued to favor us with their patronage this year, and to the new growers supplying us, we are appreciative and thankful.

MIN-OT FOOD PACKERS, INC.

BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY

Represented by

BEATON'S DISTRIBUTING AGENCY

"A Stable Cranberry Market Depends on Fresh Fruit Prices"

says Bernard Brazeau, who operates the Central Cranberry Company, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

"THE American Cranberry Exchange's operating theory is a practical one — that the cranberry grower's returns depend primarily on the price of fresh berries, and that as long as growers control the fresh fruit there will be a stable industry.

"The Exchange is in a position to analyze the prospective market and judge the amount of each year's crop which could be advantageously processed. Such analysis is necessary. When too much of a crop is processed it must be held over from one year to the next. This means a depressed market the following year.

"Because the Exchange has no holdings in processing machinery it can make such decisions objectively. It can make its decisions with only the grower's interest in mind.

"For almost 40 years, through good times and bad times, the Exchange and its affiliated State companies have



followed these principles. The results have been gratifying. When the Exchange was formed in 1907, the net f.o.b. price for cranberries sold through the Exchange was \$6.70. For the last ten years it has averaged about \$15.00. The average return for the past three years has been well over \$20.00.

"Long experience in co-operation has proved that the **one-member, one vote** type organization is basically sound. Through it the big and little grower alike share the Exchange's benefits and control.

"This **one man, one vote** set-up means we members have equal voices in election of the directors, who set policies. The members thus truly control the organization and can be sure its primary interest is that of the grower.

"I think the Exchange's history and present operations prove it is well suited to serve the cranberry grower's best interests. That is why I am a member."

AMERICAN CRANBERRY EXCHANGE

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE



To all of the
Cranberry Industry
**MERRY
CHRISTMAS**



Design adapted from ancient lithograph, published in 1839, showing "Northern View of Southern Part of Wareham Village."

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NEW JERSEY
WISCONSIN
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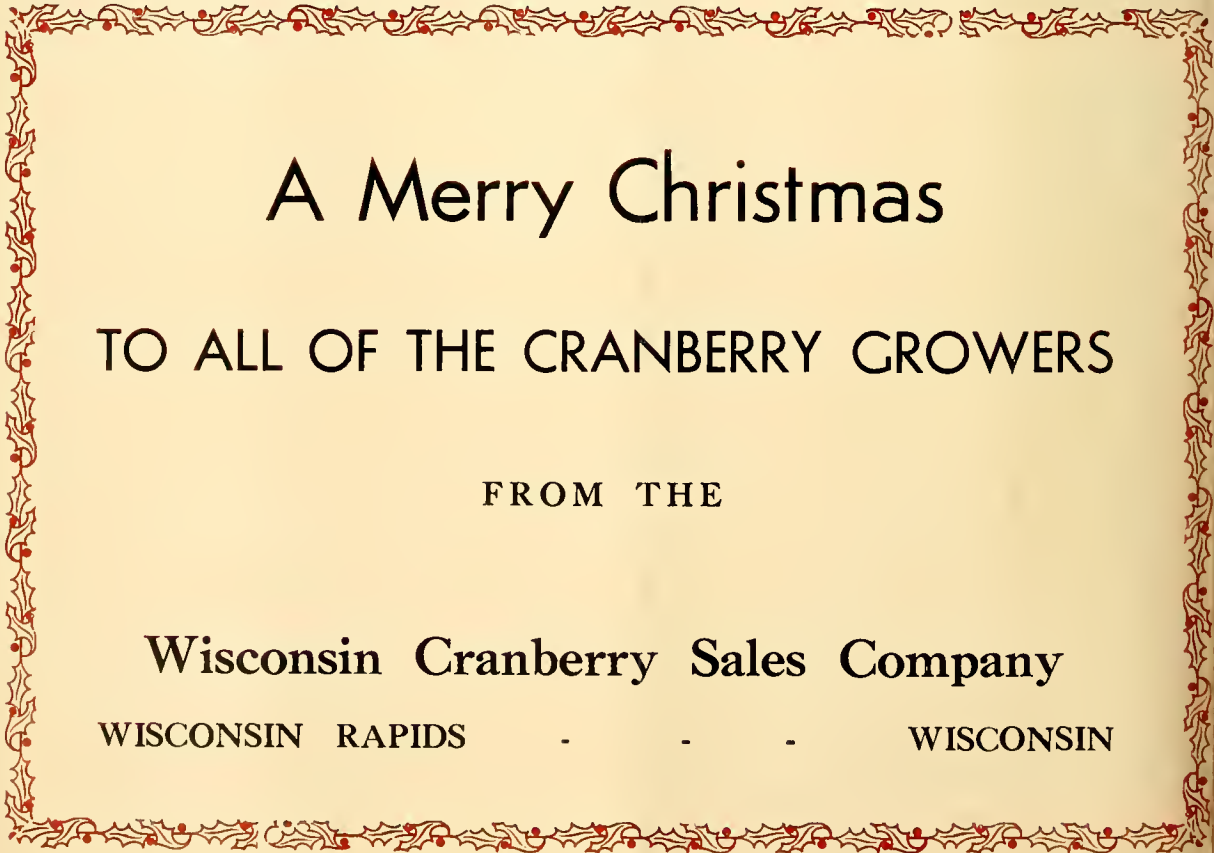
Experience - - -

Prerequisites for a superior Cooperative, especially in the Cranberry industry, are high purpose, unexcelled facilities, and a long background of quality experience.

Growers Cranberry Company possesses all three. 52 years of cumulative experience is invaluable to its members. If you are not a member, why not join us? You'll be well rewarded in every way.

GROWERS CRANBERRY COMPANY, INC.

PEMBERTON, NEW JERSEY



A Merry Christmas

TO ALL OF THE CRANBERRY GROWERS

FROM THE

Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company

WISCONSIN RAPIDS

- - -

WISCONSIN



*To each of you,
from each of us,
all the warm wishes
of a joyous Yuletide Season.*

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Plymouth County Commodity Committee Outlines Plans for 1947

Russell Makepeace, Chairman of Meeting Called by County Agent Beattie.

Plymouth County Cranberry Commodity Committee, Russell Makepeace, chairman, met at Massachusetts Cranberry Experiment Station, East Wareham, November 18th and made plans for the coming winter and spring activities. These were chiefly concerned with county club meetings and especially as related to activities of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' association and of how all meetings could be worked out to the best advantage of growers as a whole.

County Agent J. Richard Beattie called the session and planned the program from the discussion and decisions made by the group. Members of the committee are: Makepeace, chairman, Melville C. Beaton, Raymond Morse, George Short, George Crowell, Harrison F. Goddard, Kenneth G. Garside, Dr. H. J. Franklin, Joseph Kelley, Dr. Fred Chandler, Dr. Chester Cross, C. D. Hammond, Sr., Orrin Colley, Ferris Waite, Beattie and J. T. Brown, director Plymouth County Extension Service. The program as now outlined follows:

OBJECTIVES:

1. Continue an educational campaign to combat the Cranberry Root Grub.
2. Special attention to labor-saving techniques or methods.
3. Assist with the revision of the insect control chart.
4. Assist with the revision of the weed control chart.
5. Utilize the insect reminder card system to a greater extent.
6. Strive to keep growers informed of timely information as it applies to their enterprise.

METHODS:

1. Call a meeting of the Cranberry Root Grub committee in December to outline plans for continuing this special project. (Plan of procedure to be outlined after committee meeting).
2. Growers to be asked to cooperate in informing county agent of some of their labor-saving methods in order that colored

slides can be taken of some of their interesting techniques for visual aid purposes.

3. Arrange a panel discussion on this subject of labor-saving methods or techniques for one of the winter club meetings.
4. Work closely with the Cranberry Experiment Station in order to learn of insect development at critical periods in order to further supplement the revised spray chart.
5. Assist in arranging of a winter series of monthly educational meetings sponsored by the Cranberry Clubs.
6. Schedule a talk at the winter cranberry meetings pertaining to greater harmony between the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association and the Cranberry Clubs in order that growers will have a better understanding of the functions of each.
7. Hold special cranberry committee meetings to revise the insect and weed control charts.
8. Arrange cranberry field meetings in cooperation with the Experiment Station to acquaint growers with the identification of insects and the proper control measures.

Tentative Plan for Afternoon Winter Meetings, 1947

Subject matter suggested by the Plymouth County Cranberry Committee.

1st Meetings

Tuesday, Jan. 28, Rochester.

Thursday, Jan. 30, Plymouth.

"Cranberry Culture in New Jersey"—Prof. R. B. Wilcox, Associate Pathologist, Cranberry and Blueberry Experiment Station, Pemberton, N. J.

"Results of the Water Study, 1946"—Dr. H. J. Bergman, Cranberry Experiment Station, East Wareham.

"Coordinating the Objectives of the Cranberry Clubs and the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association"—George Short, President of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association—J. T. Brown, Director, Plymouth County Extension Service.

2nd Meetings

Tuesday, Feb. 25, Rochester.

Thursday, Feb. 27, Plymouth.

"Discussion of the Results of the First Year of the Cranberry Root Grub Campaign"—J. Richard Beattie, County Agent.

Panel Discussion on Labor-saving Techniques:

Members of the Panel—Rochester
Frank Butler, Wareham—Use of Heavy Equipment.

George Crowell, Plymouth—Sanding Methods.

Robert Peirce, Wareham—Fertilizer Practices.

Joseph Kelley, Wareham—Timely Tips for the Spring Season.

Members of the Panel—Plymouth
Carl Urann, Wareham—Use of Heavy Equipment.

George Briggs, Plymouth—Sanding Methods.

Ellis D. Atwood, Carver—Fertilizer Practices.

Joseph Kelley, Wareham—Timely Topics for the Spring Season.

"Fundamentals of Soil and Fertilizers in Relation to Plant Growth"—Dr. Frederick B. Chandler, Cranberry Experiment Station East Wareham.

3rd Meetings

Tuesday, March 25, Rochester.

Thursday, March 27, Plymouth.

"The Function of the Cranberry Experiment Station and the 1947 Insect Chart"—Dr. H. J. Franklin Cranberry Experiment Station East Wareham.

"Airplane Dusting and Spraying"—Illustrated talk by Russell Makepeace, Wareham.

"Round-up of Weed Control Information"—Dr. Chester Cross Cranberry Experiment Station Wareham.

Field Meetings

May:

Topic—Demonstrations on the control of Cranberry Root Grub plus Use of Labor-saving Equipment.

June:

Topic—Gypsy Moth, Fireworm and minor insects control.

July:

Topic—Fruitworm development identification and control measures

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of December, 1946—Vol. 11, No. 8

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Estimate Is Made That 65 Per Cent. of the Crop Was Processed

Monthly broadcast, stations VHBH, New Bedford, and WOCB, Cape Cod, by M. L. Urann, president NCA, on the closing day of November was an interview by Mr. Urann of Charles L. Jewis, Wisconsin, Isaac Harrison, New Jersey, and Russell Makepeace, Massachusetts. The program originated from NCA office at Hanson, where an executive committee meeting was being held.

A salient point made by Russell Makepeace was that 65 per cent of the 1946 crop had been processed, leaving only the 35 as placed on the fresh market. Mr. Urann announced most of the portion of the NCA crop which had been sold fresh had been through the Makepeace office, and Russell Makepeace said that while fresh sales had been brisk at the start and most of the season, there had developed at the end lowered demand because of the high price of fresh fruit, scarcity of sugar, and because of warm weather over most of the country during the marketing season. H. Gordon Mann, sales manager, said most of the Ocean Spray sauce was being cleaned out of retail markets across the country except in New England and New York state. Prior to this Urann announced an increase in cost of Ocean Spray from the \$2.25 at which it had sold last season to \$2.45 a case, effective immediately, reasons given being higher cost of sugar and a rise in tin, to come in January. The rise would result in increased cost to consumer of approximately 10 cents a can, he said.

Mr. Harrison said New Jersey had contributed a larger proportion of its crop to NCA than either Massachusetts or Wisconsin and believed Jersey growers had dis-

posed of more of the total crop through NCA than the state ever had before. Because of light color of many berries in Jersey, tending to lessen demand as fresh fruit, he said canning was of special value to his state and that Jersey could expand because of canning.

Mr. Lewis, speaking as a Wisconsin grower, but only for himself, declared he was very pleased with the first season of NCA, although he regretted the fact a merger with ACE had not been possible. He was especially pleased by the fact he had been able to market his fruit just as fast as he could get it cleaned. "Prices, however, are out of balance this year. I hope newcomers will not be misled by these prices, as when they lower, costs of production will not lower with them."

As especially important on the broadcast, Mr. Urann brought out NCA has prepared a new 12-ounce cellophane pack of fresh berries, designed to serve four persons. This might meet less resistance than a full pound because of present high prices, and be bought more often by the housewife.

Crop Disposal

A record clean-up of the second largest crop on record and at the highest prices on record was accomplished with the crop of 1946. November 14th Government crop report placed total production at 833,100, a yield approaching the "Big Crop" of 1937, 877,300, and well above the previous 812,200 second of 1942.

In this report Massachusetts' production was not raised from 550,000, which was the Government estimate of mid-October, this hav-

ing been increased from former estimate of 515,000, but Wisconsin went to 145,000 and New Jersey to 78,000.

Notwithstanding this production, disposition of the crop into the markets was a remarkably rapid one. New England Cranberry Sales company made its last shipment the day before Thanksgiving, Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company's final carload shipment was on November 2nd, but a large majority of growers had shipped before November 1. Beaton's Distributing Agency was cleaned up by mid-November. Processed berries moved out.

Although prices remained high, the keen edge of demand dulled toward the end and more berries were sold at the \$9.25 figure for Lates than for \$9.50, the opening price for Lates. Scarcity of sugar, warm weather, and the fact that cranberries were selling so high was causing resistance. In a bulletin to members C. M. Chaney said: "Processed prices from the beginning of the season followed the upward trend of the fresh market and we have had a demand for all berries not suitable for the fresh market at very satisfactory prices. However, the fresh fruit market had led the procession from the beginning in the setting and establishing of prices."

The industry this year utilized both methods of crop disposal to provide record income to growers. The estimate has been made by A. D. Benson, NECSCO, that figuring at \$30 a barrel Massachusetts growers received about \$16,000,000.

Using the same basis, all growers received around \$25,000,000. Final checked figures will leave a peak for future years to shoot at.

Beaton Company Packing House Recognized for Efficiency

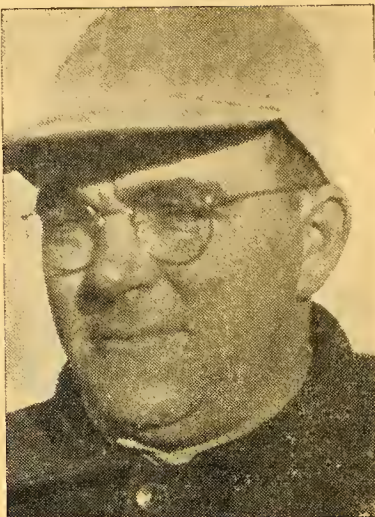
"Gibby" Beaton, Who Managed Handling of Large Pack at Wareham This Fall, Tells His Conception of Well-Planned Structure and Operation.

Recognized as one of the most efficiently designed and constructed in the industry, the huge packing house of Beaton's Distributing Agency at South Wareham, Massachusetts, this fall handled between 35 and 40 thousand barrels. These berries were the production of the J. J. Beaton Co., and a part of that of grower members of the agency. In this packing house, which probably has greater area on a single floor than any other, this fall's big crop was screened and packed in both quarters and cellophane by about mid-November. Capacity is approximately 700 barrels a day.

The building is the form of a great "H", as shown in the air view (page 13). The main building or the crossbarns, the "H", is 120 ft. long, 70 ft. deep. The "up-right" near the track is 204x40, and the western one is 204x70 feet. Berries from the fields are brought in by trucks which are driven directly into the western cross section. The finished packaged berries, cellophane or in boxes, are taken to market by trucks or directly by rail, the building being on a spur of the main Cape line of New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Berries for processing are sent over the road in great vans to Minot Food Packers, Inc., at Bridgeton, New Jersey.

The packing house was built in 1942 and replaces eight screenhouses formerly operated at various bogs owned by the Beaton Company. Berries formerly going to these out-dated packing houses, plus the greater part of the crops of member-growers of the Agency, were all handled in this one plant this fall with efficient ease.

In direct charge of the packing house is Gilbert T. Beaton. With



"GIBBY" BEATON

the efficiency of this giant of a packing house generally recognized, "Gibby" Beaton, at a cranberry club meeting panel discussion some months ago, was asked to give a brief talk upon efficiency in screenhouse design and operation. His discussion was concerned with what a modern packing house should be and how it should be operated, in his opinion. The Beaton packing house falls entirely within this conception, with one or two minor exceptions. This conception of Beaton's, in his own words, follows:

What a Screenhouse Should Be

The grower of cranberries, when he is considering a new packing house, should first consider the location. This should preferably be on high ground with good drainage. The roads leading to the packing house should be of good quality, wide and hard, as so many of the berries are now shipped by heavy trucks.

If the grower has several bogs located in different areas, it would be advantageous to build his packing house on a railway siding, thus enabling him to load his berries directly from the packing room into the freight car.

The building should have one main floor and a second floor, the latter for shipping containers only. It should be built to maintain a

constant temperature.

The main floor should have large area to receive trucks coming from the fields so that their load of berries may be taken and stored directly from the trucks. The storage area should be lighted by electricity and not by windows, for windows allow the sun to heat the interior of the building. The berries directly in sun shining through a window may become scalded. This storage area should have ventilating system to remove the heat of the berries from the building.

The screening room of the packing house should be well lighted and have arrangements for ventilating and heating. A screening room that is too hot is just as detrimental to efficient work as one that is too cold.

The packing house should be equipped with automatic filling machines so that every box will have an accurate amount of berries. The boxes that the berries are to be packed in should be fed down from the second floor so that they will come easily to the hands of the man who is working at the packing machine. After the berries have been packed, there should be automatic gravity conveyors to take the berries away from the headers for shipment.

If there is to be a cellophane packing room in the building, it should be located so that the berries coming from the screening room can be switched from the automatic packing machine onto moving belt to take them to the top of the cellophane packing machine where they are weighed and dropped into the cellophane bag below. There should be enough cellophane equipment to match the screening capacity of the screening room that the berries are being taken from. One Triangle Packing Machine should pack from 35 to 400 boxes containing 24 one pound bags each.

There are two more requirements for an up-to-date packing house that I consider essential. First, the rest rooms should be of sufficient size to very readily accommodate during the ten-minute

rest periods required by state (Massachusetts) law, the number of workers that are employed in the packing house. Second, a communication system to enable the different departments to get in touch with one another as the need arises.

We will now take these "golden nuggets", as I have heard them called this fall, and follow them through their different maneuvers until they finally end in their different types of containers. As the berries are dumped into the blowers which blow the chaff from them, there is a vibrator on the screen to cause the berries to go down into the blower without pushing them through the screen over which they are held by an accumulation of vines. The berries go from the blowers onto elevator belts which carry them up into the separators. These belts should be wide enough to move very slowly and still have enough capacity so that the berries will be dropped gently into the separators, rather than thrown, as they would be if the elevators moved at a high speed. As the berries bounce over the boards the better fruit will go into the screening room after they have passed over a 14/32 grader.

We will now leave them going on their way into the screening room while we follow the pie and second-grade berries as they move along on their separate belts to another set of separators which are working continuously re-screening these berries for processors. These smaller berries and so-called "seconds" are good canning stock, though they may lack the eye appeal of the larger berries which are on their way to the fresh fruit consumer.

We will now go back and follow the berries as they are on their way into the screening room on the large conveyor belt. These berries are taken from the large belt onto the small moving belt, where women "screeners" give them a final going over, picking out the defective berries or those of insufficient color. The under-colored berries are put on a moving belt to go to the same separators that are handling the pies and seconds.

The first-class fruit leaves the



Showing how packed quarters are rolled down gravity conveyor, through packing house door, across loading platform and directly into freight cars standing on the siding. The car nearest the conveyor has been loaded, except for a pathway left through into the second "double-parked" box car, where man is picking up box from conveyor, ready to stack it for shipment. Foreman "Allie" Westgate is shown beside conveyor, watching boxes as they move along.

screening room and goes into the packing room. It will either go into the automatic filling machine that is filling the $\frac{1}{4}$ bbl. boxes, or it will continue on its way into the cellophane room. The berries as they go into the cellophane packing machine are automatically weighed in one-pound lots in containers which work in sequence with one another, dropping the berries into the cellophane bags. The bags are then heat-sealed in a machine and are finally packed in a pasteboard container which holds 24 one-pound units. This package is then put into a sealing machine which glues both the top and bottom and continues on its way by

conveyor into a freight car.

The ideal temperature for a cranberry storage room is 40 degrees F. The berries will keep better, but will not color at a temperature of 35 degrees, whereas at a temperature of 40 they not only keep well but also color well.

I realize that not all growers handle enough berries to have it pay to remove present packing houses, but I do believe that some insulating material added to the inside of the walls and one or two small fans to blow out the hot air which accumulates in the building from the berries brought in, allowing the cold night air to replace it, will increase the number of

berries shipped, enough to repay the cost. A cellar is a very poor place to store berries.

The addition of a few lengths of light portable conveyor track with a curve or two would give a substantial saving in the labor cost.

I have been trying to convey the fact that the berries, from the time they are put into the blowers until they are packed and in the freight car, are not lifted by manpower except in the process of nailing the lids to the $\frac{1}{4}$ bbl. boxes, and there are no berries left over from the original amount that have to be re-screened or re-handled.

ANNUAL WISCONSIN SALES CO. MEETING DEC. 9

Directors of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company held a meeting November 18th and 19th at which the board went over the business of the recent season, and agreement was reached that this was the most successful season the Sales Co. ever had.

Manager "Del" Hammond has expressed the opinion the "fresh fruit cranberry market was the main factor in the large returns that the canning industry will return to the growers this year. This has always been true, but never so apparent as it has been this year. I hope the growers will realize this and always keep it this way. As it has been in the past, the fresh market set the pace this year and never lost it."

Annual meeting of the Sales Co. is to be held December 9th. There will be a meeting in the morning, with a dinner and dancing, with entertainment, in the evening.

Concerning Oxygen Deficiency—By Dr. Bergman

The following information for the guidance of growers in Massachusetts is offered by Dr. H. F. Bergman:

It is suggested that all Massachusetts growers interested in making determinations of the oxygen content of flooding water on bogs this winter have equipment and solutions ready for use by December 15. The pump and sam-

pling assembly should be tested to be sure that the pump is in good working order and that all connections in the sampling assembly are tight enough to prevent air leakage. See that there is sufficient manganous chloride, NaOH-KI solutions and hydrochloric acid for treating samples after they are taken. Those who do their own titrations should standardize the sodium thiosulfate solution or have it standardized at the State Bog. Any thiosulfate solution that is found to have a standardization value greater than 30 should be thrown away and be replaced by a fresh solution. Any of these solutions needed may be obtained at the State Bog.

Growers are urged particularly to begin taking samples as soon as the ice is thick enough to go out on it. Samples should be taken every 3 or 4 days during clear weather or as long as the oxygen content remains fairly high. In very cloudy weather samples should be taken every second day and every day after a snowfall of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more. It is highly important to watch the oxygen content very closely as soon as it drops to 5 cc. per liter (7.0 p.p.m.) or approaches it. When the oxygen content increases to 5 cc. or more per liter, samples may be taken less often. Samples should be taken from the most deeply flooded areas of a bog and from a bog or bogs where the oxygen content last winter was found to be low at any time. It is better to take frequent samples from a few bogs where the oxygen content has been found previously to reach a low level than to take samples at intervals of 7 to 10 days or more from a larger number of bogs. When the oxygen content drops to between 5 and 6 cc. per liter on a bog where samples are being taken regularly, samples may be taken from other bogs to find out if the oxygen content there also is falling to a level low enough to cause injury. The danger point is placed at 4 cc. per liter. When the water supply permits, the water should be drawn out from under the ice before the oxygen content drops to 4 cc. per liter. When there is not enough water to do this, it is very desir-

able to continue making oxygen determinations every 2 to 3 days until the oxygen content increases to 5 cc. or more per liter, as this will give valuable information as to the effect on yield of a known oxygen deficiency for a known time. Such information is much needed.

The results of work last winter are very encouraging, but it is important that growers be ready to take samples as soon as any snow falls, as the oxygen content at such times is critical. Let us this winter have a continuous record with frequent samples for at least a few bogs.

CAPE ASS'N TO HOLD SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

Directors of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association met at the Massachusetts State Bog November 15th to discuss various matters. Among activities planned was to hold a semi-meeting of the association, this to be either the last week in April or the first week in May. Until the spring meeting called last year and a joint meeting with cranberry clubs the year before the association in recent years had not held its semi-annual gathering, although in years past a meeting was always held early in the season.

CRANBERRIES FEATURED IN NOVEMBER ISSUE OF "INDUSTRY" MAGAZINE

"Cranberries, a \$15,000,000 Massachusetts Enterprise", is the title of a comprehensive article in November "INDUSTRY", monthly publication of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Statler Bldg., Boston, by Miss Ellen Stillman, public relations, NCA. Cover picture of the issue of this "slick" publication was a color photo of worker at Ocean Spray plant pulling lever "releasing 500 lbs. of cranberries into stainless steel cooker". Three other full color pictures illustrated the article, as well as several black and whites. The article was described as the 7th in a series on quality foods manufactured in Massachusetts, and emphasized that canning was an important factor in the 44-billion USA food industry.

Manual Labor Kept To Minimum In Building New Plymouth Bog

Sherman L. Whipple, Jr. Has Given Small, Old Section Third Lease of Life, and Used Most Modern Methods in Building New Units—Oak Mats Used by Gault on Heavy Mud.

An eventual 35-40 acres of cranberry bog, and retirement to the "life of ease" of a cranberry grower is the plan of Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., president of Wiggins' Terminal, Boston, Brookline resident, with summer estate at Chiltonville, Plymouth. It is at Chiltonville, where Mr. Whipple is now building the first of his new bogs, with the intention in later years of making his attractive summer home on Doten Road, his permanent home—and enjoying what he visualizes as a life of less stress and strain and hustle, growing cranberries.

He now has at Forge's Farm, Chiltonville, four acres of renovated bog just coming into really full bearing. With modern, heavy construction equipment, 14 in new acreage is being started.

The Whipples have been summer residents of this Plymouth vicinity since 1910. The late Sherman L. Whipple, prominent attorney, acquired about 1700 acres of property, woodland and farmland, now owned by Sherman Whipple, Jr., and his two sisters, Dorothy W. Fey and Katherine W. Kington.

The present small bog at Forge's farm was built a considerable time ago, and this recent renovation by the present owner is its third lease of life. It was bought from the builder-owner in 1906 by the late Eben Jordan (founder of Jordan-Marsh Company. This small bog had produced some good crops for its original owner, but when Mr. Jordan took it over it had been neglected, and after a short time he also permitted it to lapse into unproductiveness and it became a "wood lot". In 1914 Attorney Whipple conceived the idea of rebuilding it again. Just as it was ready to come into bearing he like-



SHERMAN L. WHIPPLE, JR.

wise lost interest in cranberries and the little bog again reverted to brush.

Rebuilt in 1940

In 1940 Sherman Whipple, Jr., decided to give the piece of swamp another re-birth and has again brought it to a state of production. Scarcity of labor and materials during the war prevented him from getting it into the real first-class shape desired, but it is now getting its first chance to produce since the days of its original owner. In 1945 about 250 barrels were picked.

The small piece and the new bog are under the supervision of John Halunen, formerly of Carver and now of Plymouth. Rebuilding of the bog was done by the late Paul Penti, Carver bog builder.

The new sections of 14 acres in two parcels are being made from virgin land. This was thick maple swamp, with big trees, and much of it with a deep mud bottom—an exceedingly heavy construction job. The construction was another instance of modern equipment, gas shovels, crane, bulldozers, heavy trucks. This "roughing in" work was done last spring by the E. T. Gault Construction Company, Wareham, although Thomas Bros.

of Middleboro had also built a dike. The trees had been cut previously and were pulled out by tractor, some blasted out, and all hauled off to the bog edge and then lifted over the dike by a crane. There they have been piled up and will be burned when sufficiently dried. Gault also made roadways and dikes.

Shovel Worked on "Mats"

A part of one of these seven-acre pieces was extremely muddy and shaky going, and the shovel worked on oak mats, three in number, each about 16x6 feet, built by Gault. The equipment rested on two, while the third was moved ahead as the work progressed.

Five men made up the average working crew. These were crane or shovel operator, tractor operator, drivers of a couple of trucks, and a laborer. More were necessary at some stages of the project. The job as a whole, however, was machine done, with manual labor kept to a minimum.

The present four-acre piece is flooded from a small reservoir. The two new pieces will be flooded from Forge's Pond, so called because of the name of an earlier owner. As these pieces are at different levels, it is likely a flooding canal will be built around them so that the water can be put on or taken off either section as desired. There will be two pumps and the water will be put back into the pond for re-use.

Sons Interested in Cranberries

With the work at this stage, the rest of the heavy construction was taken over by the Forge Construction Company, of which Mr. Whipple's son, Paul, is treasurer and the president is Alfred E. Meyer, a nephew of Ralph Hornblower. Paul Whipple and the Forge Construction Company plan to go substantially into the business of bog building and renovation, as soon as enough more equipment can be obtained.

Still another connection between the Whipple family and cranberries is developing through Sherman L. Whipple, 3rd., who a few months ago was discharged from service with the rating of chief boatswain mate, after four years, one month

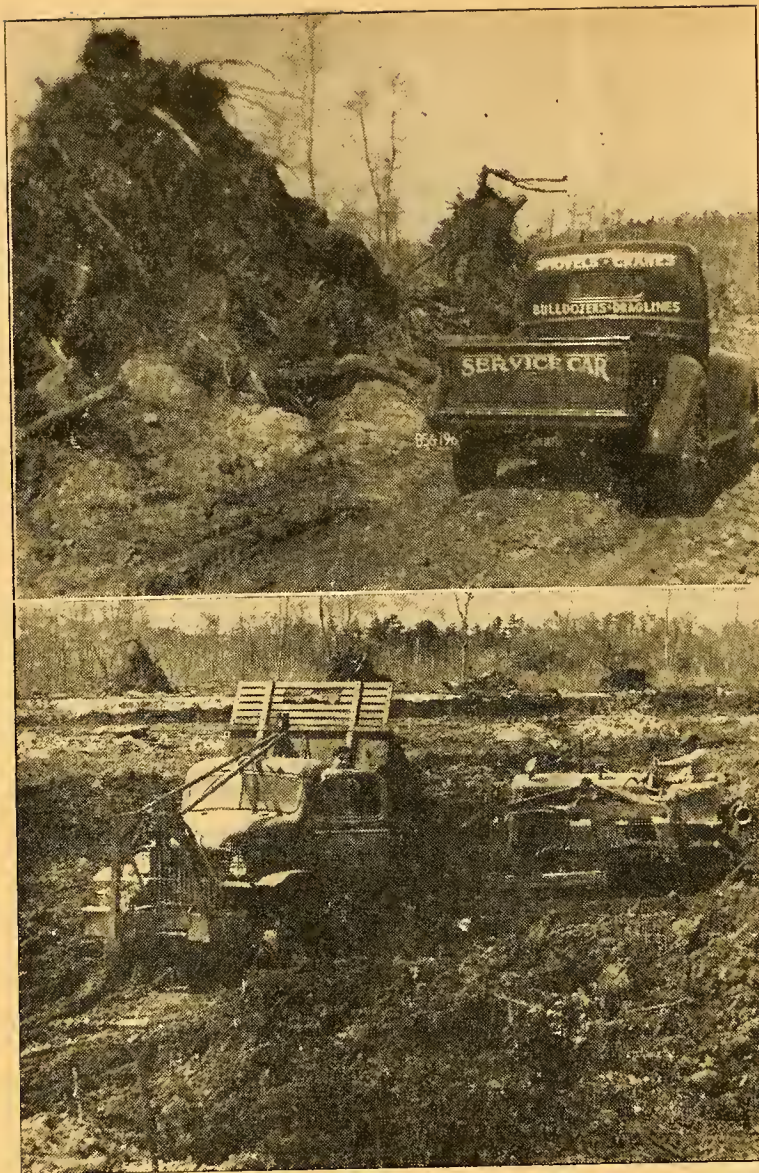
Franklin Bulletin

There is good news for the serious students of cranberry culture—and today many growers are just that—in the expectation that Dr. H. J. Franklin's new bulletin, "Weather and Water Relations as Factors in Cranberry Production" may be published before Christmas. This is Bulletin 433 of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, and might be called a "Companion" publication or further study to "Weather in Cranberry Culture", issued in 1943, a bulletin which has been referred to often by many growers.

It will be a bulletin of 51 pages, with Dr. Neil E. Stevens, the author of a section called "Observations of Flooding Water used in Cranberries". Dr. Stevens also contributed to the previous bulletin. Dr. Franklin in this pamphlet has made additional studies to his "Cranberry Ice" in Bulletin 402 and has brought frost warning formulas up to date.

Another interesting feature of Bulletin 433 is a chart map of five states of Southern New England, which indicate where the water has been found to be alkaline, or not suitable for cranberries. These areas are marked by black triangles. Crosses and circle show where the water is softer and acid, the circles showing this condition in regions outside the present cranberry areas. Notable is the amount of soft water in Southern New Hampshire. Incidentally, Dr. Franklin says other conditions in this region, such as peat and sand, are definitely favorable for cranberry cultivation; in fact, he says it is "great" country for cranberry possibilities.

An order for a portion of this publication bound in the "hard" covers similar to the previous bulletin has been placed by the Cape Cod Cranberry Association for its members.



Top—Service car standing by bog edge shows huge piles of stumps and material removed. Bottom—Truck and tractor work in heavy going.

and 15 days with the U. S. Navy, in three theatres of operation. He attended University of Virginia before the war, and this winter is completing his work for his degree under the GI Bill of Rights. He intends to make writing his career and has conceived the idea that very interesting novels could be written with the cranberry industry as the background, from a point of earliest cranberry history up to and including present modern developments. When first out of service he was doing a series of articles for the Boston Globe which he called "How Joe Feels", and

has already written two novels and about 25 short stories, as yet unpublished, but he has high hopes for his cranberry material.

Wiggins Terminal, at Charlestown, is a marine terminal with storage warehouses, and handles more West Coast lumber than any other in the East. Mr. Whipple, Jr., has been president since 1939. He is an enthusiastic boatman and fisherman and sometimes commutes from his Boston office to Forges Farm at Chiltonville, where he is now going into cranberry growing, for the present, on the part-time basis.

Fruits of 12 of "40 Selections" To Massachusetts

Berries from Hybrids Chosen by Delegation Which Flew to Jersey, Sept. 26, Shipped to Dr. Chandler at East Wareham Experiment Station.

Fruits of 12 seedlings from 12 of the "40 Selections" of man-made crosses of cranberries were sent to Massachusetts in November from the experimental plots at Whitesbog, New Jersey. These were the hybrids upon which the four Massachusetts men, Dr. F. B. Chandler, Joseph L. Kelley, Russell Makepeace and Gilbert T. Beaton, Sept. 26th flew to New Jersey to make the selections and had agreed should be tried out in Massachusetts. The "40 Selections", in turn, had been chosen from approximately 2,000 crosses in this project which has been going on since 1930.

When the Massachusetts men

visited Whitesbog for the day—the trip being made on the suggestion of Dr. George N. Darrow, principal pomologist, USDA—they saw the berries still on the vines. All the plots on the bog set aside at Whitesbog for the experiment were harvested this fall, each plot being one rod square.

Received by Dr. Chandler at the Experiment Station, East Wareham, they were placed in cellophane bags and shown to a number of growers and also shippers to get their reaction as to "eye appeal." They have been given a cup count test and a "weight" cup count test; that is to obtain the specific gravity of each selection or, as it might be put, the "amount of meat" each selection has. Some of the specimens were given storage tests for gross observation.

At NCA laboratory the selections were tested to get the yield of juice, some measure of the color of the juice, acidity of the juice, pectin content, and sugar content.

Some of these selected seedlings will be planted in bogs of Beaton and Makepeace companies, where

other seedlings are already growing on the sections provided for the purpose, and an equable way is to be found for final general distribution of these new varieties throughout the industry for commercial production.

CRANBERRIES, which has already published several articles upon this hybrid program, the fu-



Noel

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President Cape Cod
Cranberry Growers' Ass'n

Season's Greetings

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ture importance of which is possibly not fully realized by the industry, is to be privileged shortly to make public a comprehensive article, probably in two or more chapters, prepared by Dr. F. B. Chandler, H. F. Bain, now of Wisconsin, and Dr. H. F. Bergman and R. B. Wilcox, pathologists, USDA.

Holland Bog Being Restored

The editor of CRANBERRIES has received a most interesting letter from a Holland cranberry grower, W. Zaadnoordijk, who operates "Zaadnoordijk's Cranberry Cultuur" on the Island of Terschelling, which lies on the border of the North Sea. Mr. Zaadnoordijk some months ago became a subscriber to this magazine, and his letter is a reply to one requesting information concerning his cranberry growing in Holland.

Mr. Zaadnoordijk kindly promises an article upon the development of these Dutch bogs, and in the meantime advances a few facts.

His properties in pre-war consisted of 80 acres in vines, of which 65 acres were in regular production and 15 acres of old bog temporarily abandoned, awaiting a chance of renovation.

Terschelling, he writes, "during the five years of German occupation was included in the Westwall fortifications, with rather disastrous results to my business as a cranberry grower. The bogs were included in the prohibited zone and from 1942 until 1945 this not only precluded harvesting, but also put a stop to upkeep, weeding and re-sanding, as well as to winter flooding. No need to say that the general condition of the bogs has suffered seriously. Some ten acres, which were infested by the Germans with land mines are permanently lost, although the mines are supposed to have been removed by a gang of German POWs this spring."

He continues that the night of 15-16 May last brought a sharp frost which destroyed a great percentage of flower-buds, and prospects for the harvest were very

poor, indeed, with not more than 15 per cent of 10-year average production expected.

He adds: "I should like to be allowed to congratulate my fellow-cranberry growers with the great improvement in the general prospects of the cranberry industry on your side of the big pond, and I feel certain that with the services of your experiment stations and co-operation between growers, packers, and those bodies intent on marketing your produce, you will be able to maintain the better conditions which have been ruling for the past few years. Above all, the value of a periodical like CRANBERRIES must be a great asset to all concerned."

NOTE—Dr. H. F. Bergman, in April 1940 issue of CRANBERRIES, told how the American cranberry had been found growing on the island of Terschelling in 1868, the explanation being that in about 1840 a barrel of cranberries had apparently been washed ashore from the cargo of a ship. The bar-

(Continued on Page 17)

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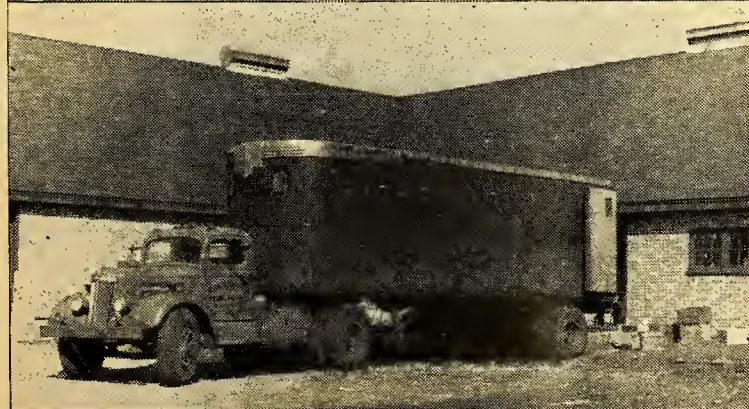
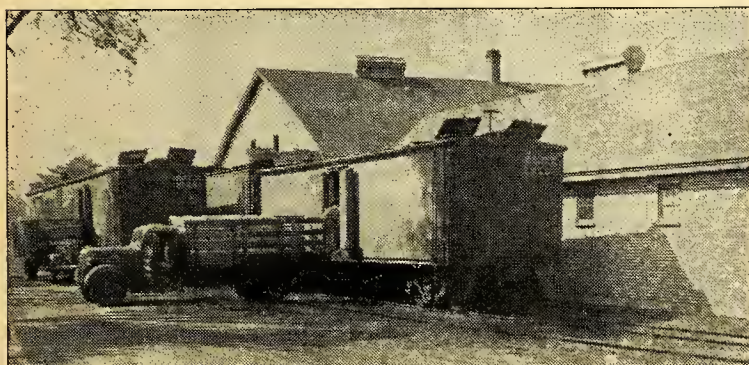
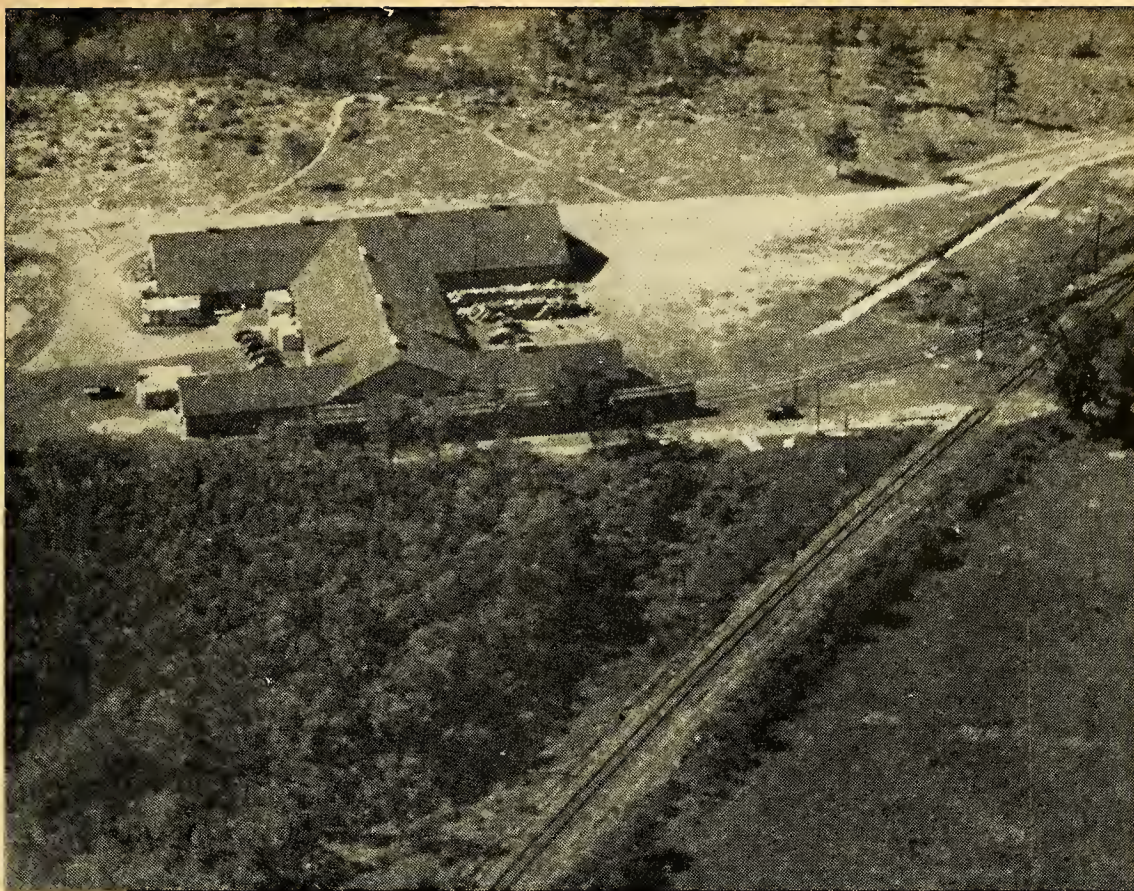
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Pictorial Section

Top—Beaton packing house covers so much area, a picture on the ground scarcely does it justice, but this air view shows to advantage the big "H"-shaped structure and its situation on a spur track of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. (main Cape line in foreground). Four fruit cars can be loaded simultaneously, and four are shown "double parked" along the loading platform. Cars at left are for loading quarters, two at right are in front of cellophane section door. Trucks from the bogs drive in and through the "upper" section of the building, while the good roads and ample parking areas are shown.

Left, top—Trucks of grower-members berries screened elsewhere load into cars on Beaton siding; lower, a big van is loaded with processing fruit to go over the road to Minot Food Packers, Inc., at Bridgeton, New Jersey.

(CRANBERRIES Photos)



S. S. Aquitania, famed passenger luxury liner, took on 850 quarter boxes of holiday cranberries for November 7th sailing, these being the first berries sent to European markets by American Cranberry Exchange since 1938. The boxes of cranberries are shown in the sling, between pier and ship, as they are being swung aboard. Berries were Late Howes grown on Cape Cod.

ACE has since had repeat orders each week, and if there were berries to spare, C. M. Chaney believes shipments could have been continued each week. (Photo by Agricultural Advertising & Research, cooperating with "Cranberry World".)



Barbara Costa was crowned 1946 Cranberry Queen before a capacity audience at the Cranberry Festival at the Town Hall November 29. Inset, Miss Costa has her crown adjusted by Patricia Jefferson, who was last year's Cranberry Queen. In the upper photo are the contestants for the title. Left to right: Sharon Casey (second), Phyllis Bump, Barbara Costa, Marjorie Tatlow (third), Marie St. Germain, Marguerite Klocker, Mildred Ruggles and Eleanor Schiappa.

(Cranberries photos)

Wareham Chooses Its Second Annual Cranberry Queen

"Cranberry Queen" of Massachusetts—at least, Wareham's American Legion Post, No. 220, selection, is Miss Barbara Costa of Wareham, chosen in a popularity contest at Memorial Town Hall, November 29. One thousand people, including many cranberry growers, attended this second annual "Cranberry Festival", sponsored by the Legionnaires and the Auxiliary. Miss Costa was winner in a field of eight.

She is 17, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Costa of Wareham, a senior at Wareham High, where she is taking a commercial course. She is now a part-time em-

ployee of the N. E. Tel. & Tel. company and plans to be a telephone operator. She is a member of the High School Glee club and of the dramatic club affiliated with St. Patrick's church.

Beside the "bejeweled" crown of the queen, which was placed upon her head in a coronation ceremony preceding the grand march by 1946 queen, Miss Patricia Jefferson, she was recipient of a complete wardrobe. This included selection of any gown in a store, choice of a hat, coat, shoes, lingerie, hosiery, pocketbook, and gold wristwatch. As Wareham High's graduating class makes an annual class trip to Washington, she plans to select her outfit for this purpose. "Runner-up" who was Miss Sharon Casey, received a prize of costume jewelry, while all others were awarded pocketbooks with a \$5 bill in each, the latter the gifts of the Legion.

For guessing most accurately the number of cranberries in a container, Joseph Griffin was awarded \$25.00, while a second special prize went to Miss Leslie Morse, both of Wareham.

A "cranberry air" was apparent at the festival, with stage decorations including cranberry scoops and other cranberry items, with a fine display in one corner of the auditorium from National Cranberry Association. This represented a corner of Ocean Spray's famous "Cranberry Kitchen". An elaborate advertising-souvenir program carried cranberry recipes and an article concerning the cranberry railroad of Ellis D. Atwood. There was a professional vaudeville show and dancing until 1.30.

Selection of a queen and the holding of an annual cranberry harvest festival, with the success of the first two, now seems an assured affair.



Gault Crane swings big stump from bog to truck standing on dike roadway.

"CRANBERRY WORLD"

"Cranberry World", the new publication issued by the American Cranberry Exchange, which was announced some time ago, was mailed to ACE members and a list of others interested in the cranberry industry, the week of November 11th. "The American Cranberry Exchange", said C. M. Chaney, "now forty years old, has a nation-wide membership and now needs a publication to keep its members informed about their co-operative and the industry itself."

Stories in the first issue of "Cranberry World" contained news and information about Exchange members, notes on technical developments in the highly-specialized cranberry industry; an article by William H. Huffman, president of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company on the philosophy of cooperative selling as carried out by the

Exchange. Other articles included a guest editorial by Paul S. Armstrong, general manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, which pointed out the similarity between the marketing of his organization's "Sunkist" brand of citrus and Ace's "Eatmor" brand of cranberries; a Washington column to keep growers informed on happenings which affect them, and a description of ways in which cranberries can be cooked with a minimum of sugar. A main article concerned LeBaron R. Barker of Massachusetts, long a pillar of the ACE.

A feature of the first edition was the announcement of a \$300 prize essay contest for grammar and high school students who have some connection with the cranberry industry. Two sets of prizes are offered, one for high school and the other for grammar school, these being two first prizes of \$75

each, two second of \$50, and two third of \$25.

"Cranberry World" turned out to be extensively illustrated and is pocket sized, 7½ by 5¼ inches. It is slightly smaller folio size than the magazine, "Cooperative Digest", published by Agricultural Advertising & Research, Inc., of Ithaca, New York, of which Roy W. Park, well known in co-operative activities, is editor. It is being printed at Ithaca.

Robert J. Kornfeld is managing editor, Roy Park, associate editor, and the editorial committee is C. M. Chaney, Bernard C. Brazeau, A. D. Benson, F. S. Chambers and Theodore H. Budd, ex-officio.

ACE now has its "Cranberry World", house organ, National Cranberry Association has for some years had its excellent "Cranberry Cooperative News", while CRANBERRIES, the first established publication of the cranberry industry, is independently serving the industry as a whole.

Holland Bogs

(Continued from Page 12)

rel was found by an individual who took it home and then threw away the contents in the so-called "Students' Valley, where the vines have become established and spread. In 1885 a J. G. Borgisius began cultivation and the industry has continued, at one time there being an estimated 200-250 acres.

The story of Mr. Zaadnoordijk and how his "Cranberry Cultuur" began, and his post-war plans will be eagerly awaited.

LONG BEACH CLUB HAS MEETING

The Long Beach (Washington) Cranberry Growers' club met in late November at NCA building, this being an after-harvest gathering. H. W. Hanson, county agent, Nolan Servoss, assistant county agent, and "Joe" Stankavich, with Rudy Hillstrom of Coos Bay, Oregon, were speakers.

Mr. Hillstrom entertained the group with a travelogue picture, a comedy short, and pictures of the "Western", or Stankavich picker. Refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Parrish and Mr. and Mrs. Lilligaard. There was an informal discussion of many cranberry problems.

Contracts for Improving Mass. Station Awarded

Contracts for the improvements long desired at Cranberry Experiment Station, East Wareham, Massachusetts, have been let to two bidders, H. L. Ladd Company, East Wareham, for heating, and John W. Rhodes & Son, Wareham, for building renovations. These improvements were made possible by the additional \$5,000 appropriation of State funds assigned through Massachusetts Experimental Station, Mass. State College, Dr. F. J. Sievers, director.

The heating to be installed, replacing stoves, will be a central system of oil heat, hot air forced circulation.

In the changes in the building itself, there will be included a partition in the office of Dr. H. J. Franklin, with the present double door taken away, a single door installed, and a hallway provided. This will still leave a large office. A partition will be placed across the office now used by Drs. Bergman, Chandler and Cross, providing more privacy, and also space for a female clerk, if this latter expectation is fulfilled. These improvements are on the main floor.

In the basement a permanent

wall is to be placed to enclose the laboratory from the rest of the area. This division has hitherto been movable for meetings. The laboratory equipment has already been considerably improved, but laboratory furniture is still needed. Walls and ceilings will be re-finished and floors resanded.

Some Random Thoughts

By NEIL E. STEVENS

Reminiscences are usually tiresome to the listener. The talker always has a good time. Naturally then I am glad to accept an invitation to reminisce on paper. I do not plan to waste any tears or ink over the good old days. They had their limitations. In 1916 when Dr. Franklin and I went to Maple Spring, we borrowed a boat, rowed across to the Star Bog and walked the rest of the distance.

1915-1930-1945

What Mr. Hall really asked for was some notes comparing cranberry conditions on Cape Cod with those of fifteen and thirty years ago. As he well knew I could not resist this temptation. After spending most of the summer months from 1915 to 1930 largely on Cape Cod cranberry bogs, I saw very little of them until 1945. That summer through the indulgence of Director Sievers and the still greater indulgence of the workers at the state bog, I was able to visit more

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WAREHAM, MASS.

than a hundred Massachusetts cranberry bogs. Since those were the days of restricted gasoline, let me add that I was not merely "visiting." Actually tests were made on many cranberry reservoirs and other water supplies. The results will be published by the Massachusetts Experiment Station.

Comparisons between 1915 and 1945, at least those that stick in my memory, relate chiefly to the handling of the fruit. Many of the berries at that time still went over wooden screens and all but a very small fraction went into barrels. Barrel labels have now become so rare as to be collected and deposited in the Middleboro Public Library. Barrels and wooden screens will soon be sold as antiques, as will the blue carts in which some of the barrels were then hauled.

In comparing 1930 with 1945, one thing that surprised me most was the number of new growers since 1930. I gathered no statistics on the subjects, but I have the distinct impression that their number is fairly large. While their individual holdings are in some cases not large, they must together constitute an important fraction of the crop. Many of these new growers have come into the business from the outside rather than having grown up in it. Of course there are also a good many second and third generation cranberry growers on Cape Cod.

Working in Wisconsin during the

summers of 1937-1944, I felt at times like my own grandfather. Nearly a dozen of the cranberry growers with whom I worked were grandsons of men whom I had known twenty years earlier.

A second, notable change, and this again is an impression not backed by any figures, is that Cape Cod growers are now giving very much more attention to pest control than they did fifteen years ago. More actual control work is being done by the growers themselves. The competent services of specialists is also being furnished by central agencies to growers who do not have their own equipment. This is important. More important, however, is the fact that much more, perhaps ten times as much time and attention is now given to determining the need for control measures and the appropriate time for applying these measures.

False Blossom was, of course, one thing that I watched with much interest in 1945. My impression is that the actual amount of the disease is considerably greater than it was in 1930. I am sure than many — perhaps most — of those interested in the subject in Massachusetts, would disagree with me. They may be right and I hope they are. The important point is one on which we must all agree — there is very much less false blossom than there would have been had its rate of spread not been checked. Indeed the control of false

blossom on Massachusetts cranberries is one of the very brightest chapters in the history of plant pathology in the United States. Virus diseases have proved notoriously hard to control. This then is a conspicuous exception. I can write this with good grace because the proof that the disease is carried by a leaf hopper was made by Dr. Irene Dobrosecky. The control of the insect was worked out by Dr. Franklin and the growers did the rest.

Corn vs. Cranberries

Field work on cranberry problems is in my opinion good fun. It has, however, one disadvantage. It ruins one for any other work in applied plant pathology. No where else is one likely to find such pleasant surroundings, so wide a range of possibilities or as good cooperation. I spent three years on corn diseases and quit because I did not seem to be getting anywhere. There seemed to be very little I could do. It didn't help much to know that corn is the basis of our American economy or that the national corn crop has a cash value of more than 200 times that of the cranberry crop, and an acreage 3500 times as great. The value per acre is so very much smaller that there is less room for change in methods.

One of my students did remark two years ago after looking up some of my papers that it must seem to me that I had wasted my life working on such a minor crop.

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Christmas Greetings



As her bell peals cheerily with glad tidings, and her light shines over the miles to you, "Old No. 7", the historical engine of the Edaville Railroad, brings to you a train-load of our best wishes for a Happy and a Prosperous Holiday Season.

Very sincerely yours,

ELTHEA and ELLIS D. ATWOOD,
South Carver, Mass.

The University of Illinois, you will remember, is in the corn belt.

Why Eel Grass?

In view of what I have written above regarding the interest cranberry problems hold, why did I spend so much of last summer wading in oyster beds and sand bars of upper Buzzards Bay looking for eel grass? There are several reasons. Photographs of six reasons appear on the front of the August number of CRANBERRIES. (Editor's Note: Dr. Stevens reference is to the group photo of Cranberry Station Staff, East Wareham, Mass.) With all that good man power and brain power available, cranberry problems will be well studied. On the other hand so far as I can learn there are, in the entire world, only two or three people who are interested in studying eel grass, yet it has suffered from one of the most devastating epidemics ever recorded. In 1931-32, eel grass was almost destroyed on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. It was formerly abundant in shallow bays all the way from North Carolina to Labrador and from Portugal to Scandinavia. The so-called wasting disease destroyed more than 99% of it in the years mentioned. Eel grass is coming back and the rate and method of its return should make an interesting story. If we could discover the reasons for its return, it would be a real addition to our knowledge.

DR. CHANDLER AND AGENT BEATTIE IN BOSTON BROADCAST

Dr. Frederick B. Chandler was guest speaker with Plymouth County Agent J. Richard Beattie over radio station WHDH, Boston, Monday, November 25, at 12.30 p. m., subject, "Cranberries". They traced the history of cranberries from the time Indians gathered them in pre-Pilgrim days up to their present important position in New England agriculture, cranberries now being the leading export crop of that section. In Massachusetts, cranberries, the discussion of Chandler and Beattie brought out, have a higher cash value than all other fruits combined, even with the tobacco crop thrown in. Plymouth County rated

56th in more than 3,000 counties in the United States, largely because of the cranberry production there.

They recalled the part cranberries played in the war, and said that of all dehydrated foods, cranberries were probably by far the most popular. This broadcast, just prior to Thanksgiving, was tied in with that traditional New England holiday.

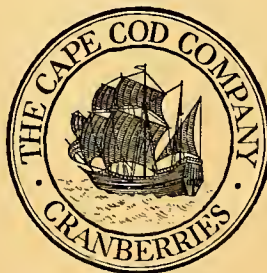
PACIFIC COAST VISITORS

D. J. Crowley, director Washington Cranberry-Blueberry Experi-

ment Station, Long Beach, hopes to visit Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New Jersey in 1947. His present contemplation is for a visit in August, when berries are on the vines.

Another visitor from the Pacific Coast, but in the nearer future, may be Joseph Stankavich, who plans to cover the three areas also. He has colored movies of a picker he has recently developed, and about which CRANBERRIES is shortly to run an article.

Season's Greetings



PLYMOUTH - MASSACHUSETTS



NEW BEDFORD - MASSACHUSETTS

An unusual aspect of this end of the 1946 season, as the "smoke of battle" of the harvest has cleared away, is that in all three of the major producing areas bud formation for 1947 production seems definitely questionable. Vernon Goldsworthy has said that to him Wisconsin bud seems poor, C. A. Doehlert has reported the poor appearance of the Jersey bud is causing comment, while in Massachusetts Dr. Bergman (from a limited observation made before he went to Massachusetts State College at Amherst for the winter season) declared he had "never seen such a poor bud formation". Massachusetts growers are concurring in a questioning of the bud, and Dr. Franklin says the situation "is worth consideration." Tip worm may be the culprit in both Massachusetts and Jersey, at least.

After such a heavy cropping as this fall, a lack of vitality could be expected to show up as concerns a big crop next year, but the bud situation seems to be different.

MASSACHUSETTS

The sunshine factor remained abnormally high and the outlook for another year in that respect continues very favorably. Dr. Franklin, however, has received reports of a poorer bud formation and has personally observed this. Without committing himself to any statement, he said the bud situation could at least be given consideration. He would concur in the opinion of others that tip worm damage is most responsible for the poorer bud formation. In answer to a question, he said the excessive rains of last August could conceivably have had adverse influence.

The bud showing upon bogs which threw excellent crops is decidedly "off" this fall on many properties, growers feel.

Still No Rainfall

November was the third successive month in which rainfall was at a most unusual minimum. There has simply been no rain to speak of in Massachusetts since September began.

Precipitation recorded at State Bog for November was only .98 inches. October had brought only 1.24 and September 1.10 inches respectively.

As the natural consequence, water supplies are low, but perhaps not quite as low as might be expected. August's rain excess has held up the table. Ponds are fairly high, but water is low in reservoirs. Unless there is replenishment many growers, including

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PLYMOUTH

Peter A. LeSage

YARMOUTH

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many larger ones, who depend upon reservoirs to put on the winter flow between now and Christmas may be in for some trouble. There has not yet been much apprehension voiced up to December first regarding this problem, but it is there, and growers well remember the disastrous winterkill of a couple of years back.

Could Be Immediate Frost Injury

With the excessive sunshine and a much warmer fall than normal, there could be another danger which might strike Massachusetts bogs prior to winter coverage. That could be a frost injury to the buds, which have been pushed along

to a beyond normal extent for this period of the winter. Dr. Franklin has pointed out a sudden and severe temperature drop on unprotected vines could cause this frost injury, which would not be "winterkill" as the term is used, even though damage would be a cold weather injury.

A lot of after-harvest work has been done on the bogs. With the warm weather prevailing the ground has not become hardened, rain has not hampered. The amount of sanding, raking, etc., has been very considerable. Renovation has made much progress on bogs which during the war years were ne-

glected. Some new bog land area has been developed in areas around prewar bogs not previously utilized and some distinctly new area has been developed.

December Brings Sudden Cold

On December 2nd this situation of possibility of frost injury did present itself. On the first day of December temperature had been 58 at the State Bog; the following morning it was 20, and continued to drop during the day and night until on the morning of the 3rd it was down to 8, and probably 6 on some bogs. Dr. Franklin said he believed there had been no injury, particularly as there had been a slight fall of snow which would have helped some. The temperature was still not down enough to injure, in his opinion. Some growers began pumping water on the 2nd.

NEW JERSEY

The latest official government estimate of the New Jersey cranberry crop is 78,000 barrels. This is pretty close to the 80,000 barrels many of the growers anticipated back in August when the government forecast only 73,000 barrels.

Another Dry Month

November has been another dry month. Rainfall at Pemberton was only 1.78 inches which is 1.45 inches below normal. This makes

(Continued on Page 24)

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BEST WISHES FOR A

Merry Christmas

from THEODORE E. CLIFTON...



To which I wish to add my personal thanks for the cordial relations I have enjoyed with many of you. May I introduce myself to those with whom I am not acquainted? I am an independent Cranberry Sauce packer, not connected with any combine.

I own and operate a modern, up-to-date plant on Cape Cod, in Hyannis, the heart of the cranberry belt. My plant has a capacity of 300 to 500 barrels daily, and my product, sold and advertised under the name of Clifton's Cranberry Sauce, reaches every corner of the United States. I intend to keep going forward in the Cranberry field, and I believe that, working together, we can overcome the seasonal angle of our business and promote Cranberry Sauce as a year round item, with results both pleasant and profitable to us all.



CLIFTON'S CAPE COD FARMS

HYANNIS, MASS.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 22)

an accumulated deficiency of 6.88 inches for the months of August, September, October and November. Streams and reservoirs have held up fairly well and little trouble from lack of water is expected when the winter flood goes on. This may be due to the fact that

very little water was needed for frost reflows this fall.

Temperatures for the month at Pemberton averaged 49.9, which is less than one degree above normal. The first killing frost on the uplands this season was on the morning of November 6th, which is more than two weeks later than normal. The coldest temperature

was on the morning of the 16th, when it was 19 degrees at the laboratory. Highest temperature was 75 degrees on the 26th.

Association Meeting Jan. 25

The Executive Committee of the American Cranberry Growers' Association met at the Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory on November 15 to formulate plans for the 77th Annual Meeting which is to be held as usual on the last Saturday in January at the Walt Whitman Hotel in Camden. This will be January 25, 1947. The meeting will start at 10.30 a. m., and luncheon will be served about 1 p. m.

Bud Not Good

Several of the growers have commented on the apparently poor percentage of fruit buds formed on cranberries this fall. Whether this is due to a generally heavy tip-worm infestation, or unfavorable weather, or both, is not known.

On November 21, W. E. Tomlinson, Jr., of the Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory, attended the Eastern Branch Meeting of the American Association of Economic Entomologists at Baltimore to get a slant on the latest developments in the insecticide field.

New Jersey's one voting delegate to the American Farm Bureau Federations' 28th Annual meeting at San Francisco on December 10-12, will be a cranberry grower. Isaiah Haines, Whitesbog's able and genial manager, has received this honor this year. Leaving November 30, he will be gone for three weeks.

Blueberries

That annual chore, blueberry pruning, is now in full swing in South Jersey. Leaves stayed on the bushes somewhat later than normal, due to warm weather late in the season, which delayed the start of this operation some. Weather has been almost ideal, however, since it started so that very rapid progress is now being made.

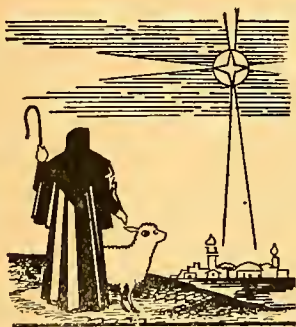
To familiarize the growers with the hows and whys of pruning, a blueberry pruning demonstration was held at the field of George Campanella at Hammonton on November 21 under the direction of C. A. Doehlert of the Cranberry

Merry Christmas

To our faithful friends and our cherished new ones throughout the cranberry industry, we extend sincere Christmas Greetings and Good Wishes for 1947.

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A Blessed Christmas

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A VERY REAL WISH FOR VERY REAL FRIENDS—OUR LOYAL CUSTOMERS. MAY 1946 BRING YOU JOY AND THE BLESSING OF PROSPERITY.

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ARLINGTON, MASS.

and Blueberry Laboratory. Another demonstration is to be held at the field of Mrs. Alma Claffin in Pemberton on December 12th.

The Hammonton demonstration was arranged by John Brockett, Atlantic County Farm Demonstration Agent, and the Pemberton event is being organized by Daniel Kensler, Agent for Burlington County. There has been more blueberry bloom this fall than usual. A certain amount of this second bloom is seen every year on scattered bushes or branches, but this year it has been quite general on early varieties. Some growers have even reported picking several handfuls of ripe fruit from this second crop.

Most of this bloom and fruit setting has been on young plants so that any sharp reduction in next year's crop prospects from this cause is not anticipated. As the bushes become older and more fully established this tendency to produce a second crop will diminish, so that the development of an "everbearing" blueberry is not expected in the near future at least.

On October 16, C. A. Doehlert was guest speaker on Don Lerch's WEAFF program, "The Modern Farmer." The topic was "Cranberries and Cranberry Growing."

WISCONSIN

The last car of Sales Co. berries was shipped on November 2nd to wind up the most successful season the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company and the growers of the Badger State have ever known.

The Sales Company had taken over the job of providing all labor for its grower members to harvest the crop. Gary Getzin was in charge of the general setup and the office of Manager C. D. Hammond, Jr., carried on the dispersing of the labor. The office secretary, Miss Marjorie Schmidt, allocated the help to the growers as needed. The system worked so well the Sales Co. says it turned away help early in the season.

Sales Co. is estimating the total state production at 145,000 barrels, as per the Government estimate—which is, of course, the largest Wisconsin production to be obtained yet. The Sales Co. reports

it sent the bulk of the crop to the fresh market, as it always has, to sustain this market. Demand to sell to processors was "terrific", Hammond says, but members realized the fresh market should be upheld and requested all berries that could be shipped on the fresh market.

Goldsworthy has felt the budding for next year's crop does not look as well for production, following the heavy yield of this fall. However, vines are said to look very healthy.

The apprehension which had developed before harvest season that there might not be enough water supply for winter flooding has been

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dispelled and the supply is felt adequate.

Harvesting of the crop went on with only a few days of poor weather. Growers agree it was the warmest fall they have known in years. This warm weather did not add to the keeping quality of Wisconsin fruit, which already had a handicap of having had a warm growing season. In Hammond's opinion the crop was below average in keeping quality.

The estimate is made that around 500 acres will be planted next spring. With this new acreage coming in, high production possibilities within the next few years are good.

While in Massachusetts recently on a "flying trip Manager "Del" Hammond contacted Christy Sempas, who designed the jet float boat reported in last month's issue and discussed the possibilities of development of a new machine to harvest the crop by the water method.

WASHINGTON

The cranberry harvest was completed and the great bulk of the berries shipped to the canners or on the fresh fruit market prior to Thanksgiving. D. J. Crowley, while not having figures of the

actual yield available yet, thought the crop as previously estimated is about correct. Following harvest growers turned their attention to pruning.

A bog that was owned by Mrs. Goldenberg has been purchased by Ostgars and Sundberg, and the latter operators are putting in sprinkler systems on about 15 acres of old bog which they have been reclaiming for the past two seasons.

OREGON

Oregon growers were definitely "gadgety" the past season, due as usual to necessity. Almost every grower had invented some new tool and machine and next year plans to improve it. Frank Zorn invented a water picking machine which was run by his wife while he loaded up the berries and took them to the store house. The two were able with the help of one man to harvest their entire crop. They washed and dried the berries and sent them to the cannery all ready to cook.

Oregon weather, like weather in most states, was very "unusual" this season. Heavy weather began about the 15th of October instead of the 1st of November, and consequently those growers who did not begin picking until October 1st only had two weeks of favorable picking weather, after which they had to battle weather conditions.

Frost occurred on October 14th that killed garden truck and apparently touched some berries, as some growers reported their berries were not holding up well. Damage was negligible, however, and no one took any great loss.

The bad weather caused quite a few of the growers to have rather prolonged picking season. Berries were still arriving at the NCA cannery as late as November 20th.

Members of National Cranberry Association met at the cannery at Coquille to hear the report of the manager and to make suggestions for improvement or to air any problems that needed solution on November 21st.

Ed Hughes, who has taken the place of George Lillegard, told the growers that the plant had canned 1000 barrels more than they had expected to at the beginning of the year. He reported the largest day's pack was 10,161 gallons, but the average was 9,000 gallons per day. Final total will probably be 325,000 gallon cans of sauce.

(Continued on Page 28)

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1946 AN EXTRAORDINARY YEAR IN CRANBERRIES

THE year 1946 is about to become of the past. It will take its place among the previous years which make up history. What a year in cranberry history it has been! The second largest crop on record, by far the highest prices and gross return to the industry ever, the fact that such a large proportion of the fruit was processed, were outstanding factors.

The "whys" behind any and all of these unusual results can and, beyond doubt, will be analyzed closely. The reasons behind the size of the crop are pretty much in a group by themselves, but the influences behind the other two are related. For the first time the proportion of berries processed reached the percentage of 65 percent. Only about a third of production went onto the fresh market.

As to the size of the crop, presumably Nature may still be acknowledged as the predominating factor in this, but more and more the cultural efforts of the growers themselves are influencing results. An example of this would be the greater care exercised in Massachusetts in getting fruit worm egg counts and taking the right steps at the right time to limit damage as much as possible.

Concerning the price, certainly the extraordinary competition for the berries of the grower had its influence—the rivalry between the two national co-ops, the independent distributors and processors entered into the picture. The year 1846, a century ago, has been called "a year of decision" for the future of the United States. For many within the cranberry industry, 1946 was a year of decision. They decided "which way" they wanted to go. But for the industry as a whole as to the permanent results of this year, it was a year of uncertainty. It was a year in cranberry history which will go down as one unique in itself, and by no means does the mass of the industry feel a sense of stability—not as yet.

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New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Station,
Pemberton, New Jersey

ONE thing that perhaps most with experience within the industry realize, which newcomers and "out-siders" do not, is that this was an exceptional year as concerns prices. Few within the industry expect cranberry prices to remain as high. There are actually some who have felt a little "guilty" that their berries sold at the prices they did. They liked the income, but they did not feel it was healthy. For instance, it would obviously be an unhealthy development if a false boom comes about from inflated values. Nearly all growers made good money this year, but cranberry growing has not yet become a real Utopia. The highly successful financial returns this year must not be expected to be the rule in the future.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 26)

Lack of space and shortage of cannery lugs created some problems. When the basement is completed and the cannery space doubled, the space problem will be whipped.

The members made the request that someone be at the cannery the year around to take care of grower needs. They also recommended that machinery be installed to clean wet berries and they also declared themselves in favor of using the cannery for canning other fruits throughout the year. These might be blackberries, raspberries and blueberries.

Mr. Hughes reported that eight new members had recently signed contracts.

Eugene Atkinson of Sandlake, Oregon, attended the meeting at Coquille.

James Bancroft of North Bend has sold property to Forrest Hurst of Bakersfield, Calif. Mr. Hurst plans to plant cranberries.



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says
Theodore H. Budd, Sr.
President, American Cranberry Exchange and
President, Growers Cranberry Sales Co.

Mr. Theodore H. Budd, Sr., is the third generation of the Budd family to operate the family holdings at Retreat, N. J. The 3,000 acres include 300 acres of cranberries and 60 of blueberries. He operates an equal acreage of blueberries near Beaufort, North Carolina.

This has been a golden year for cranberry growers—the second largest crop on record and the highest average price on record have combined to make cranberry growing a highly profitable enterprise. However, after every war there has always been a decline in commodity prices and thus keener competition for the consumer's dollar. So I think this is a good time to do some careful thinking about the future of the cranberry industry.

To remain prosperous in the years ahead we will need good distribution and marketing. We are fortunate in having the American Cranberry Exchange, our fresh fruit cooperative, to handle this problem. For 40 years the Exchange has been widening our sales area until now it takes in literally the whole country as well as parts of Europe and Canada. Its trademark,

EATMOR, is well known to our trade and consumers, and, best of all, the Exchange has the experience to handle major marketing problems quickly and efficiently.

A glance at the record shows that fresh fruit prices have always determined the size of our year's profits. We should remember that when we think about the future of our industry. We should also remember that the fresh fruit market is cleaned up quickly. There is no hold-over. So we start the following season with a clean slate.

If the sugar situation improves, increased consumer demand may offset the usual post-war drop in prices and we will continue to enjoy strong demand. But no matter what trend sets in, it is my opinion that we will be better off if we have supported the fresh fruit market by selling through the American Cranberry Exchange.

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To provide a profitable market, through processing, for cranberries which, because of tender quality or surplus quantity, cannot be sold profitably as raw fruit.

To stop growers' losses through shrinkage.

To insure the sale of the total crop every year at a profit to the grower.

To avoid the losses of large crops or tender crops by widening the market for cranberries to include all people and all seasons.

To produce a ready-to-serve cranberry sauce so high in quality and so low in cost that it is within the purse-strings of every consumer; and by so doing, to insure a market for even the largest cranberry crop at a profit to growers.

To discover, through research, ways to turn wastes into profits.

To increase the growers' income by developing labor-saving machinery and equipment and more economical methods of operation which processing makes possible and which reduce the cost of growing, sorting, and packing.

To save the grower money by pooling purchases of supplies and materials universally used on all cranberry bogs.

To be alert to the needs of a changing world and to protect the growers' interests by anticipating trends and preparing to meet them so that cranberries may always be available to consumers in the form in which they want them.

To make these advantages available to all cranberry growers through a cooperative owned and operated by growers in which each member shares, according to his patronage, the benefits of the cooperative.

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First Massachusetts Cranberry Industry Survey in Dozen Years

Field Work Was Begun December 9th—Report Will Be Eagerly Awaited by Growers.

During December a comprehensive survey of the Massachusetts cranberry industry, from the northernmost and most western bogs to the tip of Cape Cod was conducted. Begun on December 9th, with Henry P. Plunkett of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in charge of the field work, and C. D. Stevens, chief agricultural statistician, heading the project, it is the first Bay State cranberry survey in a dozen years. The last previous was in 1934 and prior to that there was one in 1924.

The project, which was urged by the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association and other growers, is being conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, through the New England Crop Reporting Service, C. D. Stevens, agricultural statistician, in charge, Department of Agriculture, Walter A. Piper of the office of Com-

missioner Fred E. Cole, County Extension Services and the Massachusetts Cranberry Experiment Station at East Wareham. A state appropriation of \$5,000 was obtained last spring and assigned to Commissioner Cole.

The survey is very comprehensive and will include details which were not covered in previous ones. Phases covered will be acres of bog under cultivation, this by counties and towns, the flooding of bogs, water supplies, whether flooding is by gravity or pump, water supplies, gas or electric power; yields on bogs wet and dry; new bogs planted, or being planted; varieties under cultivation, Early Blacks, Late Howes, etc. In addition to these phases, which have been surveyed before, and so will form a basis of comparison, this survey will take in use and amounts of fertilizers, fungicides, insecticides; opinion as to the most serious insect pests; employment of labor, including number of persons engaged full time (10 months of the year);

part time and seasonal; whether or not living quarters are furnished in the harvest season. A new query is to what radio stations most growers listen to most, this to be in connection with the issuing of frost or other emergency warnings by radio. The radio warnings are not intended to supplant the telephone service, but to supplement it.

These final details were determined at a meeting at the office of New England Cranberry Sales Co., Middleboro, this meeting having been called by Mr. Stevens. Plymouth County Agent J. Richard Beattie was present as was Dr. F. B. Chandler, representing the Experiment Station at East Wareham.

It will be several months more at least before the information gathered has been analyzed and formulated into the report.

Report when completed is expected to be of great value to the industry and for research work.

"School Bells" Sound For Massachusetts Cranberry Classes

"Cranberry School" bells are ringing in Massachusetts for two classes for beginning growers and foremen. First class was Tuesday, January 7, at screenhouse of Ellis D. Atwood, South Carver, arranged by Plymouth County Agent J. Richard Beattie. Second class will be in the Agricultural Department rooms of Barnstable High school, Hyannis, the 20th, at 7.30 p. m., arranged by Barnstable County Agent Bertram Tomlinson.

Plymouth County program was originally intended for G. I.'s only, but Massachusetts Cranberry Advisory Committee felt the program might be extended to others desiring a school approach to problems of cranberry growing. Barnstable school is also designed to teach fundamentals.

William Tufts of Vocational Agricultural Department of Middleboro High will administer the

G. I. part of the Plymouth County training. First talk there was by Dr. William G. Colby of Massachusetts State College. Mr. Tomlinson will instruct at Barnstable, with guest speakers from the Experiment Station at East Wareham, and successful cranberry growers.

In Plymouth County there will be six sessions extending through March. Cape group will also meet twice a month through March. A more complete program is to be given in next month's issue. In connection with these classes it is stressed they are not taking the place of club meetings, but are in an entirely different category.

The "Ford Times" Has Article Upon Cape Cranberries

"Thank Cape Cod for Cranberries" is the title of a six-page arti-

cle in November issue of "Ford Times", published by the Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich. A cranberry harvest scene drawing comprised the cover, and the feature story was illustrated by a number of sketches made on the scene by Florence Stephenson. Miss Stephenson, according to a biographical note, is a young Detroit artist, who has made illustrations for Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, Fortune, and to make these drawings she made her first trip to New England.

The article by Burgess H. Scott brings in much cranberry material familiar to cranberry growers, with considerable attention paid to the obtaining of water for flooding. It emphasizes the installations of H. A. Suddard of Wareham, Mass., local Ford dealer, with V-8 engines to operate pumps which deliver up to 10,000 gallons a minute.

Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of January, 1947—Vol. 11, No. 9

Published monthly at The Courier Print Shop, Main St., Wareham, Massachusetts. Subscription, \$3.00 per year.
Entered as second-class matter January 26, 1943, at the post-office at Wareham, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

1946 Marketing Season Unique In Many Respects

As concerns the marketing of the 1946 cranberry crop, which barely fell short of the all-time record, there is agreement it was a most unusual season. For the past five years, demand for cranberries both fresh and processed was constantly in excess of supply. Demand, therefore, at beginning of marketing was avid, the pent-up wants for the fresh fruit trade and processors brought a scramble for berries as fast as growers could pack or deliver to canners.

Not until the very end of the season was there a slackening in the fresh fruit trade, and then with the acute scarcity of sugar having increased, rather than improved, the trade found itself with a quantity of berries which consumers would not buy at retail outlets; the trade had found it had overbought. The high prices were not said to have been the big season for the slump, but rather the lack of sugar available to the housewife.

It is understood a considerable quantity of these berries in the hands of the dealers was removed from fresh disposal and "returned" for processing. At NCA office on January 2nd, it was said 22-23 cars had been received at the North Chicago plant for processing, with more to come, these berries being bought from growers and not the dealers.

Of its share of 1946 production National Cranberry Association figures that up to December 1, 351,725 bbls. had been handled, or approximately 43 per cent of the crop. At the formation of NCA,

Crop Is Near Record One

U. S. Crop Reporting Service added still more production to the crop of 1946 in a year-end release, December 23rd. Harvest is now placed at a total of 846,200 bbls. This increase from 833,100 is chiefly due to New Jersey, where figures are now for 90,000 barrels. Report released by N. E. Service, C. D. Stevens, follows:

For the United States cranberry production in 1946 was 846,200 barrels—a near record—29 per cent above the 656,800 barrels in 1945, and 36 per cent larger than the 1935-44 average of 624,100 barrels. Growing conditions were favorable in all states. The record large crop was 877,300 barrels, produced in 1937. The harvest was unusually thorough this year. Conditions were favorable for gathering berries and relatively high prices were paid by both processors and the fresh market. The Massachusetts crop is estimated at 550,000 barrel—15 per

cent above last year and 34 per cent above average. Production in 1945 was 478,000 barrels and the 10-year (1935-44) average production is 409,700 barrels. The Massachusetts cranberry crop was harvested with the smallest amount of frost damage reported in twenty years of record. Fruit worm damage was very light again this year. Crops on dry bogs were better than usual this season.

New Jersey cranberry growers harvested 90,000 barrels this year, the largest crop for the State in recent years. Wisconsin with 145,000 barrels had a record large production. The record production was practically all marketed by November 1, thereby keeping shrinkage down to a minimum. The West Coast states of Washington and Oregon also had a record large production—61,200 barrels in comparison with 47,800 last year.

	1935-44	1944	1945	1946
Massachusetts	409,700	153,000	478,000	550,000
New Jersey	87,100	59,000	49,000	90,000
Wisconsin	97,000	115,000	82,000	145,000
Washington	22,240	30,000	36,400	46,200
Oregon	8,060	12,700	11,400	15,000
United States	624,100	369,700	656,800	846,200

with Cranberry Canners as the nucleus, Mr. Urann stated that the new NCA was expected to handle 45 per cent of the crop, which was approximately achieved. As fresh of this, NCA placed about 25,000 bbls., it is stated at NCA office. A round figure breakdown by areas of the total handled is given as: Massachusetts, 200,000; Wisconsin, 60,000; New Jersey, 40,000; West Coast, 46,000.

ACE figures were not deter-

mined for publication as this was written. However, it is understood New England Cranberry Sales handled about 134,000 bbls. for its members, of which about 100,000 went on the fresh market. A relatively small part of ACE processing went to NCA, Stokely-Van Camp receiving a large amount in both Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Total ACE berries are unofficially estimated as the N. E. cooperative

(Continued on Page 23)

HONEYBEES

As Pollinators of the Cranberry

By

C. L. FARRAR (1) and HENRY F. BAIN (2)

Because the cranberry is a high-cost, high-value crop, factors influencing the size and regularity of yields have great significance in determining profits or losses. Yields of 10 barrels per acre justify the cost of harvesting only when the market price is high. The normal yield for Wisconsin marshes is 40 to 45 barrels per acre. The fact that yields between 100 and 150 barrels have been obtained and that much larger yields are theoretically possible provide the stimulus for investigating factors affecting cranberry pollination.

In the spring of 1945 E. L. Chambers, State entomologist, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, and the junior author called at the North Central States Bee Culture Laboratory and presented evidence that the lack of adequate pollination probably was a major factor effecting the disparity of yields on Wisconsin marshes. Mr. Bain has since published some of his data. (3).

Two contrasting views prevail on the mode of cranberry pollination—one, that it is effected by insect visitors, and the other that wind or agitation of the vines is chiefly responsible. Franklin (4) states: "The flowers depend mostly on insects for pollination, but wild bees are so plentiful that it probably seldom pays to keep bees for this purpose."

Roberts and Struckmeyer (5) state: "Pollination is apparently brought about by wind-borne pollen reaching the pistil. This is not effective through any great distance . . . When honeybees visit the blossoms in search of nectar, they usually do not touch the stigma. The jarring of the blossoms during their visits would appear to be of prime importance in any aid to pollination which they render."

(1) Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin.

(2) Cranberry Specialist, Badger Cranberry Co., Rison Cranberry Co., Cranberry Lake Development Co. and Midwest Cranberry Co.

(3) Bain, Henry F. Blooming and fruiting habits of the cranberry in Wisconsin. *CRANBERRIES*, Vol. 10, No. 9: 11, 14. January 1946.

(4) Franklin, Henry J. Cranberry growing in Massachusetts. Mass. Expt. Sta. Bul. 371. 44 pp. 1940.

(5) Roberts, R. H., and Struckmeyer, B. Esther. Growth and fruiting of the cranberry. *Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. Proc.*, 40: 373-379. 1942.

Through the cooperation of the University of Wisconsin and the employers of Mr. Bain, exploratory tests were undertaken to determine the effectiveness of honeybees as pollinators of cranberries.

Four screened cages (Figure 1), each covering 160 square feet of vines, were placed on the Midwest Cranberry Company's marsh in the vicinity of Spooner, Wis., before the vines came into bloom. Two cages were used to enclose Searles vines that were in good vegetative condition (area A) and two to enclose vines of the same variety under bordeaux spray tests for control of leaf spot (area B). Comparable check areas of vine were marked off in each case to provide for open-pollination controls. Sprayed vines were in a state of excessive but irregular vine growth, which is usually adverse to a good set.

The cages were erected on July 1. A populous one-story colony, provisioned with honey and pollen, was placed in one of each pair of cages. Weather conditions caused a delay of 3 to 4 weeks in the blossoming of cranberries in 1945, so that the peak of bloom came about July 27. The first observations on

how bees worked the blossoms were made at that time. Both colonies had exhausted their pollen reserves, and so there was little active brood rearing. The queens were laying heavily and there were some sealed brood, but the larvae were not being fed. Each colony was given a 1½-pound cake of pollen and soybean flour to enable to resume brood rearing. Two additional frames of honey were given to each hive, although the hives still had plenty of honey.

Unsettled weather, with frequent light showers, prevailed on July 27; consequently there was little activity on the blossoms. However, flight of the bees was stimulated as soon as they were given the pollen cakes. Heavy rain fell a night, but by 10.30 the next morning a brief period of sunshine permitted observations to be made of the manner in which bees worked the blossoms. For the remainder of the day bee flights fluctuated with changes in light conditions. During much of this time about one bee per square foot of vine was working the blossoms. Sunday the 29th was clear and warmer, and many more bees were observed working the blossoms than were found on the two previous days. It was not uncommon to watch a small area of blooming vines for some time without seeing a bee and then to see one crawl up from a position deep among the vines and fly to the hive. These bees were working the lower blossoms obscured from a surface view

TABLE 1.
Effect of Honeybees on Pollination of Cranberry Vines, Area A.

Treatment of vines	Number of samples	July 27		August 27	
		Uprights No. per sq. ft.	Blossoms Percent blossoming	No. per sq. ft.	Percent set
Caged with honeybees	5	460	46	604	41
	1 (1)	640	55	1140	42
Open check	3	636	48	888	19
					168

(1) A selected high-population sample not included in the average.

TABLE 2.
Yield and Size of Cranberries from Test Plots

Test plots	Yield, barrels per acre	Number of berries per standard cranberry counting cup	Number of seeds per berry
Area A:			
Bee cage	171	107.3	13.8
Open check	124 (1)	109.5	8.6
Cage check	10	97	9
Area B:			
Bee cage	64	—	—
Open check	45	—	—
Cage check	3	—	—

(1) Entire 3-acre section yielded 225 barrels, or an average of 90 barrels per acre on the 2½-acre portion which produced all the crop.

The bees worked the blossoms principally for nectar, since the cranberry blossom produces comparatively little pollen. No bees were seen carrying loads of pollen into the hives. They usually alighted on the sexual column of the flower (the pistil surrounded by the cluster of anther tubes) and crawled over it in a manner that allowed the branched hairs on their bodies to pick up pollen grains from the open ends of the anther tubes and brush pollen onto the adjacent stigma. The bees soon probed between the anther tubes and the pistil to reach nectar at the base of the flower. Had they alighted on the petals and probed for nectar from that position, direct pollination could not have been accomplished.

In both cages provided with bees there were noticeably fewer open blossoms than in the check cages or on the open marsh. It was found, however, that many more blossoms had dropped their petals and had been replaced by small berries, an indication that more prompt pollination was responsible for the apparent difference in the number of blossoms.

On August 9th the cages were removed except for the enclosed check areas, where some open blossoms were still present. Random-sample counts of the blossoms and berries per square foot are summarized in table 1. The fruit was harvested on October 5, and the yields were calculated to barrels per acre (table 2).

The fruit in both bee-pollinated plots averaged larger in size on August 27 than did that in the open checks, but at harvest the fruits from both plots showed the same cup count. The fruit from the bee-pollinated plot was more uniform, but lacked the maturity of either the open-pollinated, or the caged checks. The berries showed much less color and the vines were still green. This difference in maturity was not due to shade from the cages, since the vines that had been covered by the check cages showed no difference from those in the open marsh. The berries and vines in the bee cages apparently matured more slowly, because prompt pollination resulted in an extremely heavy set of berries, all

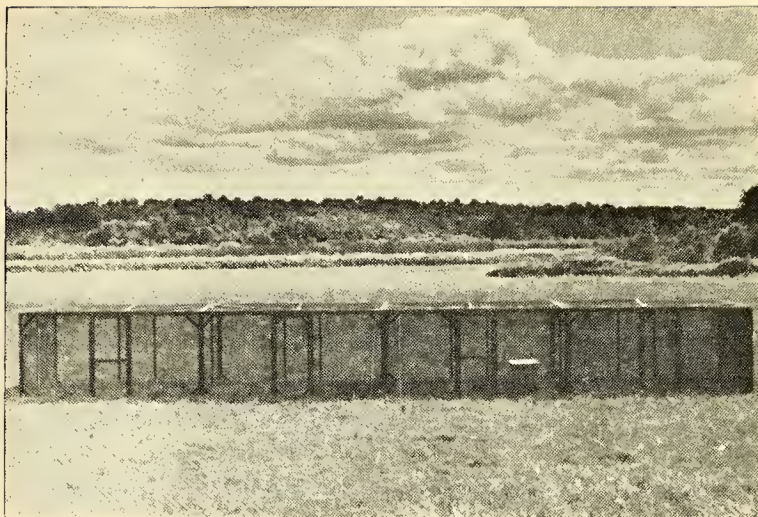


FIGURE 1

in nearly the same stage of development.

There is every reason to assume that in a normal growing season there would have been a greater average increase in fruit size on the bee-pollinated plots than on either the cage checks or the open checks. With at least 3 weeks more for growth and maturity the increase in yield, instead of 40 per cent, might have been 50 or 60 per cent or even higher.

Supplementing these tests, the junior author made observations on the honeybee activity on a 165-acre marsh where approximately 50 hives had been provided. He found the bees in considerable numbers working the blossoms in the same manner as when they were confined within the cage. This marsh returned an average yield of 80 barrels compared with approximately 29 barrels, the State average, or 26 if the crop from this one marsh is excluded.

Discussion and Recommendations

These exploratory tests show that yields may be substantially limited by a lack of insects to effect pollination, that the exclusion of insect visitors will reduce yields almost to the vanishing point, that honeybees will work the blossoms in a manner which will effect pollination, and that yields may be increased substantially if adequate numbers of bees are provided and they actually work the blossoms.

There is reason to believe that in some seasons or localities other plants which secrete nectar more

abundantly, especially the clovers and basswood, may compete for the work of honeybees, thus drawing them away from the cranberry marshes. This may necessitate saturating the areas with honeybees by providing more colonies so that sufficient numbers of bees can be forced to visit the cranberry blossoms.

Training methods may possibly be employed to hold at least some of the bees on the cranberry blossoms. If the bees are confined by small portable cages until they start working the blossoms and are then released, it would be in harmony with bee behavior for these individuals to continue work on cranberries and communicate with other bees in the hive that this nectar was available. If the shift to competing plants became too great, the colony could again be confined for training purposes, perhaps for an hour or more every day during the blossoming period.

Certain other assumptions are worthy of consideration. Under good cranberry culture there may be from 13 to 40 million blossoms per acre. A full-strength colony of 50,000 bees could provide, under favorable weather conditions, 500 million bee visits to flowers during a 3-week blossoming period. Under favorable conditions one strong colony would seem to suffice for 1 to 2 acres; under unfavorable conditions five to ten such colonies per acre might be needed. However, many so-called colonies of bees are capable of providing not

(Continued on Page 22)

DOEHLERT, TOMLINSON

And the New Jersey Station

By Clarence J. Hall

The New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory has for some months been in new quarters at a Colonial farm homestead on the road from Pemberton to Browns Mills, just outside the Borough of Pemberton. The Laboratory was formerly on the same street, but nearer to the center of Pemberton village. The Laboratory is a substation of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and Rutgers University, which are located fifty miles to the northeast at New Brunswick.

Possessed of much architectural dignity, the old farm home is now jointly occupied by the Experiment Station and as a residence by the Pemberton High School Agricultural teacher. The station uses the west half of the building, the quarters comprising two rooms on the ground floor and two rooms on the second. The grounds are roomy and provide more area for outdoor experimentation than the former location.

The Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory was first established in 1918 at Whitesbog under the direction of Charles A. Beckwith. In 1927 it was moved into Pemberton.

In charge of the Laboratory is Charles A. Doehlert, Research Associate, and his associate is William E. Tomlinson, Jr. Doehlert, Tomlinson, and their secretary, Mrs. W. B. Phillips, use the ground floor. The second floor provides quarters for R. B. Wilcox, Associate Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture, assigned to cranberry and blueberry work in New Jersey.

Charles A. Doehlert

New Jersey growers know Charles A. Doehlert, Research Associate in charge of the Laboratory since the death of Charles S. Beckwith, May 18, 1944, as a studious, conscientious investigator in their cranberry and blueberry problems—ever ready to give his able advice and assist-

ance when called upon. Having worked at the Laboratory since 1930, "Charlie" Doehlert has struggled with many cultural questions and aided in their solution.

And there have been many Jersey problems of the most vexing and serious nature since the 1920's, as is generally realized throughout the industry. The need of an Experiment Station and efficient research men to provide assistance to cranberry growers, has probably been more dire there than in any other area. Troubles in New Jersey cranberry growing have been acute for a variety of reasons. It is now hoped the trend of cranberry production downward has been stopped—the bottom of the valley reached—and the climb back begun.

Doehlert, quiet-spoken, unassuming of his own part toward the checking of this adverse trend, would probably say no more than that he has done his best to help in the battle. Unfortunate as Jersey's most recent cranberry history has been, her concurrent story of blueberry cultivation is just the opposite. In this program, too, Doehlert has definitely been on the job. Although begun before his day at the Station, he has been working on blueberry cultivation during its most lush progress.

Born in Rutherford, New Jersey, January 30, 1899, Doehlert selected agriculture as his life work. He entered Rutgers University, majoring in horticulture, and was graduated in 1921. From 1921 to 1924 he was on the editorial staff of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, and received his Master's Degree in 1934 while in the employ of the University. He is secretary-treasurer of the American Cranberry Growers' Association and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, American Association of Economic Entomologists, and

the American Society for Horticultural Science.

Following his editorial work, he engaged in farming, particularly with fruit, and was bee keeper at the famous Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, New Jersey.

In 1930 he returned to the Experiment Station to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Dr. Byrley Driggers, who had been Mr. Beckwith's associate. As associate to the latter, Doehlert devoted a great deal of his time to blueberry problems.

Working with Mr. Beckwith, an important control for blueberry fruit fly, using rotenone dusts spread from airplanes, was developed. Following a sudden condemnation of infested berries by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it was necessary to develop a control method by the start of the next picking season. It meant a winter of concentrated effort on the project. Incubating and hatching a crop of the delicate flies was mastered by Beckwith. As his part of the joint project, Doehlert developed a cage which simulated field conditions so closely that from experience in these cages it was possible to announce a schedule of airplane dusting before the new season for fly emergence and protective dusting began.

In 1938 Doehlert developed the first mechanical fertilizer distributor for blueberries. This is an adaptation of the endgate lime sower. The original model has been in continuous use since then on the 60-acre planting of the Atlantic Company at Weymouth.

The Doehlert blueberry disc harrow was the first blueberry tillage tool that cultivated close under the blueberry bushes and eliminated much of the hand hoeing. The pivoting of front and rear gangs of discs on the same bar made a harrow that could ride on the ground and still adjust itself to ridges and depressions in the row. The small discs established the practicability of shallow cultivation and made it possible to avoid excessive root pruning which had been damaging many plantings on shallow soil.

Trenching with peat for the improvement of sandy areas in blue-

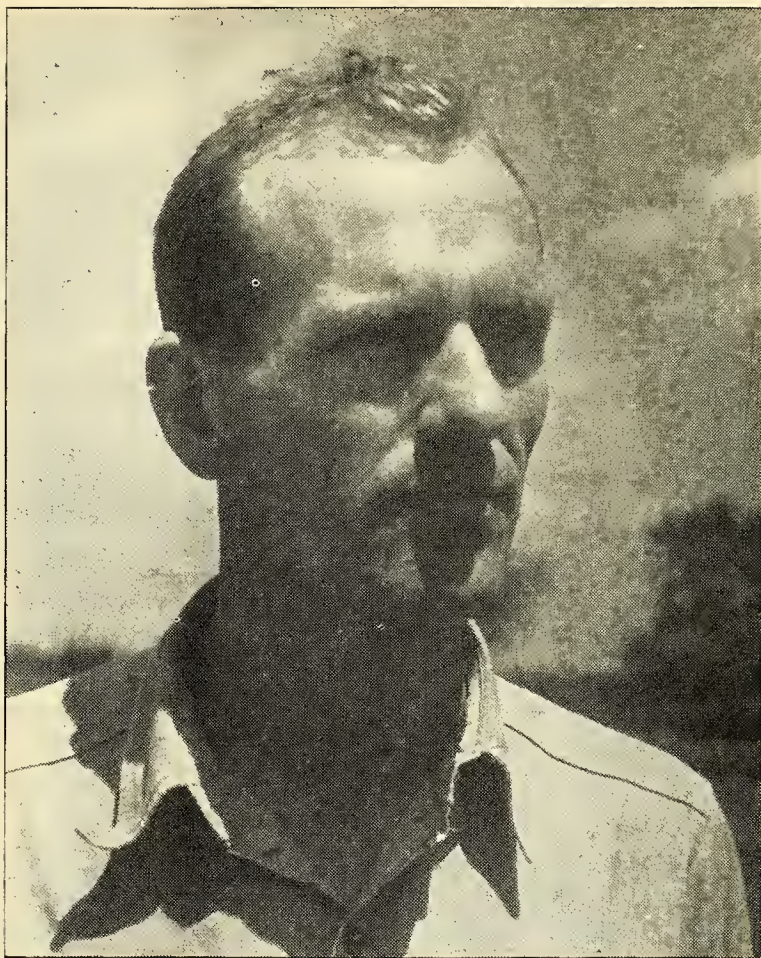
berry fields, the use of oats as a fall cover crop, the 7-7-7 blueberry fertilizer, and the timing of fertilizer applications, including fall treatment, are the results of other blueberry projects.

A major concern with Doehlert now, as with everyone who has the rejuvenation of the Jersey cranberry industry at heart, is how best to bring this about. He feels it is mainly a job of coordinating many operations which the growers already know well, but for which they often are hampered by lack of sufficient labor or capital. Labor-saving devices will help a great deal. One of these is wooden trackways for sanding which make it possible to drive the sand trucks directly from the pit out upon the vines. These were first used by the Otis Brothers in 1932, and Doehlert has encouraged growers to try them where heavy applications of sand are needed.

Scooping has been blamed for much of the decline in New Jersey's production. Doehlert says: "My experiments have indicated that with sanding and good care, Jersey bogs can be maintained at good production in spite of scooping. Plots scooped were not badly impaired as compared to those that were hand picked, when good growing practices were followed."

Other cranberry investigations established the effectiveness of pyrethrum dusting for leaf-hoppers on dew-wet vines and the compatibility of pyrethrum with Bordeaux mixture if soap is not used. This latter conclusion was also established by R. B. Wilcox, working independently.

Doehlert makes his home with Mrs. Doehlert, two sons and a daughter, at Pemberton village, on the same street on which the Laboratory is located. Mrs. Doehlert is a graduate of New Jersey College for Women. His elder son, Charles A. Doehlert, Jr., is in medical school at the University of Pennsylvania. His other son, David, is attending Swarthmore College, and Margaret, a bright-eyed seven-year-old, is eagerly trying to follow her brothers' footsteps in Moorestown Friends School.



"Bill" Tomlinson, Jr.

(Cranberries Photo)

William E. Tomlinson, Jr.

William E. Tomlinson, Jr., who came to the Pemberton Station as associate to Doehlert in April, 1945, has proven himself a popular research worker in cranberries and blueberries with the Jersey growers of these crops. "Bill" Tomlinson, with a questing mind, has become absorbed quickly in the cultural problems of these two crops. He divides his time between the two, but in recent months the search for the vector of blueberry stunt disease has occupied a large proportion of his time. He, like Doehlert, is a conscientious, hard-working researcher.

Rangy in build, easy in acquaintance, Tomlinson's appearance rather belies the fact that he is a native of a thickly-settled suburban area of Boston, Massachusetts. But he was born in

Newton, June 12, 1913. When he first went to flat South New Jersey he missed the more rolling countryside of his native New England, but now finds the Jersey cranberry district a very likeable place in which to live.

Tomlinson is an entomologist, and received his Masters' Degree at Massachusetts State College in 1938. Previously he had been graduated from Tufts College (1936), having selected pre-medical courses because of their wide basic training in the sciences. Following graduation at Mass. State he was with the Massachusetts State College Field Station at Waltham, as laboratory assistant in entomology, from 1938-1945, working largely on apples and market garden crops. In Massachusetts he had also been deputy bee inspector for the State Department of Agriculture. This was in the summer of 1944.

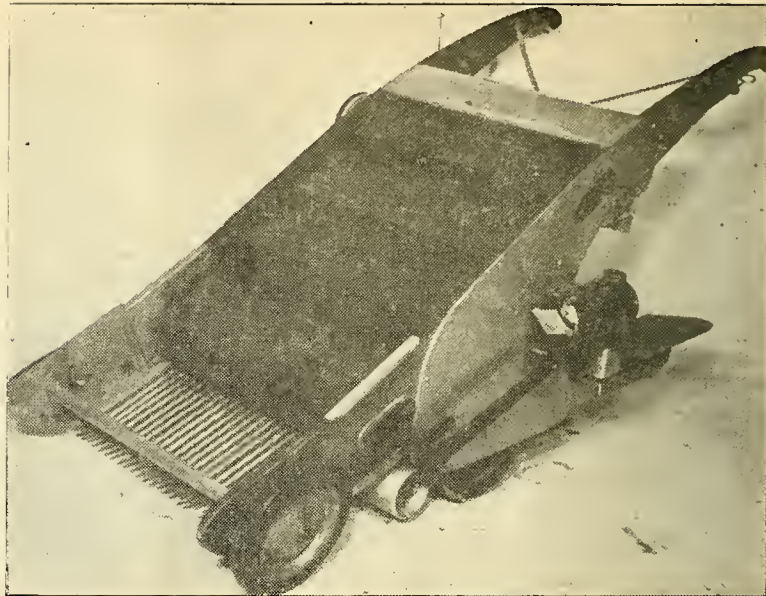
As concerns blueberries he has recently been giving much time to an attempt to discover the vector which is spreading the Blueberry Stunt Disease, this being probably the foremost threat to continuing success in blueberry cultivation in New Jersey. He is quite certain, from his studies so far, this vector will turn out to be a leaf-hopper, or some other sucking insect, but which one he has not been able to determine yet.

Last summer he found there were about two dozen species of leafhoppers active in the cranberry-blueberry area. He is making progress in this process of elimination and he is hopeful that the results of continuing studies this summer will enable him to definitely establish the culprit.

Another blueberry project in which he is very interested is an effort to determine the emergence dates of the blueberry fruit fly in relation to temperatures. This project is being carried out at the Station with berries which are infested with the maggots. The maggots are placed in frames which support screened cages at fly emergence time. He hopes to ascertain the relationship of temperature to the time of emergence of the flies from the ground. From this data it is hoped that the two dustings recommended for blueberry fruit fly can be properly timed without depending on the time-consuming collection of maggoty berries and daily observation during the emergence period in June when so much other work is also pressing.

Tomlinson is a co-author of the first Blueberry Insect and Disease Control Chart.

With the rather formidable title of "The Influence of Variety on the Development and Survival of the Blunt-nosed Leafhopper", he is conducting an important cranberry experiment. This is research allied with the United States Department of Agriculture breeding project which began in New Jersey. At the rear of the Station he has potted cranberry plants growing, the varieties being Howes, Early Black and Shaw's Success. The pots number



Western Picker Created Much Interest on Pacific Coast

thirty and are covered with celluloid cages with cheesecloth vents at the tops and sides. Into these he introduced 50 leafhoppers to a cage, or a total of 500 hoppers for each variety.

He will observe how they develop and at what rate they reproduce on each variety. These tests should provide knowledge as to which variety is "best" for the hoppers, or worse from the viewpoint of the cranberry grower. It is well recognized that Howes are the most susceptible to leafhopper infestation; Blacks intermediate, but apparently Shaw's Success is a variety which has a great deal of resistance to leafhopper and consequently false blossom.

By this experiment it is hoped to show whether these differences in susceptibility to leafhopper infestation are merely feeding preference differences or whether varieties have variations that inhibit development, longevity, and survival of the leafhoppers.

Tomlinson is married and has three children—two boys and a girl—making his home now at New Lisbon. His hobby is photography. He is a member of Sigma Xi and the American Association of Economic Entomologists.

The "Western Picker", or the "Stankavich Picker", as it has been called because it was the invention of "Joe", "Mike" and "Matt" Stankavich, sons of the developer of the Stankavich berry of Pacific Coast fame, last fall created a great deal of interest in the West, and there is at present writing, good possibility its developers will be in the East with motion pictures in January. This picker has been written up in West Coast cranberry areas, and D. J. Crowley is willing to be quoted as saying: "it looks good to me." Dr. J. H. Clark of Long Beach, Washington, has also been impressed favorably with the new machine.

The Stankavich brothers have sold their rights in the picker to the "Western Picker, Inc.", according to R. J. Hillstrom, who is a registered engineer of Marshfield, Oregon. Mr. Hillstrom has written to CRANBERRIES it is the intention to show films of the picker at the annual January 25th meeting of the American Cran-

(Editor's Note)—An article concerning R. B. Wilcox, who will speak at meetings of Massachusetts blueberry growers and Plymouth County Cranberry Clubs during January, is anticipated for the next, or an early issue).

berry Growers' Association, Camden, New Jersey, and hopes it may be possible to show the films and to appear at Massachusetts cranberry club meetings, also Wisconsin, if any arrangements can be made. "Joe" Stankavich also hopes to be in the East with the films.

The machine has been demonstrated at the Washington State Bog, Long Beach, during the harvest season, and Mr. Crowley said that while the machine needed some further improvements it was the "best picking machine he had seen so far."

Trials have been held on bogs in the Coos Bay area in Southern Oregon. The first field test was on the three acre bog of Kaye J. Howard at Hauser. Mr. Howard is quoted as saying that he had several varieties on this bog and all were picked with success. Under good conditions the machines, Joe Stankavich says, has picked half a barrel in 38 seconds, but this was in heavy fruit. The machine has harvested an acre in eight hours.

Passage of the machine over the vines is said not to injure uprights or injure next year's crop in any way. The machine is made of aluminum, weighing about 150 pounds. It is self-propelled by a 5/8th horsepower 4-cycle gasoline motor. One man guides it, while another takes care of the filled boxes. A swath about two feet wide is picked at a continuous walking speed. The machine utilized aluminum to a great extent.

Since the picking last fall there have been several changes made. Instead of one model there are now three. One is mounted on wheels alone, one is half-tracked, i. e., a belt running over wheels, and a third is a track-laying tractor. The reason for the three drives is the amount of ground tension needed. For ordinary scooping berries, a wheel alone is felt to give sufficient traction, but for some types which have heavy vine growth with matted runners more traction is needed, hence the tractor.

The main features of the machine, Mr. Hillstrom says, quoting the patent application are: "A harvester comprising a plurality of



In operation on Lenari Bog

Giant Sprinkler Head Demonstrated in Massachusetts

downwardly and forwardly inclined spaced prongs adapted to be moved through a crop to be harvested, a stripping unit on top, and a hold down mechanism underneath, the combination adapted to strip fruit from the vine by application of the principle of the inclined plane."

A guide wheel in front on the left side has been added. This is a depth gage to control the depth of the pick and to make the picking semi-automatic. The operator merely guides it in a clockwise direction (so the guidewheel stays on the picked side) and stops it to change lugs.

Following harvest the machines were used in Coos County for pruning. The machine was set for the length of runners desired to be left and the prunings are deposited in the lug box with no further attention.

Photo of Western Picker by Harrison P. Hornish of Coos Bay Times. Note: A telegram January 6th, after the foregoing was written, states that Mr. Hilstrom and Mr. Stankavich were leaving the West Coast for the trip to Wisconsin, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

A demonstration of cranberry bog sprinkling which has caused considerable interest among Massachusetts cranberry growers who saw it, was held at the Kingston bog of "Ted" Lenari", December 7th. The test was by National Cranberry Association, Ferris C. Waite, who conducts the "Trading Post" of that co-operative, being in charge. About 75 growers were notified and attended, and the demonstration was also witnessed by Drs. Henry J. Franklin and F. B. Chandler of the Massachusetts Cranberry Experiment Station.

The Lenari bog is one of slightly more than three acres in extent, and the demonstration showed to the satisfaction of those present that two sprinkler heads covered the whole area—sufficiently for frost protection or for irrigation.

The sprinklers were "giant" heads, of Buckner Manufacturing Company, one being a 7/8 inch and the other a 1 inch. This was strictly a temporary set-up. Water was brought to the sprinklers from a bog of higher level, through fire hose and 5 inch pipe to a pump formerly used for Office of Civilian Defense purposes,

(Continued on Page 16)

FRIENDLY COMPETITION

THE past year saw two major cooperatives in the cranberry industry, each handling both fresh and processed berries for its members. In the main ACE stuck to its original field of marketing fresh fruit, and the NCA, formed out of Cranberry Cannery, Inc., processed the greater part of its berries.

Each was attempting to get good returns for its member growers. Independents were also determined to get a good profit back to the growers of the berries they handled. All succeeded, for it was the most prosperous year for growers ever. This successful marketing was accomplished, of course, against the backdrop of a year of general top prosperity.

Not one of these units should, or as far as we know, does claim the success of '46 solely to its skillful handling of operations. A crop which barely missed equaling the all-time 1937 record production, however, was marketed quickly, at top prices and with no trouble except toward the very end of the disposal of this truly big crop.

No one can deny there was the keenest competition involved in the marketing of the 1946 crop. It is generally recognized that competition can be stimulating if competition is clean and fair. Competitors can be fair, or they can be spiteful and be destructive in their competition. Bitterness does not have to be involved. Competitors in business even can, and do upon occasion, lend a helping hand to their rival.

Competition calls for alertness. Complacency and coasting upon laurels previously won are not worth much in a field of open competition. Results, and particularly long-term results are what count.

The beginning of a new calendar year is a good time to look at the past, for it is from the past we have learned—oftentimes the hard way—and it is even better as a time to look ahead. The start of a new year is a time for self-evaluation. In a free country of free enterprise each has a right to chart his course as he thinks best. If the course he lays out for himself is an honest one—one which follows the rules of good will and fairness to all others—there should be no criticism or ill-feeling.

1947 can scarcely help being an interesting and important year for the cran-

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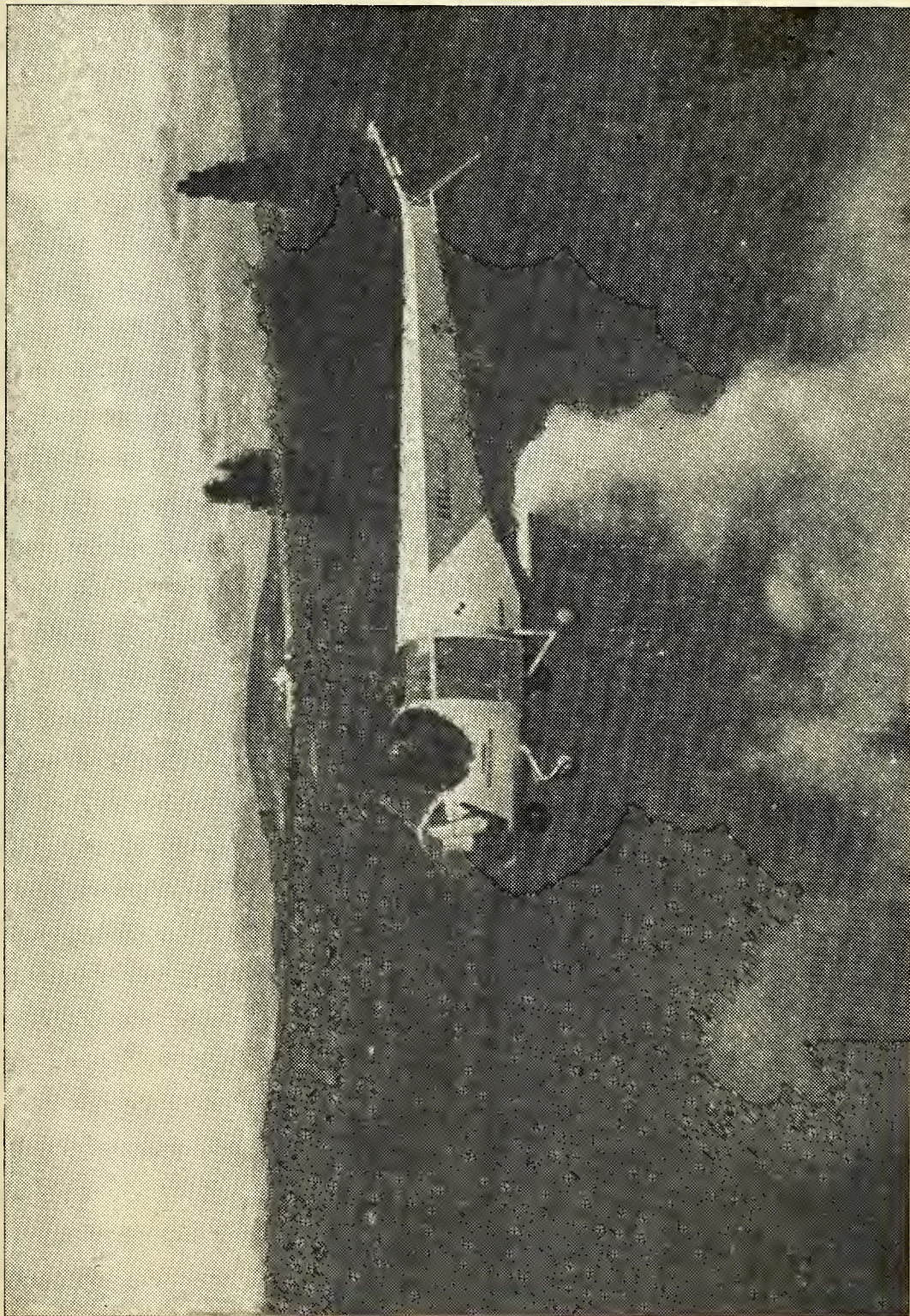
New Jersey

CHARLES A. DOEHLERT,
New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Station,
Pemberton, New Jersey

berry grower. With the success of last year interest in cranberry growing was never higher. And whether the crop will be a short one or a long one, it would seem as if the grower would continue to have little trouble in finding an outlet for whatever he may produce.

NEW JERSEY growers have said they could stage a come-back in production in that state. With 90,000 barrels, as it now turns out, 1946 was certainly at least a step toward that achievement. Doubtless one of the factors in this advancement was told about in this issue—the New Jersey Station—and its hard-working researchers.

Pictorial Section



This Bell Helicopter is dusting on the West Coast, and soon similar flights will be made over Massachusetts Cranberry Bogs.

Story Page 15

(Photo Courtesy NCA)



(Cranberries Photo)

A summer view of the New Jersey Cranberry-Blueberry Laboratory (story page 8).



FRUITS FROM HYBRID SEEDLINGS sent to Massachusetts. "Joe" Kelley, County Agent "Dick" Beattie and Dr. Fred Chandler look happy as they discuss berries they hold in plates. Berries were picked in Jersey from the 12 selected seedlings to be tested in Massachusetts. (CRANBERRIES Photo)

NCA Purchases Helicopter For Use On Massachusetts Bogs

Aircraft to be Used by Members for Spraying-Dusting This Coming Season Will Be "No. 1" Agricultural Machine in U. S.

National Cranberry Association, President Urann has announced, has purchased a helicopter (See Pictorial Page 13), for use on member bogs in Massachusetts this coming season in dusting and spraying; there is the possibility of one for New Jersey members, and the co-operative has options on two more. Many within the industry will remember that in January 1944 at a Cape club meeting and subsequently, Mr. Urann had spoken of the adapting of the helicopter to cranberry uses.

The machine is a product of the Bell Aircraft Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and is described as

the "Number One" helicopter for agricultural dusting and spraying in the United States. Helicopters have been rebuilt for experimental work in dusting apple trees, plum, other fruits and berry crops on the Pacific Coast, but this is the first to be specially built for strictly agricultural service. For the time being it will be known as "Number One", but eventually will be provided with a name, as many planes were named during the war.

Delivery in Massachusetts is expected in late March or April, and its first use could be to spread copper sulphate for Spring scum while the winter flood is still on. Probably, however, first use will be for gypsy moths, and its operation will continue throughout the insect season.

Cost of the plane, as announced at NCA headquarters at Hanson, is \$25,000, and housing and maintenance charges are expected to

be relatively light. Where the plane will be based is not yet decided. Its use is expected to be developed by areas.

As the operator-pilot does not remain in the air for more than four hours at a time, there will be at least two and probably more skilled operators, these men to be furnished through Bell Aircraft. Cost figures prepared by NCA indicate the helicopter will pay for itself in about three years, the charge to member-growers being on a fixed per-hour basis, with the grower paying for the insecticide used. Rates for plane dusting in experiments last year were \$5 or \$6 per hour, and Mr. Urann estimates the helicopter can be used for about the same figure. It covers a swath of about 60 feet in width and can carry 400 pounds of material.

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NCA believes the machine will be especially useful in dusting uplands for gypsy moths, and can be leased to private individuals or to towns for this purpose if not in use on the bogs of members. It could also be used for other crop dusting, such as strawberries.

Advantages of a helicopter for certain phases of dusting are described as that it will work on small areas, and on bogs which do not have long, straight runs, but are walled in by trees. Power lines, trees, buildings, or other obstructions about the area to be covered are not obstacles to this type of aircraft as they are to conventional planes which require a longer approach and clearance at the end of each run. The machine can ascend or descend vertically and hover. An important factor is that the down draft of the rotor is said to drive the insecticide down upon the bog floor with force and from the floor it will bounce upwards and cover the underside of the vines.

Other uses than insecticide work have been mentioned, and at NCA it was said Frank Kelley, assistant to president of Bell Aircraft, has stated a single rotor helicopter can be developed which can lift 50,000 pounds and with multi-rotor helicopters there is "limitless" lift theoretical possibilities. When Mr. Urann first mentioned the helicopter in 1944 there was discussion of using such

a machine for sanding and for "hauling" away berries, without touching the bog surface. Mr. Kelley is quoted as saying sanding by helicopter is possible.

Mr. Kelley has shown movies of the helicopter at work in the Yakima Valley in Washington and explained the machine to groups at A. D. Makepeace office, E. D. Atwood office, in New Jersey, and a series of meetings with movies for Massachusetts growers during January is planned.

Considerable publicity for the cranberry industry is anticipated this spring when "Number One" is first used on cranberry bogs. The helicopter program for NCA is under Growers' Service Department, Keith Work, directly in charge.

SPRINKLER

(Continued from Page 11)

giving 120 lb. pressure. The pump was mounted on a trailer. The take-offs were 3 inch pipe. Mr. Waite declared he believed such a sprinkler system would be very valuable on eastern bogs for frost protection and irrigation, and could also be used with an injector for spraying cyanide upon bogs. The cost, he estimated, would be \$250 to \$300 an acre and probably less.

According to Mr. Waite one man plans this spring to provide a sprinkler system for 6 acres at a

cost of about \$1200, while he himself, hopes to be able to protect his own bog of five acres for about \$1,000. Miss Ellen Stillman of NCA also is to install for 6 acres next spring.

Sprinkler systems have proven very valuable to cranberry growers on the Pacific Coast for a number of years, and interest in more extended use in the East has developed, but was retarded during the war because of unavailability of materials. Many growers in the East have seen great possible advantage to the so-called "dry bogs", in particular, and for use on larger bogs on sections which are hard to flood for frosts, or to reach by ditch irrigation. Definite advantages of sprinkler systems which have been pointed out are that scanty supplies of water can be made more effective, and that in case of "border-line" frost sprinklers could be held off until it became certain a frost would occur.

Dr. Franklin, after seeing this demonstration of "giant" sprinklers, said he was "impressed very favorably", and he "hoped that something can be made of sprinklers here in Massachusetts."

Fire Hazard

One of the best ways to prevent fires is to clear out rubbish regularly from cellars, attics, closets and garages. Rubbish should be stored only in metal containers until it is disposed of permanently.

Acreage Survey In Oregon

The cranberry-producing areas of Coos and northern tip of Curry counties in Southern Oregon have been surveyed, with the resultant finding that production might be expected to increase sevenfold within the next few years. This move was sponsored by the Southwest Oregon Cranberry Club to get a census that would be accurate. One reason for this was to present figures to the Oregon State Extension Service in Horticulture, so that help might be obtained upon cranberry problems. It has been suggested that Oregon Extension Service have an experimental plot somewhere in Coos County.

Leadership in this survey was assumed by Jack Hansell, who is assistant to County Agent George Jenkins.

The survey showed:

Present producing acres, 174.

Land being prepared or reserved for bog development totals 1313. The survey, it is reported, does not necessarily include all land available and suitable for growing cranberries.

There are 96 acres planted, but not yet producing, and 166 acres to be planted this coming year.

Of the 174 acres producing, 166 are in Coos County. The McFarlin berry is the most favored, accounting for 112 acres. Other varieties include Stankavich, 31 3/4; Howes, 14 1/2; Searles, 13; Centennial, 1 1/2; Bennett, 1 1/4. McFarlins originated in Massachusetts, as did the Howes and Centennials, Searles and Bennetts in Wisconsin, and the Stankavich is of Oregon origin.

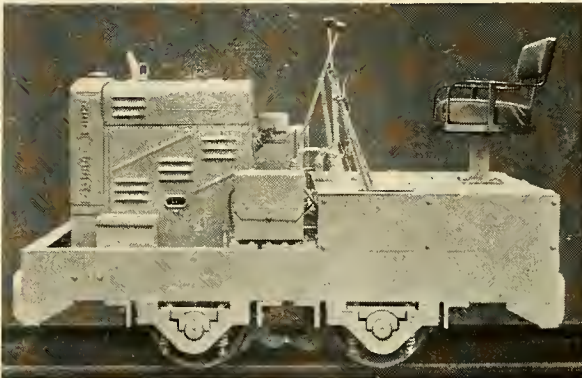
Of the growers that are to plant this coming year Mr. Hansell found that McFarlins will be set out on 158 of the 166 acres to be planted, Stankavich 7, and Searles 1.

Continuing his survey Mr. Hansell is collecting information as to the number of barrels sold in Coos and Northern Curry counties to find an exact overall average yield being obtained.

Dr. Franklin Speaks

Dr. Henry J. Franklin was the speaker at the 29th annual Union Agricultural meeting at Worcester Memorial Auditorium, Wednesday, January 8th. This is a meeting of about 20 groups representing various branches of agriculture in Massachusetts—cooperating with the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. Dr. Franklin presented a paper on "Bees on Cranberry Bogs."

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Edgar W. Loring

Massachusetts cranberry industry lost a life-long grower on December 19th, when Edgar W. Loring of Kingston died suddenly of a heart illness at the age of 72. Mr. Loring had been planning to leave shortly for Florida for the winter, as had been his custom for some years past.

Mr. Loring operated about 100 acres of bog as Edgar W. Loring, Inc., with his two sons, Russell C. and Richard W., and his wife, Helen B., as the other incorporators. The bogs are in Duxbury and Kingston. Besides being in the cranberry business, Mr. Loring had also long conducted a coal and grain business, and this and the bogs will continue to be operated by his sons.

Mr. Loring was born in Duxbury, his father being Edgar F. Loring, who was one of the earliest growers in the Kingston-Duxbury area, having built bogs, including the one at Island Creek, Duxbury, formerly owned by

George E. Short and now by Mr. Jacoby.

With this cranberry background, Mr. Loring started out in the cranberry business for himself in 1899, buying some bogs and building others. Always an independent grower, Mr. Loring sold part of his production through the J. J. Beaton Distributing Agency, Wareham, and part through Hall & Cole, Boston.

Mr. Loring was long a member of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, and was also a member of the South Shore Cranberry club. He was a member of Cornerstone Lodge, Masons, Duxbury; Adams Lodge, I. O. O. F., Kingston; Jones River Club, Kingston, social and historical organization. He was active in church affairs of the Kingston First Parish (Unitarian); and was for many years an engineer of Kingston fire department, and it was a hobby with him to help build this into one of the finest town fire departments in Southeastern Massachusetts.

Mrs. W. H. Andrews

Mrs. Jane L. Andrews, 54, wife of Wales H. Andrews, Pt. Independence, Onset, Massachusetts, died at Tobey Memorial hospital, Wareham, December 29, after an illness of only 13 days. Mrs. Andrews was known to most Massachusetts growers, as, with her husband, cranberry grower, she faithfully attended most cranberry gatherings. These included meetings of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, Cranberry Clubs, New England Cranberry Sales Company and other affairs.

Mrs. Andrews was born in East Braintree, Mass., and was a graduate of Braintree High School and Burdett Business College, Boston. She was a past president of the Woman's club of the Boston Wood Trade, of Wareham Monday Club, Point Independence Yacht Club, and was a member of the Tobey Hospital Guild.

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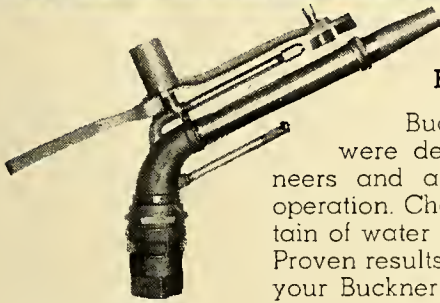
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Cape Clubs Have Tentative Program; Winter-Spring Meetings

Officers and directors of both lower and upper Cape cranberry clubs meet separately in December to plan winter and spring meeting program. Each group was well represented, and although each was separate, apparently both thought about the same type of program was desirable. County Agent Bertram Tomlinson says that Cape cranberry interest, after this year's big crop and top prices is at an all-time high, at least in many years, and he believes there will be big attendance at these sessions.

Although all details have not yet been confirmed, the tentative program is summarized by Mr. Tomlinson as follows:

Lower Cape Club

First meeting—January 14, Harwich chapel. Guest speaker, M. L. Urann, Pres. National Cranberry Association, who has been asked to discuss the general cranberry situation with respect to prices, bog values, production and marketing trends, etc. There will also be sound movies. Supper will be served promptly at 6.30 p. m.

Second meeting—March 11, Dennis Grange Hall. Supper served at 6.30 p. m., and the general theme for this meeting will be

bog building and renovation, featuring panel discussion with special emphasis on the use of heavy equipment and labor-saving devices, also sound motion pictures.

Third meeting—April 15, Orleans. Supper at 6.30. This meeting will feature pest control, with special emphasis on the 1947 pest control chart by Dr. Franklin, weed control by Dr. Chester Cross, and it is hoped that Ferris Waite can discuss the cranberry chemical supply situation. In addition, it is hoped we may have a display of some cranberry equipment and a speaker to discuss this topic.

Upper Cape

The upper Cape group will have all their meetings at Bruce Hall, Cotuit. The first meeting to begin with a supper served at 6.30, Monday, Jan. 13th. M. L. Urann was requested to speak on the same topic selected by the lower Cape group, and Russell Makepeace has been invited to give an illustrated talk on airplane dusting.

Second meeting—March 10th. Supper at 6.30, and here again, we expect to have a panel discussion

to explain the use of labor-saving equipment, also weed control by Dr. Chester Cross, the fundamentals to consider in cranberry bog fertilizers by Dr. Fred Chandler. Movies if time permits.

Third meeting—April 14. Supper at 6.30. Pest control chart for 1947 to be explained by Dr. Franklin, chemical supplies for cranberry growers, Ferris Waite, cranberry equipment including irrigation, brief talk by dealers.

Jean Nash Is Made Director

Miss Jean Nash, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Guy Nash, who, with her brother, Dr. Phileo Nash, own the Biron Cranberry Company, was honored in December by being elected director of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co. She is the second woman to so serve, the other being the late Lucetta Case, who was a director a number of years ago. Miss Nash takes her father's place in the directorship.

Other directors elected were Tony Jonjak, Den Rezin, Keith Bennett, Newell Jaspersen, Guy O. Babcock and William F. Huffman. These directors re-elected Mr. Huffman president of the company; Rezin, vice president; and for consolidated office of secretary

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and treasurer, C. D. Hammond, Jr. Nominated for 3-year term to American Cranberry Exchange directors was Craig Scott, who has served one term; Harold DeLong, one-year term to fill a vacancy left on the board by the relinquishing of a seat to Wisconsin by New Jersey. Other directors are B. C. Brazeau and Vernon Goldsworthy. G. A. Getzin is alternate.

NCA Meeting in Wisconsin, Jersey

Meetings of New Jersey and Wisconsin members of NCA were held during December, Mr. Urann and other officials from the headquarters in Massachusetts being present.

At the Bordentown plant in New Jersey, Mr. Urann told of the purchase of the helicopter, and pointed out that through cooperative selling of such things as cranberries, farmers can control their markets and provide consumers with a high quality product at reasonable prices. Keith Work, assistant to Mr. Urann, was also a speaker, as

was Miss Ellen Stillman, the latter emphasizing the value of an accepted trade name in selling food products, and pointed to the success of "Ocean Spray".

E. V. Lipman, New Jersey director of growers' relations of the association, told of the increase in membership, giving it as approximately 850, of whom 100 are in New Jersey. During the past few weeks, 25 members had joined in that state.

Joseph Darlington of Whitesbog, acting manager for J. J. White Company, was elected chairman of the State Advisory Committee of the National. Other members are Isaac Harrison, Theodore Budd, Jr., Enoch F. Bills, William Haines, Joseph Palmer and Mr. Lipman, secretary.

In Wisconsin, Messrs. Urann and Work and Miss Stillman were also speakers. Mr. Urann discussed the new 12-ounce cellophane package, the purchase of the helicopter, and the fresh fruit situation at the end of the marketing season.

Director Charles L. Lewis was another speaker, as was M. S. An-

derson, sales manager of NCA's North Chicago plant. Guy O. Potter, also a director, gave a report on a machine installed at his marsh for packing cranberries in cellophane.

Dr. C. I. Gunness

Christian I. Gunness, Head of the Division of Engineering at Massachusetts State College, died Saturday morning, December 21, in Cooley-Dickenson Hospital, Northampton, where he had been for two weeks after a heart at-

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Professor Gunness was born in Abercrombie, North Dakota, July 23, 1882. He graduated from North Dakota Agricultural College in 1907 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Mechanical Engineering.

After his graduation he was at first instructor and later Assistant Professor of Engineering, North Dakota Agricultural College, until 1912. He then accepted a position as Superintendent of the School of Tractioneering at La-

porte, Indiana, where he remained for two years. He came to Massachusetts State College as Head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering in 1914, a position which he held until his death.

During his 32 years of service as Head of the Division of Engineering at Massachusetts State College he built up a strong department and became well known in New England agricultural circles for his pioneer work in rural electrification and in refrigerated storage for fruits and vegetables.

He will be remembered by many cranberry growers for his work in the storage of cranberries, a field in which he made notable contributions.

He was a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and the American Society of Engineering Education.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth; a daughter, Marion; a son, Robert C.; two brothers, and seven sisters.

Cranberry Industry Represented at Big Boston AAAS Session

The cranberry industry was well represented at the "gigantic" annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Boston, lasting from December 26 to December 30, and attended by more than 6,000 scientists. Those present included Dr. H. F. Bergman, Dr. Chester Cross and Dr. F. B. Chandler of Massachusetts, Charles A. Doeblert of New Jersey, Dr. J. Harold Clark of Guy C. Myers "Cranguyma", Long Beach, Washington, and Dr. Neil E. Stevens, University of Illinois.

Taking part in one of the programs was Dr. Chandler, who read a blueberry paper before the Small Fruits Section of the American Society of Horticultural Sciences.

The New England division of this latter group is to visit the Plymouth and Barnstable County cranberry areas and the Experimenta Station at East Wareham next summer, at a date to be determined later. A meeting will be held at Mass. State College, Amherst, followed by a two or three day trip to Waltham Field Station and Southeastern Massachusetts, where the fruit men will observe cranberry bogs and probably Cape strawberry and other fruit activities. Arrangements to the cranberry district will be made through Dr. Chandler and County Agents Beattie and Tomlinson.

Honeybees

(Continued from Page 7)

more than one-sixth the number of field bees available from a full-strength colony.

CRANBERRIES

Packed for



PLYMOUTH - MASSACHUSETTS

by



NEW BEDFORD - MASSACHUSETTS

Until the many questions pertaining to cranberry pollination can be answered, the growers should use as many colonies of bees as possible to provide for pollination under the most unfavorable conditions. The colonies should be built up to maximum strength before blossoming time. This requires productive queens, abundant stores of honey and pollen, and hive space properly organized for rapid colony development and swarm prevention. USDA Circular 702, "Productive Management of Honeybee Colonies in the Northern States", will prove helpful in the management of strong colonies.

STANLEY BENSON SPEAKER

Stanley Benson, New England Cranberry Sales Company, was a speaker at the "Young Farmers' Club" meeting, West Bridgewater, December 19. Mr. Benson talked upon the "Cranberry Industry", telling the story from construction of a bog, to the picking and marketing of the berries. His talk was illustrated by a movie.

1945 Marketing

(Continued from Page 5)
amount, plus about 100,000 in the other areas.

A brief summary of the ACE

marketing season was sent to CRANBERRIES by C. M. Chaney, the letter following:

It has been another one of those unusual, in fact, I would very unusual, seasons. I have my doubts if any of us of middle age or beyond will live to see another similar season insofar as prices are concerned. You are, of course, aware of the fact that for the past five years the demand, at least for fresh cranberries, has been considerably in excess of the supply, and by reason of this fact the trade as a whole have endeavored to increase their volume of business on our commodity.

The Exchange opening price on Early Blacks, as you know, was on the bases of \$26.00 per barrel and it was sustained with an upward tendency. Therefore, I think it is safe to say that the average price on Early Blacks sold by the Exchange on the fresh market this year is the highest on record.

Very soon after our price on Early Blacks was announced, the customers began to bid for additional supplies. We, and I think all shippers and distributing agents for fresh cranberries, endeavored to make as broad a distribution of our supplies as possible throughout the United States and Canada, not only on Early Blacks but on the other varieties, and in these efforts we, of course, had to prorate, or possibly a better term would be ration.

As you know, there was also a pentup demand for processing berries, and the processors also followed the bidding up of

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prices on the part of the fresh fruit trade.

As a result of all of this, the price on Late Eastern Varieties reached the peak of \$37.00 per barrel, and some sales were made at even higher prices.

Insofar as our fresh fruit sales were concerned, they were over soon after we announced prices on the various varieties from each producing area. Our last shipment on the fresh market from Wisconsin was on November 2nd, from New Jersey soon thereafter, and from New England there were only a few scattered L. C. L. shipments made after Thanksgiving.

One surprising thing to us was the very small percentage of complaints and rejections on shipments made to the fresh fruit trade. To be exact, we had actual rejections for the entire season of two cars and complaints on which allowances were justified on two cars and two part cars.

We especially want to point out to you that we had no rejections and no allowances on any of our shipments to Pacific Coast markets.

Our sales to processors, part on a participating basis and

part on an outright sales basis, as near as we can figure at this time, were approximately 33% of our membership's total production.

The prices that we have received on outright sales to processors and advances on deliveries to processors on berries handled on a participating or cooperative basis have been very satisfactory. When the final returns are in, I feel reasonably sure that our members will be well pleased not only with the returns but with the manner in which we have been able to handle that portion of their crop which was better suited for processing than for the fresh market this season.

This has been, as you can readily realize, a season especially favorable to processed cranberries by reason of the sugar shortage. Apparently the sugar shortage got worse as the season progressed, and as a result some customers have found that even though they were not able to buy all of the cranberries they wanted by any means, they had plenty—and some too many. As a result, some markets that found themselves overstocked, have made resales to processors.

Fortunately, the processors with whom we have been dealing have been very cooperative and have purchased berries from some of our customers at prices that in some instances did not show our customers any loss, and in others the loss is much less than if they had had to dispose of them in their own immediate territory.

Those of our customers who asked for and obtained such assistance seem to be very appreciative. Furthermore, they do not blame us for the sugar shortage, nor do they blame us now for not selling them all of the cranberries they wanted at our opening prices.

So, as a whole I would say that the trade, that is, those who handle fresh cranberries, have not and do not blame the growers and shippers of cranberries for any loss that some of them may have made, but rather do they blame it on the short supply of sugar allocated to the housewives of the country.

I hope that the growers as a whole will not get the idea that for next season and future seasons, or when sugar is more equitably allocated, the demand for fresh cranberries will not be back to normal.

MASSACHUSETTS

Rainfall Gained

For the first time since Labor Day, Massachusetts had a rainfall which was in the normal sector, precipitation as recorded at State Bog, East Wareham, being 4.34 inches, which included an inch and a half of snowfall on the 28th. The minimum temperature for the month was zero on the 26th, and the highest 62 on the 10th.

In the background of the long dry spell, this, however, still left many growers without adequate winter coverage at the end of the year. A great deal of acreage was still uncovered, or having only partial water protection.

In the opinion of Dr. Franklin, there was "probably" no winter-kill up to the year end and "probably" no oxygen deficiency injury, although he would go no further in his statement. The winter months had been definitely on the freak side, unseasonably warm, and buds

had progressed more than they normally should. Temperatures had been so high on many days that on the day before Christmas pussy-willows, practically "out", were picked.

First day of January was cold and the night brought light snow, turning to light rain the following morning.

OREGON

Southwestern Oregon Cranberry Club is to hold a meeting in January or February to discuss cultural problems. It is hoped to obtain an authoritative speaker upon the subject of fertilizer. Lee Vanderlinder, associate editor of the magazine "New Agriculture", has been invited to attend.

Sumner Fish and Jim Olson are working on a pruning attachment for a tractor, the attachment to be delivered to D. J. Crowley at the Washington Experiment Sta-

tion. This device is to cut a swath of 20 inches, at the speed of an ordinary walk, and is "aimed" to take the place of six men using regular rake pruners. The device has rollers which prevent runners from being cut, yet is set far enough above the up-rights to clear the fruit buds. The Fish-Olson team is also working on a water picking machine, about which more will be printed later.

NCA cannery at Coquille was compelled to continue in operation for several weeks longer than was anticipated, due to excess of berries over original estimates, and also because of the berries of new members. First estimate for the canners was 4500 barrels, but the pack turned out to be 6500 barrels.

George Lillegaard continues as superintendent of the factory, but due to a shortage of manpower on his own marsh at Ilwaco, Washington, he was forced to be away much of the time.



NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

To All Cranberry Growers

RESULTS of the Cranberry Season of 1946 again demonstrate the value of cooperative and orderly distribution.

New England Cranberry Sales Co.

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WISCONSIN

At end of 1946 marshes were flooded and there had not been a shortage of water for winter coverage, as had been feared possible previously. There was a week or so of poor weather in December, cloudy and warm, and there may have been some damage from oxygen deficiency during this period. However, that was only a guess at that time. The weather has

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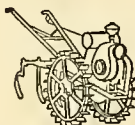
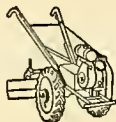
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been ideal, absolutely no snow at all and very little cold.

NEW JERSEY

The Government Crop Reporting Service gave the New Jersey cranberry industry a Christmas bonus in the estimate of a 90,000 barrel crop. This is still not a very good average per acre, according to the standards set by other states, but is well above the ten year (1936-1945) average in New Jersey.

Weather

Rainfall at Pemberton through December 27 was 2.45 inches, which is almost exactly normal for the month. A half an inch of snow on the 18th accounted for a little of this, but the storm of December 20 and 21 accounted for 2.13 inches of the month's total. Many growers, with uncertain water supplies, took advantage of this heavy rain and put on the winter flood.

The mean temperature for the month was about 2° warmer than average (38°); 13° on the 3rd and 27th was the lowest recorded at Pemberton, while it was a balmy 72° on the 10th.

Seedlings

The planting of the government cranberry seedling selections was finished at Budd's and Cutt's by Mr. Wilcox. The performance of these selections on these bogs will

be watched with considerable interest, as it is felt that they are very promising indeed.

American Cranberry Growers' Association

The proceedings of the 77th annual convention of the American Cranberry Growers' Association were mailed out on December 11th to the members. The program for the annual meeting at Camden on January 25th is not completely settled yet, but an interesting and informative meeting is assured with that portion that is already settled.

Water Supplies

Two New Jersey growers who are convinced of the necessity of adequate water supplies when and where needed have done something about insuring just that during the past year. T. H. Budd at Retreat has tapped Friendship Creek, which is a branch of Rancocas Creek, and enlarged and improved the system of canals throughout his property.

Joseph H. Palmer at Wading River has drawn on the resources of the river of the same name. In an effort to overcome the danger of brackish water he has gone upstream a considerable distance and built an entirely new canal system leading to the bogs. (This proposal was mentioned in an article upon Mr. Palmer, CRANBERRIES, February 1946).

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Blueberries Open House

The 15th Annual Blueberry Open House was held on December 14th at Pemberton. About 75 growers attended. Due to a previous engagement the first speaker on the program, Paul Mott, was unable to be present to report on the results of this year's Stunt inspection by the N. J. State Department of Agriculture. Mr. Doeblert, however, read a letter

from Mr. Mott which contained a brief resume of this year's results and a promise of a more detailed mimeographed report later on.

Mr. Tomlinson of the Cranberry and Blueberry Laboratory spoke briefly about blueberry bud-mite, blueberry fruitworms, blueberry weevil and the search for Stunt vectors. Possible changes in the blueberry fruitfly dust program were discussed in some detail, as

the present program is not felt to be giving the protection that is necessary with this insect.

J. H. Harman of the Japanese Beetle Quarantine Office at White Horse, N. J., reported on the use of DDT for certifying blueberry plants outside the Japanese Beetle Quarantine area. When applied to the cutting beds or nursery, in the presence of and according to the recommendations of an inspector, plants treated with DDT can be certified as Japanese Beetle free without inspection or further treatment at the time of shipment.

Mr. Doeblert of the Cranberry and Blueberry Laboratory compared the frosts of 1945 and 1946 and their different effects for the two seasons. He also emphasized the importance of each grower knowing Stunt symptoms so that the grower himself will be able to spot infected bushes early and remove them promptly.

Mr. Wilcox of the U. S. D. A. at Pemberton discussed a leaf rust that was prevalent in blueberry cutting beds and appeared in the field this past season. The alternate host of this rust is hemlock, which is not common in the blueberry area, and in ordinary years trouble from it should not be expected.

He also reported a marked increase of Phomopsis infection, which was a direct result of the very wet 1945 growing season which made ideal conditions for infection in fields or parts of fields that were poorly drained. Better drainage of such areas should remedy the trouble.

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Bud-Mite

Blueberry bud-mite counts from widely scattered areas in the blueberry district have uncovered rather heavy populations in several fields. No fields examined were entirely free. Though considered of minor importance in New Jersey, the bud-mite will bear watching, as it may be taking a greater toll of the crop than is now appreciated.

Mild Weather

Continued mild weather through most of December has made for ideal working conditions on both blueberries and cranberries. A good deal of sand was spread on bogs, and with labor a little easier many blueberry growers reported pruning pretty well finished.

Both blueberry and cranberry buds have been developing because of this warm weather. Just what it will do to next year's crop depends on future weather developments, but the possibility of serious trouble is there.

Cooperative

On December 16th the Directors of the Blueberry Cooperative Association met at the Cranberry

and Blueberry Laboratory to act on several items of business. A research committee was appointed to work with the staff at the Blue-

berry Laboratory and look into the advisability of further expansion of the Stunt project.

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Of Cranberries Sugar and Cans

By HOMER L. GIBBS

West Wareham, Mass.

(Mr. Gibbs is a director of the American Cranberry Exchange and the New England Cranberry Sales Company).

I feel that 1946 has been an emergency year for the cranberry industry in this way—housewives had little or no sugar while processors apparently could obtain all they needed.

Anticipating the shortage of sugar in the homes, the American Cranberry Exchange made arrangements for selling to processors all berries it judged should not be sold on the fresh market. That is the way I feel the situation should have been handled, both from the standpoint of this year and the future; and it was handled skillfully.

One of the Exchange's best moves, I think, was the arrangement made for the processing of berries produced by its members on a participating basis. In this way the Exchange's members were assured maximum prices and the best possible protection.

Processors to whom the Exchange delivered the larger portion of its "canning" berries are in a position to convert them at a minimum cost. They can do this because **they operate many months of the year on many other products**, thereby reducing their overhead both in processing and selling. This should naturally reduce the cost per unit.

My feeling, in short, is to sell fresh and processed cranberries to as many customers as will contribute to the better distribution of our product.

I am a member of the Exchange because it is in a position to be impartial about such decisions as this. It has no commitments. And its judgment has proven sound for 40 years. That's enough for me.

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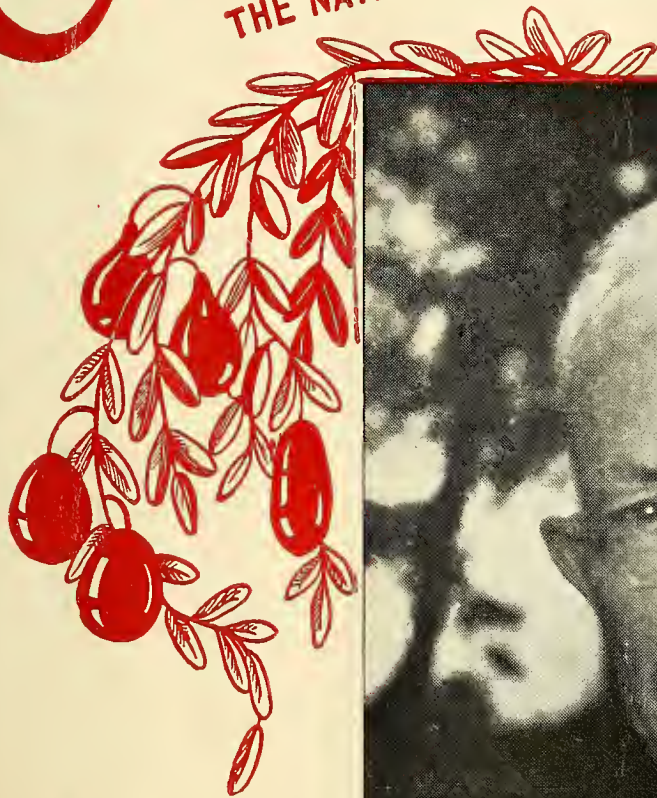
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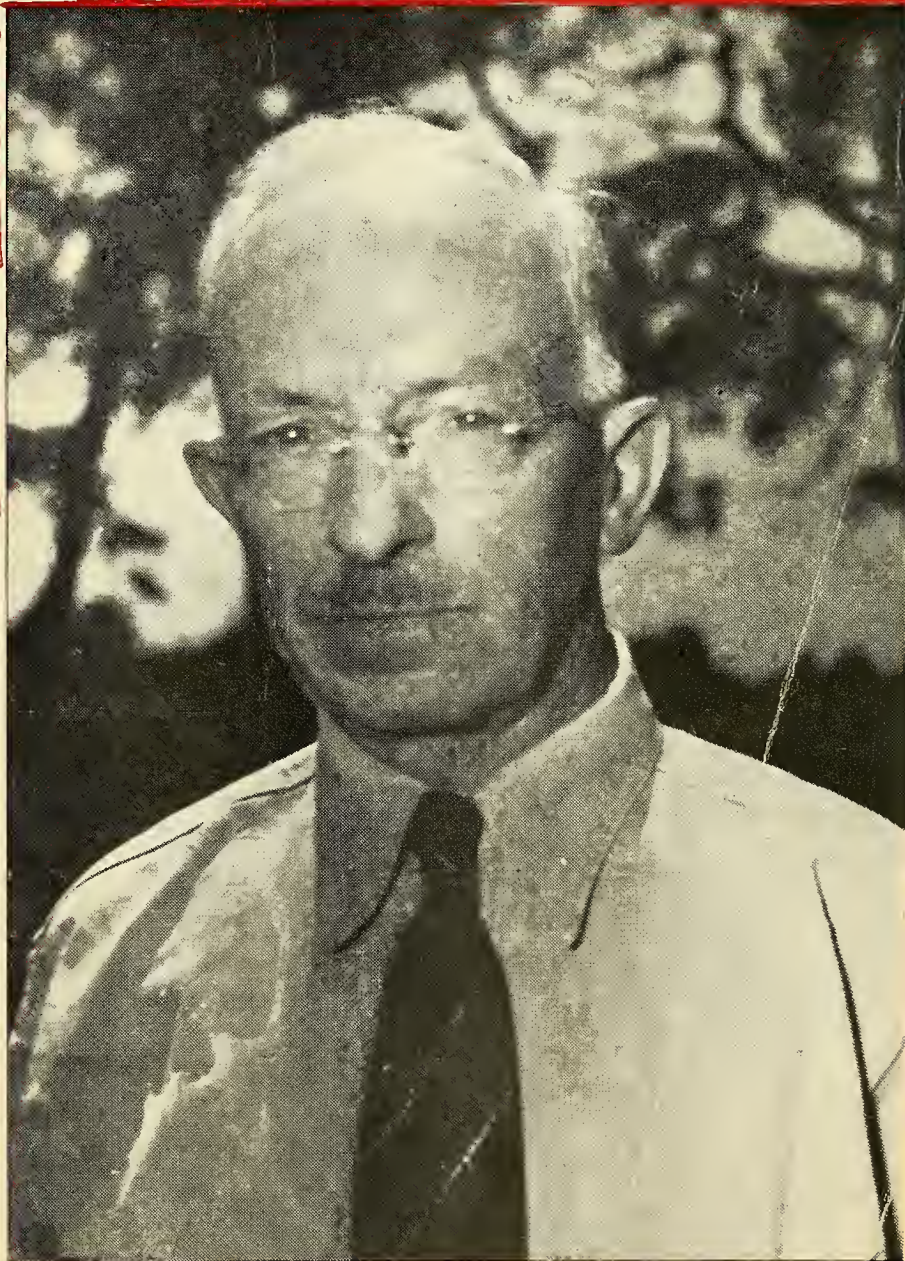
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WISCONSIN RAPIDS

-

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-

WISCONSIN

I Remember When

Talk with any grower who has been in the cranberry business for any length of time and you'll hear him say:

"I remember when cranberries in Spring and Summer were about as much in demand as refrigerators at the North Pole."

"I remember when we sold our top grade berries and dumped the rest behind the screenhouses."

"I remember when we shipped berries on consignment, only to be told they didn't sell for enough to pay the freight, and then we had to send the money to pay the freight".

"I remember when canning berries sold for \$2 a barrel, and pies sold for several dollars under the price for standard fruit".

"I remember when \$8 a barrel for top grade berries, and \$4 a barrel for pies was a mighty good price for cranberries."

How times have changed! **Now** canned cranberries are on the market 12 months a year. **Now** there is a market for **all** berries, not only the best, but all the rest. **Now** pies, floats, and mixed varieties earn just as much money through cooperative processing as does the fanciest fruit. **Now** there is a variety of canned cranberry products to provide an outlet for increasing crops. **Now** cranberry growers are sure of a market for even the largest crops, and sure of fair returns.

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Urge to Attend Massachusetts Schools Exceeds Expectations

Cranberry Sessions in Plymouth and Barnstable Counties Begun, with High Interest of GIs and Others.

Two "cranberry schools" began last month in Massachusetts, the first to open in Plymouth County and the second in Barnstable. Both are sailing along most auspiciously—far exceeding expectations.

"Frankly, I'm a little stumped," said Plymouth County Agent "Dick" Beattie when he faced the "class" of the opening cranberry school at the Ellis G. Atwood screenhouse, January 7th. He said he has anticipated possibly as many as 50 GIs, new bog owners, other beginners interested in cranberry growing and "key-men", such as foremen, might be interested enough in the fundamentals of cranberry culture to attend a school. Instead, he found an enrollment of 132, and the quarters provided by Mr. Atwood packed with a group of obviously keenly-interested men, mostly young, two or three women, and a few growers of long experience, who expressed themselves as being present because they realized there was always something new to learn.

Mr. Beattie explained that the original intention had been to start the school for GIs only, and said the fact the classes had been extended to others was because the cranberry growers themselves had gotten behind the project and brought about its expansion.

"These men include 'Mel' and 'Gibby' Beaton, Mr. Makepeace Mr. Atwood and Arthur D. Benson, and others," he said, "and I see some of these here with you cranberry students. Well, that is alright, but they may become professors themselves before this course is over, for this cranberry course study is not a thing we can cram into one year. We will go into other years."

The County Agent lost no time in getting down to business and, introducing William H. Tufts, Middleboro High School department

of agriculture, who will administer the GI part of the program. Mr. Tufts, speaking briefly, said the study course might be called a "school", but from the handsome Atwood screenhouse surrounding, a more apt designation might be "Cranberry University".

Beattie then introduced Dr. William G. Colby, research professor for agronomy at Massachusetts State College, who had the topic for the afternoon, "The Fundamentals of Soil". Dr. Colby, whom many Massachusetts growers have heard at Cranberry Associations, was also the instructor for the second class, January 21.

At the second class, there were approximately 155 present, and enrollment had grown to 183. A count showed 58 GIs attending and of these 18 are enrolled in the "in school" program.

Barnstable School

The first session in Barnstable was Monday evening, January 20, when 35 attended out of an enrollment of 40. Twenty-one of these are GIs. County Agent Bertram Tomlinson gave a brief history of cranberry growing and particularly in Barnstable County and gave the new growers a list of cranberry literature which is available.

Second class was scheduled for February 3rd, with Dr. Colby giving the lecture, and they will continue on the first and third Mondays through April. The first group is being limited primarily to new men, but if it comes to fill a definite need it may become an annual feature. All sessions will be evening, 7.30 to 9.

This opportunity to study cranberry culture is being provided to give instruction to those who have acquired cranberry bogs recently, and who are seriously interested in a knowledge of modern practices. The course will include (1) Brief History. (2) Bog Land. (3) Bog Renovation. (4) Water Controls; (5) Insects and Diseases. (6) Fertilizing. (7) Sanding.

"A number of veterans have already expressed interest in such a school," said Mr. Tomlinson, "and veterans would be given preference

in enrollments, which will be limited to 20 members at present."

"So far as is known, this is the first school course offered in cranberry culture in Barnstable County," stated Mr. Tomlinson, who will act as instructor, "and one objective will be to develop an aggressive interest in applying modern scientific practices to the culture of cranberries. We expect to make use of special talent at the Cranberry Experiment Station, and also successful cranberry growers, who have established themselves in this industry during the past twenty or more years."

"About 90 per cent of those attending are younger men," Mr. Beattie says, "and we have enough experienced cranberry growers to lead discussions. Growers of the district are to be commended for releasing the men to attend. In many cases this release causes some inconvenience and the growers have been very cooperative."

"This school, as far as can be learned, is the first organized attempt to teach cranberry growing on such a basis in the United States. The course, taking two years, will give a good fundamental approach to the subject, and, combined with field experience being gained by the students, will cover the field of cranberry growing thoroughly. Under the terms of the GI training, ex-servicemen will have to attend both the school and the cranberry club meetings. There is every indication that cranberry growing in the future will be largely carried out on a high scientific standard."

Mr. Beattie also said he thought the school would take a considerable load off the Station staff of researchers at East Wareham and that newcomers could get a good many answers to questions which occurred to them through the school program.

In Plymouth County, the Extension Service through Mr. Beattie is assisting the Vocational Agricultural Department in the program, together with the active Advisory Committee, consisting of the fol-

(Continued on Page 17)

Cranberries

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

January in Massachusetts was one of the mildest and most delightful winter months growers can ever remember. Practically no snow, not much ice formed, less than normal precipitation. As far as the vines were concerned, Dr. Franklin is of the opinion the month would be on the favorable side, there couldn't have been much, if any, injury from oxygen deficiency, no winter kill. On the "bad" side, the growers were able to get in practically no ice sanding.

Rainfall as recorded at the Experiment Station, East Wareham, was 2.95 inches, the coldest temperature reached was 5 above on the 7th and the 10th. The 26th saw temperature reach a high of 57, and the final day of the month was positively spring-like, with thermometers crowding 60.

WISCONSIN

Sanding Being Done

The Wisconsin growers have been doing a considerable amount of sanding, and January was ideal for such work, as there has been very little snow. Some of the growers who are doing a large amount of sanding are Central Cranberry Company, Whittlesey Marsh, Scott Marsh, Gaynor Cranberry Company and others located in the Mather and Cranmor areas, as well as in northern Wisconsin. New equipment is being used to do much of this work and sanding has progressed rapidly. Some Wisconsin growers will sand four or five acres in a day an inch thick.

Oxygen Deficiency

The first part of the winter was not too good for the vines, as the

Floater Bring Jersey Up to 101,000 Bbls.

New Jersey production of last fall, due to the gathering of "floaters", is shooting up, according to a release from New Jersey Crop Reporting Service, Trenton, January 24. Repeating an old maxim, that "A good crop gets better and a poor crop gets poorer", the report says:

"The 1946 season certainly followed this pattern by following the good side of the maxim. September reports reflected this trend and each report thereafter. Our main difficulty was keeping pace with the improved situation. From our studies of the 1946 production in New Jersey, several factors are responsible. Weather conditions throughout the entire harvesting operation were all that could be desired. The labor supply was adequate and the strong demand and high prices resulted in growers literally combing their bogs for every available berry.

"This 'floater' problem is always a difficult one. So much depends

upon the season and the other factors mentioned that you cannot definitely determine until the end of the season just what proportion of the total crop they will make up. In some years, the amount is negligible; in others it ranged from 5 to 15 percent. In the preparation of the August estimate, we cannot measure or include 'floaters' in our estimate.

"Now we know the December 1, 1946, estimate of 90,000 bbls. is low and requires revision. As of to date, we have records assembled from all the various sales outlets that the 1946 crop will amount to nearer 101,000 bbls. We are still working on this and these revisions will be published by the U. S. Crop Reporting Service sometime in April or May."

The tentative estimates of the disposition of the 1946 production for New Jersey are: (a) for fresh market, 11,500 bbls; (b) for processing, 89,500 bbls.

Sales Co. Activities

The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company has been getting supplies such as fertilizer and weed killer and anticipates no trouble in procuring growers' supplies in the spring and summer of 1947. New Bean sprayers have been coming in frequently and the growers are getting prepared for spraying for weeds and grasses in the spring, as well as taking care of insects with this type of equipment, which is very fast and efficient.

The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company made out an exceptionally large amount of income tax re-

(Continued on Page 18)

marshes did not freeze down too rapidly and quite likely there will be some damage in oxygen deficiency which will show up next spring. Everybody, however, has plenty of water and a good flood is in evidence everywhere. The mild weather in January is not enough to allow any big amount of vines to become exposed, necessitating reflooding.

Considerable new planting will take place in Wisconsin next spring and vines planted will be primarily Searls Jumbos, although some growers in the central part of the state prefer McFarlins.

"Western Picker" Discussed at Plymouth County Club Meetings

Massachusetts Growers Much Interested in New Coast Machine—R. B. Wilcox of Jersey Speaks —Plan for Better Club- Association Coordination

Opening meetings of Plymouth County cranberry clubs, South-eastern at Rochester Grange hall, January 28 and South Shore at Redmen's hall, Plymouth, the 30th packed a powerful wallop in interest for attending growers, a record of 130 at the first and 140 at the second. Both were afternoon sessions, followed by supper and extending into the evening before the growers were willing to depart.

Both had a program of "all-star" billing. R. B. Wilcox, associate pathologist, USDA, stationed at the New Jersey cranberry-blueberry station came up from that state to make his first speaking appearance in Massachusetts; Dr. H. F. Bergman, who holds the corresponding position in Massachusetts was back from Massachusetts State College from his winter stay there to talk on "Results of Water Study in 1946"; G. E. Short, president of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association and Director J. T. Brown, Plymouth County Extension discussed the serious problem of "Coordinating the Objectives of the Cranberry Clubs and the Association". Last but not least, R. J. Hillstrom, manager of "Western Pickers, Inc." and "Joe" Stankavich, eldest of the three Stankavich brothers who invented this picker were completing a round trip if the industry, from home state Oregon through Wisconsin, New Jersey and into Massachusetts. Hillstrom showed colored movies of thrilling scenes along the Oregon and entire West coast (which he had taken himself) and also colored movies of this picker and other West coast pickers harvesting last fall.

This is the picker pictured and described in last month's magazine

(and shown in action on page 14 of this issue). There is now interest from literally coast to coast in this machine. Hillstrom said he was not trying on this trip "to sell" the picker but he wanted the industry to know there was a picking machine actually in production. The users of this consider he said, that the long-desired objective of a satisfactory cranberry picking machine actually has been achieved. Unlike other Pacific Coast pickers, this is not a vacuum type machine. "Its a scoop but doesn't work on the ordinary scooping principle of the inclined plane," he said. "It prunes runners and long vines in picking so it can operate in the heaviest of vines. Instead of picking the berries from the vines this machine can best be described as doing the opposite, picking vines from the berries.

Western Picker

Mr. Hillstrom is a spontaneous, compelling speaker and certainly held the growers spellbound during the movies, and in the description of the machine and its operating methods at long length. He answered many, many questions fired at him upon various phases. Comment of practically every grower was that this "Western Picker" seemed "very good", and they assuredly wanted to see such a machine in actual operation for themselves. They were "open minded in their reception of this machine from out of the West, and showed more enthusiasm, perhaps than over any previous machine. In this they echoed favorable reports which have come from the West Coast and from Wisconsin. At Plymouth a show of hand growers interested in buying bought up twenty one.

Hillstrom

Mr. Hillstrom promised to have demonstration machines in all areas by next spring and to give picking demonstrations in the fall. This picker is the invention of the three Stankavich brothers, "Joe", "Matt" and "Mike", sons of the

late J. F. Stankavich, developer of the Oregon hybrid, the "Stankavich variety, the story of whom is told on page 10 of this issue.

Mr. Hillstrom by profession is an engineer. Oregon-reared, he was graduated from Oregon State College in 1922, taking a course in mechanical engineering, and followed this with a post-graduate course in civil and electrical engineering. He has made engineering and construction his profession, and since 1933 has been engaged in Naval and other government construction. Music has been one of his hobbies, and he has conducted and played in orchestras in New York, Chicago, the Central states, and New Orleans. He has constructed and sold houses, and with his musical inclinations, also conducts a ballroom at Marshfield, Oregon, where he makes his home and headquarters as a registered engineer.

The Stankavich brothers were 12 years in bringing this machine to its present state before turning the manufacturing over to the "Western Picker" corporation, in which Mr. Hillstrom and B. C. Flaxel, district attorney for the Coos Bay area, are the principal stockholders.

Mr. Hillstrom told the growers the machines weigh about 150 pounds, are made entirely of aluminum and stainless steel, are self-propelled by a gas engine, traveling at a speed of a man walking. They will pick an acre a day, and the "thicker the vines and berries the better", as thickness of the berries determines how many barrels can be picked in an hour or day. The machines are made in three models: for ordinary scooping a wheel-mounted model, a model with half-track for heavier vines, and the third, a track-laying tractor for tough going. The weight of the machine does not injure either berries or vines, he said, and if the bog is constantly picked clockwise, the pruning features actually improve the bog from year to year.

Methods of distribution have not been determined yet, he said. The machines might be leased on a berry royalty basis, or sold outright to growers.

This is a machine which the industry will apparently hear a great deal more about.

Vice President Nahum H. Morse acted as chairman at Rochester in the absence of President Carleton D. Hammond, who was on a visit to Wisconsin and Florida. The program was arranged by County Agent J. Richard Beattie. Orin C. Colley presided at Plymouth. Dr. H. J. Franklin was the introducer of Mr. Wilcox, saying that he could state that Mr. Wilcox was one of the best research men the cranberry industry has ever had, and that his contributions in false blossom studies have been of "extreme significance".

Wilcox

Mr. Wilcox proved to be one of the most interesting speakers heard on any Massachusetts club program. He explained how it had been his theory that certain varieties of cranberries were less susceptible to false blossom infection or conversely "more resistant", such as Blacks and McFarlins, not because they were less affected by the virus of false blossom, but because the leafhopper which spreads the disease prefers to feed on certain varieties. He said this theory had been tested by careful and painstaking tests, showing which varieties the insects most preferred to feed upon, this being similar to a person "picking out the food he preferred in a cafeteria". This is the origin of the so-called leafhopper "cafeteria tests".

Mr. Wilcox added this matter of "cafeteria preference" was probably more than a "matter of the taste" of the insect. It was believed that the leafhoppers actually could not live when feeding upon certain varieties, and that the insect, instinctively knowing this, avoided those varieties. Tests showed, he said, that if a hopper feeding on these vines did not die, it could not reproduce, or if it did, the third generation died out. This led to the thought, he continued, that if this is true, the elimination of varieties leafhoppers can eat, might limit leafhopper population in time, as the insects would starve. He said this, however, is an entomologist's problem, while he is a pathologist, but that "Bill" Tomlinson, associate to Director Doehlert at the New Jersey

Station (see article in January issue) is conducting experiments along this line. "His experiment seems very promising and I hope he succeeds."

Mr. Wilcox injected a few touches of dry humor in his talk, as when he said, "Jersey has one great 'advantage' over Massachusetts in that it has so many more leafhoppers, making experiments easier."

Following Wilcox was Dr. F. B. Chandler, who briefly continued the story of new varieties and called attention to a display of ten of the twelve hybrid selections which were brought from Jersey for testing in Massachusetts. He asked the growers to examine these and to fill out slips, giving their opinion as to which ones they liked best in appearance, color, etc. This information would be of help, as the selective program continues to develop, he explained.

Dr. Bergman

In his talk on water studies, Dr. Bergman made one rather "revolutionary" suggestion. This came about after he had shown that studies in 1946 had disclosed that a bog which had not been flooded at all that year produced a larger crop than bogs which had been. All flooded bogs, he estimated, had lost from oxygen deficiency in the winter flood from 4 to 91 percent in production. This particular bog which had a poor record for years had always been given winter flood, but was left dry last year as an experiment. Asked from the floor if this fact suggested any "modification in winter flowage practices", he said "it might". He had previously said that serious damage can be caused from oxygen deficiency in as brief a time as three or four or five days, under conditions of ice covered by heavy snow.

He said he felt all of last year's damage in this respect had been caused by the heavy snow on ice just before Christmas last year. If this was the case, he replied to the question, it might be possible for growers who had sufficient water and whose bogs could be flowed quickly, to flow only for cold periods, "just as they now flow for frosts". If a warning system

could be forked out sufficiently in advance, bogs might gain by being left out all winter except for the coldest periods.

Although last year's oxygen deficiency damage came in December, January was normally the dangerous month, he said, as in February the sun had climbed high enough to provide oxygen through photosynthesis under normal conditions. (A complete paper by Dr. Bergman upon his 1946 studies will be published in a later issue.)

Introduced briefly was Wm. H. Tufts, Middleboro High School, in charge of GI training at the cranberry "schools". He said that in 15 years of agricultural experience over the country, he has found cranberry growers "right at the top" in progressiveness and showing interest in their work.

The Clubs and the Association

Following the paper of Mr. Short on the relationship between cranberry clubs and the Growers' Association, Director Brown said each definitely had its place, the association to furnish forward-looking plans, including necessary state or federal legislation, while the function of the clubs was educational. He said the burdens of costs should be divided, and he did not believe the clubs have worked closely enough with the association.

He said he would like to have each club appoint a committee of three to work with a committee of the association to see if an arrangement for a membership in both (which would not be mandatory) could be worked out. This "full" membership might include some other advantages, including particularly a subscription to CRANBERRIES magazine. Such committees are to be appointed.

Mr. Short's suggestions on this very important matter follow:

"In stressing the important objectives of cranberry clubs and the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, I want you to know my heart is very close to both organizations.

"I admire the men who had the foresight 60 years ago to organize and start the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. They knew

RAYMOND B. WILCOX

Pathologist Rates "Tops" in Research—Knows Cranberries As Only Few Men Do—Continued Able Work in Blueberries.

By CLARENCE J. HALL

That, if the scientific contributions of R. B. Wilcox to cranberry culture were even better known by the average grower than they are, the industry would be the beneficiary, would be the unqualified opinion of fellow cranberry research men and of Jersey growers who know him best. His rating among his scientific colleagues is "tops", and his advice to New Jersey growers is considered invaluable to them. As a research man in his field, he is regarded as among the most sound in the country. He knows cranberries as only a few men do.

Mr. Wilcox, associate pathologist, U. D. Department of Agriculture, has been stationed in New Jersey since 1928. He is known to every Jersey grower who has been in the game very long. He knows New Jersey cranberry growing in the same thorough fashion, for instance, that Dr. Franklin knows the Massachusetts field. Mr. Wilcox has probably been on every bog in the Garden State, at one time or another. Through his years of experience he has built up a vast knowledge of the New Jersey cranberry background, the history and characteristics of the individual bogs. His counsel has been of value to Jersey growers on countless occasions.

Mr. Wilcox's parents were both natives of southern Wisconsin. His father graduated from the University of Wisconsin, married, was employed for several years as a sugar chemist in the South, and then returned to Waterloo, Wisconsin, where he became a practicing dentist. Raymond B. was born at Kiowa, Kansas, but lived, during most of his childhood and youth, in Wisconsin. After graduation from Waterloo High school, he went to St. Louis, where he took various courses at the Missouri Botanical Garden and Washington University. Returning to the University of Wisconsin, he received his B. S. A. Degree (in horticulture) in 1912, and his Master's Degree in plant pathology in 1913.

With USDA 33 Years

From college Mr. Wilcox went directly into the Department of Agriculture, and last August he had completed 33 years of service, working on the diseases of small fruits. He spent three seasons with grapes at Vineland, New Jersey, interspersed with investigations, with Dr. Neil E. Stevens, of the transportation diseases of southern strawberries. Then, for three years, he worked on New Jersey cranberries, with a laboratory at Toms River,

From 1919 to 1928, Mr. Wilcox was concerned with the diseases of raspberries and blackberries in Ohio. There he described the raspberry "streak" disease, and was instrumental in organizing the Ohio Small Fruit Improvement Association for the production of disease-free nursery stock. He was then reassigned to New Jersey, first to Toms River again, and finally, in 1930, to Pemberton.

With seniority at Pemberton as to cranberry work from then until the present, Mr. Wilcox has quietly pursued his studies on false blossom and on fruit rots, publishing most of his results in the various Proceedings of the American Cranberry Growers' Association.* He carried on false blossom inoculation experiments with the bluntnosed leafhopper; with T. J. Blisard, he identified the wild food plants of the insect; and he helped Joe Kelley of East Wareham, Massachusetts, complete a false blossom survey of New Jersey bogs, during which nearly every bog in the state was visited.

Knowing that cranberry varieties differed in their resistance to false blossom, he investigated the nature of that resistance. This led to his development of the so-called "cafeteria test", by which he

quickly judges the resistance of a variety or seedling, instead of waiting for several years to learn its behavior in the field. He has applied this test to the named varieties of cranberries in New Jersey, and to several hundred of the more promising seedlings in the Department's cranberry-breeding project. He was responsible, for nine years, for the maintenance of the nursery where these seedlings were tested, and he and John Delap, his assistant, did most of the work. With his "cafeteria test", he helped Mr. Bain make the first selections in 1941, and the final selections in 1945 with Dr. Chandler.

In the meantime, Mr. Wilcox worked on cranberry fruit rots, which form one of the major problems in New Jersey. For several years he ran incubator tests of the keeping quality of berries from various bogs, using the method of Stevens. With the assistance of Miss Marguerite S. Wilcox (who has also worked with Dr. Bergman in Massachusetts, and who is not related to Mr. Wilcox, though she also came from Wisconsin), he studied the development of cranberry fungi through the season, both before and after removal of the winter flood.

He found that certain soaps and oils, used as spreaders for fungicides or insecticides, may reduce the set of fruit or reduce the check of fruit after it is set, while others may be used with safety even during bloom. He tested many different fungicides for rot control, but found none superior to bordeaux mixture until the appearance of Fermate. This material gave sensational results in 1943 and 1944, but did not control rot during the wet season of 1945. This past summer Wilcox undertook to find out why it failed, and how to avoid another failure.

"World's Smallest Field Plots"

As an example of his painstaking work he had a particularly interesting experiment in operation on a section of bog set aside for the purpose at Whitesbog. Here he was working with what he called "the smallest field plots in the world". These plots were only 3 by 4 feet in size, and although they numbered 100 all told, the en-

tire area in use was little more than one twentieth of an acre. There were 20 different treatments, with five replicated plots of each treatment. On these he was using bordeaux and 5 different formulas of Fermate, with and without spreaders.

Thoroughness to Its Ultimate Degree

Most experimenters work upon a much larger scale than these relatively minute plots, but Mr. Wilcox finds the tiny plots are of considerable advantage in making an accurate check of results. Each plot was marked off with string, and around each plot was a path for walking, thus avoiding mechanical injury to the vines on the plots. Small as the plots were, none contained less than 1000 berries, which Mr. Wilcox felt was ample for checking. He has every berry on each small plot harvested, and every berry is examined. In this way he does not "strike an average", as would be done in testing only a certain portion of the crop from a larger plot, but he obtains the exactness of knowing how many berries were borne on each plot, and what happened to them. This is thoroughness carried to an ultimate degree.

Blueberry Work

In addition to his cranberry work, Mr. Wilcox has studied blueberry problems. His experiments on the life history and control of the "mummy-berry" disease and of blueberry *Phomopsis*, and his studies on the relative keeping quality of blueberry varieties, were reported before meetings of the Blueberry Cooperative Association. When he first recognized blueberry "stunt" as a disease, it was believed by some investigators to be due to a deficiency of some essential nutrient. Mr. Wilcox applied numerous chemicals both to the foliage and to the soil, without benefit. He also tried transmission of the disease by budding, without success for two years. Then, in 1941, he found that the symptoms had been carried to healthy plants by this means. This was evidence that the disease was caused by a virus, as is false blossom. Realizing

that if not checked the stunt might become as serious on blueberries as false blossom has been on cranberries, he outlined provisional steps for the investigation and possible control of the disease. It has not been possible for him to pursue these studies personally since 1943, although in 1945 he trained the inspectors of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture in identification of the disease. He retains his interest in this project, and his advice is frequently sought.

Mr. Wilcox's work is research, not teaching or extension, but he knows the New Jersey cranberry growers and their bogs, and is interested in the well-being of both. He has always contended as in a paper published in 1932, that the great drop in New Jersey production was primarily due, not to an accumulation of copper in bog soils as a result of heavy spraying, nor to the change from hand picking to scooping, but to the inroads of false blossom, and that the decline would continue either until control methods had been improved and more widely adopted, or until the more susceptible varieties had been replaced by those with greater resistance. He felt that while rot control and good cultural practices were of great importance, false blossom should be Concern No. 1, with which all other operations should be in harmony, until the problem is "licked". At the present time, when most of the Centennials, Richards, Woolmans and native Jerseys, and many of the Howes, have either gone out of existence or been replaced by Early Blacks, he feels the situation is much changed, but that vigilance against false blossom should not be relaxed. He hopes that varieties even more resistant than Early Black will eventually come into production.

He believes in re-sanding for New Jersey bogs for specific purposes, but not as a "cure-all". That much can be done to enable the bogs to withstand scooping without injury. That many uneven bogs could be improved without too great cost by taking more water to the high spots and away

from the low areas. And that when a grower goes to the expense of re-making and grading a bog, greater attention to these same details or to levelling, and to supplying organic matter to thin soils before re-planting, would give good returns over a long period.

Fungicides

As to rot control, Mr. Wilcox believes that, while canneries now provide a quick outlet for fruit that will not stand storage, and although some relief may come in the future from varieties more resistant to fungi, fruit rots still make too heavy a drain on growers' profits in New Jersey. He is interested in the development of some satisfactory method of applying fungicides from the air. But, while he has tested many fungicides and recommends them for "bad-rotting bogs, he is even more interested in learning how to avoid the necessity for their use. He has been impressed by the fact that the same variety of cranberry may rot badly in one bog or part of a bog, but remain quite sound in another location. In 1943 he made a survey of more than 100 bogs to get possible clues to the reason for this. He would like to pursue this study further, believing that a better knowledge of the requirements of the cranberry plant should lead to greater crops of sound fruit without the application of such large quantities of fungicide.

Soon after beginning his Department work, Mr. Wilcox married Hazel Hoag, a native of Waterloo, Wisconsin, who had attended Waterloo High school and Lawrence College. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox live quietly near Burlington, New Jersey, not far from the Delaware river. Their daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, resides with her husband and four children near Olean, New York. Their son, Richard H., is on military leave from Lafayette College, where he is registered in electrical engineering, with a rating of Aviation Electronics Technician's Mate 2/c. He is at present at Corpus Christi, Texas. Mr. Wilcox has one brother, Dr. Arthur N. Wilcox, who is Associate Professor of Horticul-

ture at the University of Minnesota.

* Papers of which Mr. Wilcox is the author include: "Adjustment to Cranberry False Blossom in New Jersey", American Cranberry Growers' Association Convention Proceedings, 1932; "A Factor in Varieties Resistance of Cranberries to the False Blossom Disease", Co-author, C. S. Beckwith, J. A. R., 1933; "Cranberry Fruit Rot in New Jersey", American Cranberry Growers' Association Meeting, 1934; "The False Blossom Disease of Cranberries", with Beckwith, N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, Circular 348; "Cranberry Fruit Rots in New Jersey", N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, Circular 340, 1935; "A Program for Cranberry Rot Control in 1935", American Cranberry Growers' Annual Meeting, 1935; "Spraying and Dusting Experiments on Cranberries in New Jersey, 1935", American Cranberry Growers' Association Annual Meeting, 1936; "Some Effects of Unusual Weather Conditions upon the Growth of Cranberries", American Cranberry Growers' Association Convention, 1939; "Cranberry Fruits in New Jersey", New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Circular 403, 1940; "Cranberry Seedlings Under Trial in New Jersey", American Cranberry Growers' Association Meeting, 1941; "Suggestions for Avoiding Cranberry Rots in New Jersey", American Cranberry Growers' Association Meeting, 1943; "Results with Fermate as a Cranberry Fungicide in 1945", American Cranberry Growers' Association Meeting, 1946; "Control of Cranberry Fruit Rot by Spraying", U. S. D. A., Circular 723, 1946, with H. F. Bergman.

WASHINGTON MEETING

The Long Beach Cranberry Club held a January meeting in Cannery building, with 27 members attending. Assistant County Agent Nolan Servoss attended and discussed problems. D. J. Crowley of the Station told of new experiments and problems under consideration.

Annual election of officers was held, with Leonard Morris succeeding Charles Nelson as president; Al Sundberg, vice president; Bob Ostgard, secretary; and Mrs. Guido Funke, treasurer. After business, lunch was served by Mrs. Nelson and Mr. and Mrs. Sundberg.

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The late J. F. Stankavich and son, "Joe"

Origin of Stankavich Berry

Editor's note—"Joe" Stankavich, who made his first visit to the East with R. J. Hillstrom to discuss the "Western Picker", is one of the most active and best-known growers of the Pacific Coast. Besides, operating bog at the "home place" of his father in Coos County, he is now developing new property to the south in Curry County.

The late Joseph Frederick Stankiewicz, a pioneer cranberry grower of Bandon, Ore., developed a variety of cranberries which bears the Americanized version of his name, Stankavich.

He was born March 19, 1864, at Tryski, Lithuania, of Polish descent, and lived there during his boyhood and early manhood. He was married August 6, 1888, to Miss Marie He'en Maczkiewicz. They came to the United States July 4, 1890, and were naturalized five years later.

Mr. Stankiewicz lived in Chicago, Illinois, for two years, then moved to Three Lakes, Wisconsin, where he was interested in harvesting cranberries. Here he lived until 1902, then moved with his family to Oregon. They settled first at Turner, in Marion County, but moved to Bandon in 1905, establishing a permanent residence on their farm in the New Lake area, south of Bandon, where one of the first commercial cranberry bogs was developed and where Mr. Stan-

kiewicz carried on his experimental work that resulted in the now famous Stankavich plant.

Finding wild cranberry vines growing in this area, he conceived the idea of commercializing the opportunity and after 1911 had been instrumental in bringing Coos County to the forefront as a cranberry land. These wild cranberry vines he found in the New Lake area and in a small abandoned marsh near Bandon, where several eastern varieties had been planted. There were berries in this planted marsh that had the same characteristics as the wild berries found at New Lake. Mr. Stankiewicz at this time compared these local varieties with well-known varieties he acquired from the east, Wisconsin, Michigan and the New England states.

After studying these varieties for some time, he discovered that these local varieties had, through neglect, become intermixed seedlings that varied in size, shape and color. After noting a few large, early ripening berries, and as it was difficult to trace the plant that these berries came from, the seed was taken from these berries and planted in trial pots and selected and tested for acid, content, pectin, flavor, color, and uniformity of size. Cuttings were taken from these and planted in a special plot, away from all the others and

It is not too early in the year to lay your plans and consult with us

on

POWER DUSTERS

POWER SPRAYERS

SCREENING EQUIPMENT

BOG PUMPS

HAYDEN SEPARATOR MANUFACTURING CO.

E. C. St. Jacques

WAREHAM, MASS.

increased by making these cuttings as short as possible to obtain as many plants as could be had. This continued for a good many years before commercial plantings could be made.

In the meantime, active cranberry men from other parts of the Northwest came to investigate this new variety. Among them were Reuben Lyons, J. S. Dellinger and others. Also D. J. Crowley and men representing the Department of Agriculture. These men all agreed that this is a definite new variety. It was suggested by them that this berry bear his name, "Stankavich."

After the first small shipments were made, they were soon recognized on the market and were in good demand, having good size, color, and exceptional keeping qualities. These vines, having a good upright growth, lend themselves especially to dry scooping and water raking.

These berries have their own advantages and disadvantages. They are derived mostly from the western native vines, which makes them an early variety, and due to the long seasons here a period of warm weather, beginning sometimes in February, causes them to bud, if they are not under flood water. This makes it necessary to hold the flood water over them until about the 15th of April to insure a uniform crop every year. blooming as early as the last week in April. When this happens, they make a second blooming in August and set berries that develop and ripen along with the latest varieties. This late blooming crop produces about a quarter of a normal crop. Knowing the characteristics of these berries, a uniform crop may be had every year by taking care of the flood con-

trol. If this is done, they ripen about two weeks earlier than other varieties, excepting the Early Blacks.

Mrs. Marie Helen Stankiewicz, together with her three sons, Mathew M., Michael S., and Joseph A., still reside at the old estate, where the original plantings continue in full bearing.

Pioneer Grower of Nova Scotia Passes Away

Another landmark in the cranberry industry has gone with the passing at his home in Auburn, Nova Scotia, on December 8 last, of James Spurgeon Bishop, one of the pioneer growers of that region, and well known to many of the earlier growers in Massachusetts, where he was a frequent visitor. Born March 8, 1859, the oldest of four children of John and Eunice (Parker) Bishop, and the last member of the family, he lived his entire life in that community. His wife, the former Arabelle Margeson, and one son, Harold, fatally wounded in World War I, predeceased him. Surviving are two sons, Dr. Fred M. Bishop, Rochester, N. Y., and Dr. John B. Bishop, New York, N. Y., and one daughter, Miss M. Jean Bishop, at home.

Among his many contributions to the community, probably the most noted is that early and abiding interest in cranberries which

prompted the building of his first bog, as he said, "Sometime before I was twenty-one". This three-acre bog, after over seventy-five years, is still in good production and is an excellent demonstration of the permanence of the industry where proper care and attention are given. After some years of association with a company project, their holdings were purchased and operated along with the original bog and a small fruit and mixed farm.

In 1892 the first carload of cranberries was shipped from Nova Scotia by Mr. Bishop. Keenly interested in current events and always ready to help others, his faith in the future of cranberries was shown last fall as he worked every day clearing a new small bog at the rear of his garage.

The funeral was held in the United Baptist church, Aylesford, of which he had been deacon since 1900, the service being on December 12th.

His daughter, Miss Jean, who has been actively engaged in the work with her father for several years, is continuing to manage the bogs.

We Have Listing of
Cranberry Bogs, large or small
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Geo. A. Cole Agency
WILDA HANEY
Decas Block
Wareham, Massachusetts

NEVER A DULL MOMENT

IT'S rather an amazing thing, but here it is dead of winter and you might think growers by and large would be thinking about something else than cranberry growing. But club attendances are breaking records. And quietly here and there the pursuit of the really satisfactory picker or probably pickers, is being worked out through these months. There is no inactive season in the cranberry game anymore.

INDUSTRY GETS "NEW BLOOD"

NEW blood, young blood, energetic and ambitious, has for some years been said to be a crying need of the industry; a need most urgent in Massachusetts and New Jersey. There is strong evidence this is coming in.

Proof of this is the extraordinary interest in the "cranberry schools" which opened last month in Massachusetts.

These GIs, new bog owners and the beginners striving to qualify for the so-called "key men" positions, attending the schools in Plymouth and Barnstable counties, are notably serious and eager in intent. They mean business. They are attending these classes obviously not with the purpose of just occupying their time, of putting in an easy afternoon or evening. Their faces and attitude say plainly they are out to learn something about this business of growing cranberries and making something out of it as a life career.

Their absorption into the bloodstream of the industry should be making itself felt within a relatively short time. None of this is said in disparagement of the men and the women who have been at cranberry growing for years. In fact, these growers who might be expected to take their ease, feeling they have gained sufficient experience, also profess they can always learn just a little more. A number of these, and among them the best growers in Massachusetts, have been quietly taking the rear seats at these schools and listening just as absorbedly as the youngsters. They are attending in large numbers cranberry club meetings, which are definitely sources of fresh information.

CRANBERRIES - WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

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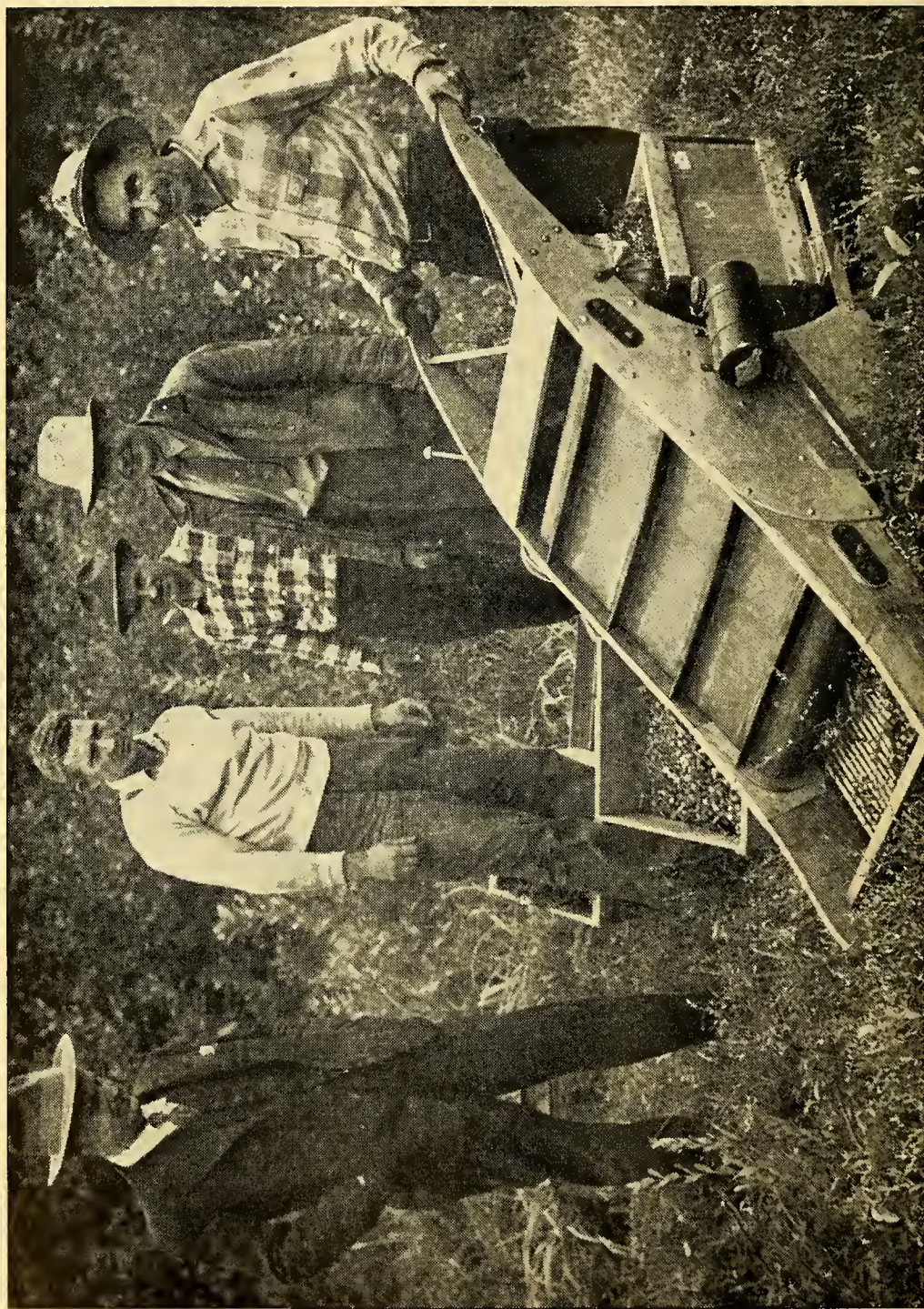
CHARLES A. DOEHLERT,
New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Station,
Pemberton, New Jersey

There has been much spoken and written, and this magazine has joined the chorus about the progressiveness of Wisconsin and the Pacific Coast. These areas are assuredly on the up and up, but the older East maybe isn't on the downgrade, not if these newest recruits mean anything. And our guess is that their entering the industry does mean something and something beneficial to this business known as cranberry growing.

Pictorial Section



Editor "Bob" Kornfeld at typewriter; holding copy "Cranberry World", Stan" Benson, New England Cranberry Sales Company. CRANBERRIES Photo)



THE WESTERN PICKER in operation at bog of Kay J. Howard, Hauser, Oregon. Standing by are shown District Attorney B. C. Flaxe, left, who was interested in patent arrangements with the Stankavich brothers; next, Ira Jacobson, a neighbor bog owner; then "Matt" and "Joe" Stankavich. (Photo Harrison P. Hornish, Coos Bay Times).

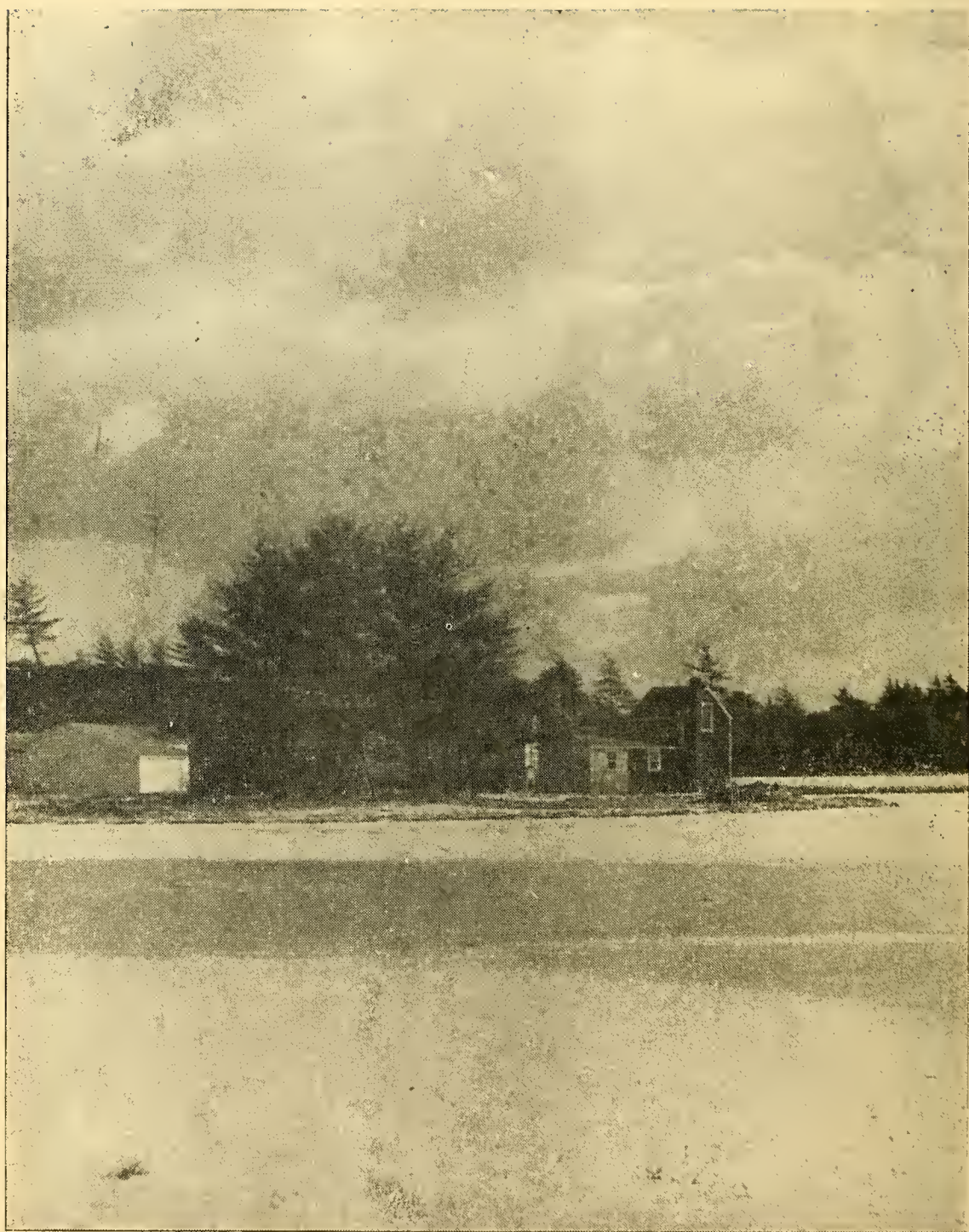
Cranberry School Opens at Carver



Shown at Plymouth County school opening are Instructor Wm. H. Tufts in charge of GI school program; and right, Dr. Wm. G. Colby of Massachusetts State College, discussing a problem with Ex-Servicemen Whitman Higgins of Middleboro and Leonard LaForest of Plymouth. (CRANBERRIES Photo)



Harvesters bringing the berries ashore in Oregon, all GIs; man at right, Martin Kranick, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kranick, Bandon.



Covered bogs lie dormant, lonely, through gray February days

(CRANBERRIES Photo)

Schools

(Continued from Page 4)

lowing: Ferris Waite, NCA; Mr. Atwood; Gilbert T. Beaton, J. J. Beaton Company; Edward Handverger, Farm-Home Administration program; A. D. Benson, New England Cranberry Sales Company; Carl Urann, Cape Cod Cranberry Company; George E. Short, president Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, and Dr. F. B. Chandler, Experiment Station, East Wareham.

The program for the rest of the season follows:

February 4 and 18—A discussion of water including oxygen determinations and use of cranberry bogs by Dr. H. F. Bergman, Cranberry Experiment Station.

March 4—Dr. Chester Cross, Cranberry Experiment Station, a discussion of weeds.

March 18—Dr. H. J. Franklin, Cranberry Experiment Station, a discussion of cranberry insects.

There will be special field meetings during the spring and summer months to further supplement the school. It is stressed that the school program in no way conflicts with the cranberry club activities, since the subjects discussed at the school will be strictly of a fundamental nature, so that the new men within the industry can benefit from this type of presentation. The program for the cranberry clubs as outlined in the December issue of "Cranberries" is adapted for those with varying degrees of experience and is developed to meet the needs of the more experienced group of growers.

Plymouth Meetings

(Continued from Page 7)

that without scientific help, growers could not cultivate cranberries profitably or for commercial stability. All down through the years the association has tried to better the cranberry industry by more and more beneficial state and federal legislation. The association's accomplishments are an outstanding monument. I feel sure as time goes on, new controls, new meth-

ods, new devices, yes, new pests and diseases, are bound to make their appearance. In the time to come, we growers will need more than ever before a stronger, unified association—a Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association with new blood, a larger and stronger membership to be amply represented at the State House and Washington, D. C.

"As first president of the South Shore Cranberry Club for five years, naturally I am just as enthused with the progress of the clubs. I've seen them grow and have witnessed the excellent educational programs, taught to so many cranberry growers by our up and coming Extension Staff, Experiment Station Staff, small growers and big growers, who have spared time during the winter months to listen, to study and prepare a program for the coming season's work. They have well supported these clubs."

After suggesting the need of wider topics than cranberry growing subjects, he continued:

"The Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association and the Cranberry Clubs have two distinct and different jobs to do. The Association's objective is to work closely with the Experiment Station Staff—to

find out what is needed, such as equipment, scientific data, frost warnings, and to present these facts to our county, state and federal departments and work in unison with our representatives through legislation.

"At your club meetings this assembled cranberry information, through an educational program, is taught the membership and others attending. The clubs are doing a bang-up job.

"It would be hard to criticize either. Here are the points I would like to make emphatically clear:

"The association membership has dropped off. The association needs your membership and fee of two dollars to carry on constructively and effectively. The association needs your membership whether you are a club member or not.

"Your club needs your membership and one dollar fee to carry on efficiently.

"I am sure cranberry growers are a constructive group, when they know the facts. The small fee of three dollars a year for both organizations will keep them working together for your security. Now is the time to join both organizations."

Colley Cranberry Company

Plymouth, Mass.

Office
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Telephone
Plymouth 1622

Jersey Growers Hold Interesting Annual Meeting

One of Features Was Talk
of Hillstrom and Western
Picker—Enoch F. Bills is
Chosen President.

A varied and a full program brought a particularly large attendance to the 77th Annual Meeting of the American Cranberry Growers' Association at Camden, New Jersey, January 25. President Sharpless opened in the Junior Ballroom of the Walt Whitman Hotel with remarks on two points, namely, the importance of holding fast to cooperative marketing out-

lets whatever they are, and also the need for increased effort in the care of the bogs.

C. A. Doehlert presented the Secretary's report covering the work of the Executive committee and the Treasurer's report.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Enoch F. Bills; First Vice President, Daniel Mc. Crabbe; Second Vice President, John Cutts; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles A. Doehlert; Delegates to State Agricultural Convention, Isaiah Haines and Theodore H. Budd, Sr.; alternate delegate, Theodore H. Budd, Jr.; Executive Committee, Officers and Joseph H. Palmer, Francis W. Sharpless, F. Allison Scammell, Benjamin Cavileer.

Joseph H. Palmer gave a report on the work of the N. J. State Water Policy and Supply Council, of which he is a member. He stated that the proposed impounding of water on the Mullica and Wading Rivers has been abandoned at the present time, but water is still critical in North Jersey and the issue will no doubt come up again with its threat to the existence of many New Jersey cranberry properties, by actual flooding out of some and the raising of the water table in others.

An item of interest to the Water Policy and Supply Council right

now is the use of ground water for irrigation purposes. If irrigation is carried on too far, it is feared that ground water supplies in some areas may be seriously depleted, so a study of this problem is now being undertaken.

After some discussion it was decided that the Executive Committee should study the desirability of the formation of a National Cranberry Growers' organization and report their findings back to the next meeting.

Allison Scammell gave a report on the State Agricultural Convention at Trenton. He felt that it will be appropriate for the cranberry growers again to have a representative on the State Board of Agriculture.

R. B. Wilcox reported on his results with Fermate sprays for the control of fruit rots during the 1946 season. There was very little difference between the several formulations of Fermate tested, all of them being superior to the regular Bordeaux sprays.

D. O. Boster informed the audience of the latest figures on the 1946 cranberry crop for the county and New Jersey in particular. He now estimates 101,000 barrels for New Jersey, of which 89,500 went to processors.

William E. Tomlinson, Jr., reported on the false yellow-headed fireworm in 1946. He suggested that a name such as false cranberry fruitworm, or Sparganothis fruitworm, would be more appropriate for this insect because of its fruit-destroying proclivities. June reflows and insecticidal applications have been ineffective in the past. Pyrethrum and cryolite dusts were effective this season, but so many applications were required that the cost would be prohibitive in a normal year. The most reliable control so far is gained by holding the winter flood until July.

Clyde McGrew read a paper entitled, "Where Do We Go From Here?", in which he gave a summary of past and present cranberry marketing conditions together with some proposals for future marketing.

Dinner was served at 1 p.m., with

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the meeting resumed at 2.15 p. m., when Charles A. Doehlert reported on the cranberry work of the Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory during 1946.

Following Mr. Doehlert's talk, movies were shown of the Western Cranberry Picker by R. F. Hillstrom, and crop dusting with the helicopter by Mr. Irvin of the Bell Aircraft Company. Keen interest was shown by the growers on both of these subjects. It is hoped that both of these machines will be operating on New Jersey bogs this year.

The meeting was turned over to the incoming president, Enoch F. Bills. After thanking the members of the Association for the honor given to him, Mr. Bills adjourned the meeting until August 28 next.

A Little About "Cranberry World" Editor Kornfeld

Robert J. Kornfeld, editor of ACE's recently-launched "Cranberry World", has brought to his new position a considerable wealth of news experience. Mr. Kornfeld was reared in Brookline, Massachusetts. Then, to quote him, "went to Harvard (A. B. '41); was foreign contributor to United States newspapers and wrote radio programs in Mexico for a year after graduation. Then spent eight months in the Army, was given a medical discharge. Was supervisor of the Louisiana Writers' Project for a year and a half. Then newspaper reporter on the San Francisco Examiner for a year. Since then have worked in advertising."

His hobbies he gives as traveling, sailing, photography, writing letters and short stories. He was married to a New Orleans girl, the then Celia Seiferth, in August, 1945. Mr. and Mrs. Kornfeld are currently making their home in Greenwich Village, New York.

Associated with Agricultural Advertising & Research, Inc., Mr. Kornfeld works from the office at 29 West 57th street, New York. Advisory editor of "Cranberry World" is Roy H. Parks of Ithaca, N. Y., who is editor of "Coopera-

tive Digest", familiar to many cranberry readers. The ACE editorial board of "The World" are C. M. Chaney, A. D. Benson, Theodore H. Budd, ex officio, Bernard C. Brazeau, F. S. Chambers.

Mr. Kornfeld in trips over the cranberry areas is becoming known to various growers, and in Massachusetts he has been accompanied by Stanley Benson of NECSCO, who is shown with him in the photo on page 13.

Fresh from the Fields

(Continued from Page 5)

ports this year, which was handled by Ralph Sampson. This is one of the services handled by the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company that the growers have found to be of great value and one which they make use of each year. This service has resulted in a great saving to the members, as the Sales Company is familiar with the growers' problems and the deductions which can be claimed in cranberry growing under income tax laws, both Federal and State.

Personals

Carl Bernhardt of the Pacific Coast spent two or three days visiting Vernon Goldsworthy the early part of January. Rudy Hillstrom and Joe Stankavich recently spent three days in Wisconsin demonstrating their picking machine and discussing and comparing growing conditions in Wisconsin and the West coast. Wm. F. Huffman is now at the Governors Club Hotel at Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

NEW JERSEY

Weather

Spring-like weather prevailed throughout the month of January. The average daily mean temperature was 37.5 degrees or 3 degrees above normal for the month. The lowest temperature was 11 degrees on the 22nd and the highest was 63 degrees on the 20th.

Though many bogs were flooded by the first of the month, several growers did not flood until the cold spell of the 22nd. Growers generally are holding a much shallower flood.

Thin ice has formed several times but has melted rapidly, so in spite of some small amounts of snow and several long cloudy and rainy spells, oxygen deficiency injury is felt to be at a minimum.

Sanding

With a very successful year and labor easier to find, there have been more bogs sanded in New Jersey this year than ever before. In the past some growers have felt that the native sands were too fine for best results, which may be true, but the feeling is growing that any sand is a lot better than no sand.

Crop "Growing"

The New Jersey crop is still growing, according to D. O. Boster. Indications are now that the crop will be very close to 101,000 barrels. That is the first six-figure crop since 1937 and has given the growers a lot of much needed encouragement after the lean years of 1943, 1944 and 1945.

HYDRAULICS

The flow of water in a canal depends on the head on the intake, the slope or fall in the water surface along the canal, the depth, width and roughness of the canal, entrance and exit losses in control structures and crossings, and the presence of high spots, constrictions or obstructions.

Perhaps you have a canal which does not give the results you desire. Perhaps, by some minor change in construction, you could flow much quicker. Why not find out?

RUSSELL A. TRUFANT
Consulting Engineer North Carver, Mass.

January started out with snow and rain, and precipitation was frequent and adequate throughout the month. The total rainfall at Pemberton was 2½ inches, occurring on the 1st, 5th and 7th. Total precipitation through the 28th was 3.43 inches, which is the exact expected total for the month.

Blueberries

On January 4th, a blueberry pruning demonstration was held for the Ocean County growers at Sam Yarnold's field, near Toms River. A large group of interested growers attended in spite of cold, windy weather. Persons in attendance were invited to participate by trying their own shears

out on a few bushes after C. A. Doehlert, of the Cranberry and Blueberry Laboratory, demonstrated the proper procedure. The meeting was arranged by Richard Hartman, the new Agricultural Agent for Ocean County.

Bog Improvement Increasing

Rebuilding and replanting of cranberry bogs is on the increase throughout the cranberry district. A large proportion of them will be set to Early Blacks and planting by mechanical means will be favored. Cranberry growers, being mechanics and inventors out of necessity, will have their own pet planting devices. The important thing is that rebuilding and replanting is on the increase.

"Western Picker"

If the new Western Cranberry Picker is able to pick in New Jersey anywhere near as well as Mr. Hillstrom and "Joe" Stankavich said it would, one of New Jersey's knottiest problems will be solved. A record attendance is anticipated at the demonstration Mr. Hillstrom promised for next summer, and if it will move through the rank New Jersey vines without tearing them up, a ready market is assured.

OREGON

The canning plant of the National Cranberry Association at Coquille is undergoing considerable improvement. A full basement of concrete is about complete, which will double the floor space and enable the plant to double its capacity to handle berries.

The Association has purchased all the land east of the railroad and extending it to bridge over the Coquille river. This land has been cleared with a bulldozer, and a large section is being filled to make a wide road to building. Other improvements are in the near future.

Fourteen new members joined the National this fall. These include James M. Bancroft of North Bend, Ray Bates, Melvin Boak, Helferstine, George Wilson and the Westmoor Cranberry Company of Bandon, John Brody, S. H. Pettit, Martin Russell and Elizabeth Thomas of North Bend, Wayne Handcock, Howard Hull and Frank George of Coquille and Ralph Baird of Port Orford.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Randall of Bandon made a trip to Washington the first of the year to visit cranberry marshes and renew acquaintances made on former visits. On their trip north they stopped at the Dellmoor Marsh owned and operated by Mrs. Gertrude Dellinger and her son Jack. At Greyland they visited with Victor Anderson, inventor of the suction cranberry picker with which Randall harvested this year's crop. Eugene Atkinson's Sandlake Marsh was inspected on their return trip. On their return to Bandon, they reported that they had been well

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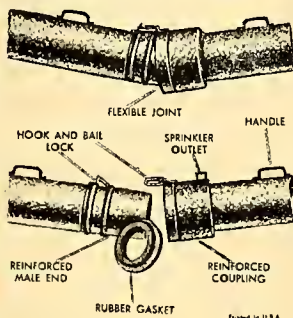
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The 6" and 8" pipe is made with inside Lock-Seam and welded—each length is equipped with FLEX-O-SEAL quick-action coupling on one end—to the other is attached a reinforced male end.

FLEX-O-SEAL male pipe ends are made with a reinforced edge rolled accurately to size, and headed and cupped slightly for extra strength to withstand abuse and to give long service.



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Light in weight—can be laid faster.
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Quick action coupling speeds up assembling.
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Can be disconnected at any point without disturbing balance of line.
Extra heavy, long-life rubber gaskets assure tight joint.

High pressures are necessary to successfully operate Giant irrigator type heads. All makes of portable pipe and all gaskets will not stand these pressures. We have operated miles of this pipe on our farm under 130 lbs. pressure for the past 5 years.

Compare These Prices

8 inch 20 ft. length	\$27.50
6 inch 20 ft. length	\$20.46
4 inch 20 ft. length	\$15.40
4 inch 20 ft. length with riser outlets	\$16.40
3 inch 20 ft. length	\$ 9.40

All lengths galvanized, complete with gaskets, hooks and bales, handles. 10 ft. lengths available in all sizes. Prices FOB. Chicago.

Pressure Loss Data for FLEX-O-SEAL

3 inch pipe.....200 G.P.M.	5.5 lbs. per 100 ft.
4 inch pipe.....300 G.P.M.	3.1 lbs. per 100 ft.
6 inch pipe.....600 G.P.M.	1.4 lbs. per 100 ft.
8 inch pipe.....800 G.P.M.	.6 lbs. per 100 ft.

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Especially designed for use under adverse conditions. Few and simple parts combined in rugged construction give longest life with maintenance at a minimum. Manufactured to withstand long, continued, hard usage and is heavy weight for this reason. All bearing surfaces protected by patented sand-proof construction which prevents dirt from touching bearing surfaces. Made entirely of best grades brass, bronze and expertly machined.



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PERFORMANCE TABLES FOR GIANT HEADS

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Nozzle size	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	7/8 inch head	1 inch head	1 1/4 inch head
Pounds Pressure at Head	100	100	90	70 80 90 100	70 80 90 100	70 80 90 100
Gals. per minute discharge	375	450	500	225 241 256 270	278 297 316 333	338 361 383 404
Diameter coverage in feet	352	362	384	300 310 320 330	320 330 340 350	345 355 365 375

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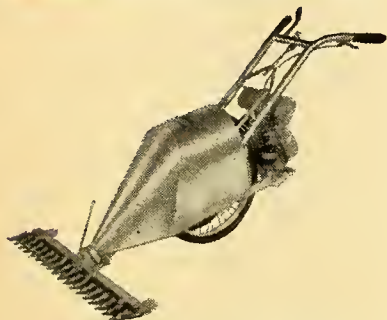
Lightweight — FLEX-O-SEAL — Irrigation Pipe

Sprinkle Heads Discharge Fittings Suction Hose Fire Hose Pump Tank Extinguishers

LITERATURE — PRICES — LAYOUTS — ESTIMATES FREE ON REQUEST

impressed with the size and completeness of the Greyland plant of the National Cranberry Association.

January 13th was an unlucky day for G. M. Alexander, who lost three fingers of his left hand when a part of the fan blade of a pick-



JARI POWER SCYTHE

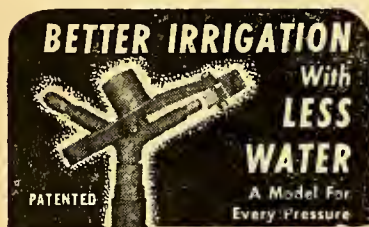
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ing machine came out through the exhaust, and severed the fingers completely. Mr. Alexander is at the Belle Knife hospital, where he will remain until healing takes place.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kranick left Bandon Jan. 20 for a trip as far south as Tucson, Arizona. They plan to visit friends and relatives en route. Their son Martin, a graduate engineer, is spending the winter months with the Central Valley Irrigation project at Antioch, California. Eventually he expects to be a full-fledged cranberry grower.

Oregon has had her share of cold weather. Several new growers were quite concerned when frost lifted their new plantings. The average temperature ranged about 18° during the cold snap. This is rather unusual for southern Oregon.

Inflation in China is much worse than in the United States. Irene Forsythe of Oregon City, Oregon, a recently returned missionary to that country, writes that she purchased two small packages of e-hydrated cranberries for \$250.00 (Chinese money).

NCA SECOND ADVANCE

NCA paid its second advance to members for berries in January, the opening advance being 20 cents a pound for the first 200 barrels turned in. The January payment brought the total so far up to 25 cents a pound, or \$25.00 a hundred-weight.

Petroleum Product Spray In Wisconsin

By CHARLES H. LEWIS

A few years ago when my father, C. L. Lewis, was visiting cranberry properties on the West Coast, he found that they were using a volatile petroleum product made by the Standard Oil Co., called "paint base spirits", during the fall and winter months to control grass on their bogs. They sprayed it on the grass only when the vines were in the dormant state, and having no ice or snow, they could use it all winter.

When dad returned to Wisconsin, he found that the Shell Oil Co., who happened to be our distributor, had the same product, called "mineral spirits". He ordered two fifty-five gallon drums to be sent to the Badger marsh to try out.

In the spring and fall of the following year when the vines were dormant, we sprayed experimentally on the more troublesome grasses. We could see no benefit from our fall spraying, but the spring spraying showed promise. We had sprayed slough grass, wire grass, rattlesnake grass and wide blade, and in every case it showed a marked effect in reducing the grass stands. We also tried it on the wide-leaved plants with no effect.

The results on the grass looked good enough to us to jump in a little further, so we ordered 40 drums (2200 gals.) of mineral spirits in the spring of 1944. We sprayed 5 acres with a small 100

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gallon power sprayer, and 5 acres with hand sprayers. The power sprayer we found to be much more effective in killing the grass. We stopped spraying when the vines showed signs of growing out of their dormancy.

The following year we ordered two carloads (approx. 10,000 gals.) using about a carload and one-half. We covered around 20 acres all with the small power sprayer before it became too late to spray. Last spring we ordered two more carloads and covered 25 to 30 acres with our big, new 500 gallon power sprayer. Most of our spraying to date has been done at

Beaver Brook on the Badger Cranberry Co. marsh, and we have used over 20,000 gallons of mineral spirits in spraying. We now have two more cars on order for this season's work.

Now, as to the time to apply the spray, method of application, amount of spray material to use, and the results obtained thus far:

First—Time to Apply: We have found that the best time for us to apply spray is just after we have taken off our spring flood, when the grass has started to grow and the vines have not. This is usually about May 20th. From then

until the buds show a little swelling seems to be the best time to spray. This time varies from year to year. Some years it may be only a few days before the plants have shown enough bud growth to stop spraying, and other years, as has been the case for us the past two, it may be two or three weeks.

Second—The Method of Application: The method we like best at Beaver Brook is with the new power sprayer. It seems that by spraying with more drive under high pressures, the grass kill is greatly increased. We have used two methods of application: one with a small boom of ten nozzles that we built ourselves, and the other with regular spray guns.

We liked the guns for patch spraying, but for solid spraying, the boom is much better. However, we have trouble getting even application with the boom and it resulted in getting regular rows of grass which were not completely killed running across the beds we had sprayed. Some of you people who visited our property last summer noticed how well these rows showed up. This effect was due to the fact that the nozzles sprayed with more drive straight ahead than they did to the sides where they met and were deflected by the spray from nozzles on either side. However, with the help of Mr. Bain, we have been working and trying to per-

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feet a nozzle which will distribute spray evenly throughout the boom. This we will try next spring.

Third—The Amount of Spray Material to Use: The amount of material to use is a little hard to determine as yet. We have found that we used approximately 200 gallons per acre with the boom last spring. I don't think the amount one uses is as important as the way it is applied, and with perfected methods of application we should be able materially to cut the amount needed to be effective.

Fourth—Results to Date: We think we have found a way to control our more serious grasses, especially wire grass and rattlesnake grass. I don't mean to say that we have eliminated 100% of all the grass sprayed with one application, or even two or three applications on successive seasons, but we have so reduced the grass that the vines now have a chance, and have grown in and thickened up to a great extent.

With more experimenting we should be able to improve our

methods and get better control of grass. I'm sorry I can't give any facts on the increased crop due to the decreased grass, but we started with this too recently, and it will take a few more years to get the information. I'm convinced the application of mineral spirits has not hurt the dormant vines. It is so volatile that unless quantities of it are spilled in one place there is no residue left to collect and injure the cranberry plants.

In conclusion I will say that we are quite well satisfied with the results we have obtained thus far, but plan to continue our efforts to improve our methods of application and obtain even better results.

(Editor's Note: The foregoing is a talk by Mr. Lewis at a meeting of Midwest Cranberry Association).

OREGON VISITORS FLY OVER CAPE

R. J. Hillstrom and "Joe" Stankovich of Oregon utilized January 29th, the day between the meetings

of the Plymouth cranberry clubs, to make a trip over the Cape, by auto and airplane. This gave Hillstrom the opportunity to take movies of the Cape area of the East Coast to present before organizations, as he showed the West Coast colored movies to the Massachusetts clubs. They were driven down the Cape by Arthur D. Benson, N. E. Cranberry Sales, who accompanied them on the flight from Cape and Islands Airport, Wareham, to Provincetown and return.

Coos Co-op Elects Officers, Plans Warehouse

Nearly 100 members of the Coos Cranberry Cooperative of the Bandon, Oregon, area met at Bandon in mid-January, heard reports and elected officers for 1947. Officers re-elected were R. W. Bates, president; A. B. Woodworth, vice president; E. A. Gant, secretary-treasurer. Two new directors were chosen, these being Raymond Wil-

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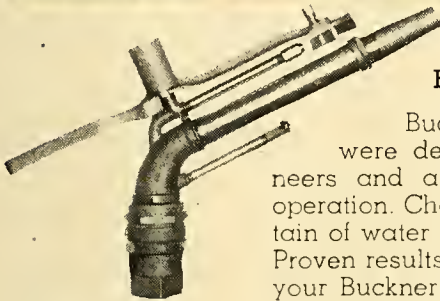
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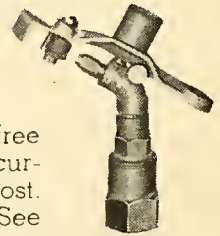
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son and Charles St. Sure, succeeding J. H. Baker and William Bieske.

Principal speaker was Fred Spada of the Spada Distributing Company, Portland, Oregon, giving a marketing report. Mr. Spada, who is sales agent for the co-op, summarized the past year's business and stressed the evidence of the return to a "buyer's market"—the normal condition where consumer demands control price.

The speaker and the members

agreed that in future years the growers would benefit from placing some of the berries with canning organizations, selling only the best quality fresh, improving the pack and allowing growers to grade more stringently. A vote of appreciation was given the agent, and he was retained for the coming year.

A committee was appointed to investigate sites in connection with the building of a central warehouse and grading shed. This

committee includes Ennis Loshbaugh, M. R. Hultin and Melvin Boak. A "pot-luck" supper followed the meeting.

Blueberry Co-op To Establish Fellowship

Annual Meeting at Pemberton, New Jersey, Also Votes to Hire Man for Grower Relation and Cultural Problems.

The annual meeting of the N. J. Blueberry Cooperative Association was held at Pemberton, N. J., on January 10 at 10.30 a. m. In addition to the usual business, two proposals that may prove of considerable benefit to the blueberry industry were voted on and approved at the general meeting.

The first proposal was the establishment of a Research Fellowship at Rutgers by the Blueberry Cooperative for a period of at least three years. The student chosen would spend about half his time working on the stunt problem under the direction of the Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory, and the other half would be spent at Rutgers in preparing for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Entomology.

The second proposal favorably acted upon was the hiring of a man to handle grower relation problems of the Cooperative. Emphasis was placed on the desirability of having such a man to diagnose suspected stunt bushes for the growers, a service that the Cranberry and Blueberry Laboratory and State Inspection service personnel cannot be expected to perform.

The Cooperative now has 151 members; the New Jersey crop handled in 1946 was 495,640 12-pint crates, about 43 percent of which went to canners or freezers; the North Carolina crop handled was 31,200 twelve-pint crates.

NCA Directors Meet

National Cranberry Association directors meeting at Hanson Monday, January 27th, acted upon a

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ters. One vote was to purchase sufficient new equipment for the several plants as to bring NCA packing capacity up to 6,000 barrels of cranberries, or 60,000 cases number of forward-looking mat-a day. This would include all plants, and the step was taken in consideration of increasing crops and membership.

January sales of sauce were reported as 200,000 cases, which was the biggest January sales the canning co-op has yet achieved. John Quarles ponited out to directors that when Cranberry Cannery was first organized the total pack for the year was only about that figure.

Another report was that about 50,000 bbls. of cranberries remain to be packed this coming spring, and that the plants at Hanson, Onset, and North Chicago have now swung over to the packing of orange-cranberry marmalade and apricot-cranberry mix to utilize this supply.

Nathaniel Ryder reported that Cranberry Credit Corporation at the close of its fiscal year, Decem-

ber 31, had in assets \$635,000 as compared to \$395,000 at the close of the last year. This was the fifth year of the organization, and he said more than \$300,000 had been paid in during the year from loans.

An agreement was reached whereby NCA has hired the services of a chief for its helicopter operations this season, the newest method in air dusting and spraying. The coordinator is to be Fred Soule, chief pilot for Firestone, who is on leave of absence from that organization. He will direct activities, while two other pilots have been engaged to do the actual flying.

The machines will be in Massachusetts in March, it is expected, it was announced, and NCA is contacting towns, which may want spraying or dusting done to control gypsies; Boy Scout groups, which might want insect control around camps, and authorities of mosquito-projects. These extra activities, it is said, are planned to keep the helicopter service busy when there are slack periods in the NCA grower-members' insect schedules.

Mass. Blueberry Growers Hold Annual Meeting

Massachusetts blueberry growers held a largely-attended and interesting meeting, with R. B. Wilcox of New Jersey the principal speaker, at Daniel Webster Inn, Sandwich, January 27th. Other speakers were Dr. H. J. Franklin, and John Bailey of Massachusetts State College.

Mr. Wilcox discussed stunt disease, which is such a great problem in New Jersey, saying stunt has been known for 15 years, and it is now well proven that it is a virus disease, and probably spread by a leafhopper, but which leafhopper has not yet been determined. He referred to the studies Wm. H. Tomlinson, Jr., is making in this. He mentioned the new radiant heat method of frost control which is being experimentally carried out in Michigan. One of these heaters has been described as raising the temperature of an acre from 29 to 37 degrees. The heat,

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however, travels in the manner of light and warms only objects which the rays touch.

He said that stunt is extremely serious on three fields in New Jersey, but there is apparently none in either Michigan or Massachusetts, but it has developed in Oswego, N. Y., which indicates it might spread to other areas. He praised the work of the Jersey inspectors to prevent infected cuttings from leaving the state, and referred to the new scholarship which is being offered by the New Jersey Blueberry Cooperative.

Speaking of blueberry frost damage, Dr. Franklin said that all the bad frosts he had ever known could have been predicted and some preventative measures could possibly have been taken. As preven-

tative means, he mentioned Giant sprinkler heads, such as cranberry growers are to use, and possibly barrels filled with a burning fuel, and the selection of varieties which are more frost resistant. Cabot is notably susceptible to frost injury, he said, and "73", an unnamed variety, is the hardiest. He said mulch prevented radiation and was bad from the frost viewpoint.

Mr. Bailey also said mulch was bad for frosts. He said straw, however, is much better than hay and Dixie much better than either.

Presiding at the meeting was President Gilbert Beaton. The nominating committee recommended that the club vote to elect officers every two years instead of every year, and it is expected this change will go into effect. For the coming year the same slate was re-elected, this being besides Mr. Beaton president, A. C. Dahlen, vice president; Mrs. Joseph L. Kelley, secretary and treasurer; directors, J. Foxcroft Carleton and Arthur Chandler.

Urann "Warns" of Marketing Dangers

Tells Growers at Cape Club Meetings Any Mistakes of '46 May Have Bad Effect in '47—Bell Helicopter Movies Shown and Keith Work Speaks

Declaring 1946 to have been a "dangerous year" which may have set up adverse reflections for the cranberry industry for 1947, M. L. Urann, president of NCA, warned growers at the first Barnstable County club meetings of the winter that the "seller's market has now become the buyer's market". He said: "if there were any mistakes made last year we are going to pay dearly for those mistakes in the coming year."

"There is no question but what we are in for hard times, how hard we don't know yet. The buying spree is over." He said that when there is a drop in cranberry prices "from \$30 to \$8 at the close of the season that is a dangerous situation. We sold our cranberries, but

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it is the buyer who is taking the loss this year, and next season it may be the growers". Mr. Urann was referring to a certain amount of late fresh fruit which reached the wholesalers at top prices, did not move, and much of which was "returned" for processing.

There was a heavy attendance, about 90, at the Upper Cape meetings, Bruce Hall, Cotuit, January 13, with supper served at 6.30. The meeting was conducted by President John Shields, and on the program were only Mr. Urann, movies showing Bell helicopters in dusting operations, comparing these with straight wing planes, a movie, "Masters of the Soil". The color film, "False Blossom Disease" was not shown at the meeting, which was a long one. Keith Work explained the helicopter movies after the showing, and said NCA had orders for four and was taking delivery on two for use in Massachusetts.

Mr. Urann said NCA was embarked upon a 10-year program

and that last year the mark in production and marketing which it "shot at" was reached. Larger crops are now being produced on the same acreage "through better cultural practices, due to Dr. Franklin and others", he continued, "and we are going to have larger crops also because of new acreage going in. Many GIs have come back, bought old bog and are 'working like beavers' to renovate, and this production will be added. We have acreage and potential for much more than the million-barrel crop right now". The marketing of large crops must be something to be always planned ahead—the good selling conditions of the past few years are over".

He said the growers must have "satisfied customers, if we are to carry our job all the way through. This year those customers who bought fresh at high prices and had to return them for processing are not satisfied."

He said: "We are going to maintain the reputation of the industry, but it is tough to have 15

or 20 thousand barrels thrown at you for processing late in the season."

There is good demand for Ocean Spray sauce, he said.

He said there were more than 50 canners operating last year. "They thought they saw a canners' paradise in cranberries".

He spoke of the great surplus of canned goods of all kinds today and of the sharp break in canned fruit juices, particularly citrus products. He said Ocean Spray was maintaining its price and would maintain it, and the demand for Ocean Spray continued high. He said NCA was supplying 4,000 customers.

He said a definite trend was developing for "ready to serve cranberry sauce", and that in this market the new 12-ounce pack was receiving excellent reception.

"But", he continued, "even though processed cranberries bring more return than fresh fruit we always want two ways to sell cranberries. This is a matter of in-

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insurance. As growers, we must always control the market".

As a forecast for 1947 he said one of three things would happen: (1) "the two big co-ops will get together (but I am now afraid this is a darn slim chance); (2) the growers can use NCA as their tool to command the market; (3) or the grower will lose control and commercial canners will dictate

the price."

He said he hoped the two co-ops could get together, but if not, NCA has an organization which covers the country.

Following the movie, Mr. Work told of the advantages of the helicopter over straight wing planes, pointing out the ease with which they can be handled, the fact they actually dust 45-48 minutes in an

hour of flying as compared to 20 minutes for the convention plane; that the helicopter can land and load on any dike or field by the bog side which is 15 yards square, the advantages of the downswirl of the rotors and particularly of the safety of operation of these machines.

He said he had flown in one at the Bell factory and had asked the pilot to fly as slow as possible and that he had been taken along at a speed no faster than he "could crawl", had been speeded up to 90 miles an hour and had hovered only six inches above the ground. Cranberries were considered an ideal crop by the Bell officials, he said.

He admitted this type of dusting had never been tried before and that, frankly, it was an experiment, and NCA was attempting that experiment for the good of the growers. He said he hoped the cost might be about six dollars an acre, but that would have to be determined by experiment.

Dr. Franklin, present at the Cotuit meeting, and asked by President Shields if he had any remarks, said he was very much interested in and impressed by the possibilities of the helicopter and hoped it could be made use of in cranberry work.

Not on the program, or speaking, but present at Cotuit were E. C. McGrew of New York, American Cranberry Exchange, and C. D. Hammond, Jr., manager of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, who, with Mrs. Hammond, was visiting in Massachusetts.

The attendance at Harwich was even larger than at Cotuit, there being about 120. In fact, even second tables were unable to care for the overflow and some went home to supper and returned for the program. In his 22 years of experience, County Agent Tomlinson said this was the first time he ever saw people turned away at a farmers' meeting. At Harwich meeting, which was presided over by President Frederick Ellis, Jr., of Dennisport, the "False Blossom" movie was shown.

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Lively Mass. Air Insect Control Programs Planned

N. E. Sales to Have "Wind-Mill" Machines and Straight-Wing—NCA Helicopter Schedule is Progressing.

Cranberry bugs will 'catch it' from the air in Massachusetts this coming season. In addition to the previously announced helicopter plans of NCA, and which are further explained below, New England Cranberry Company is to offer its members both helicopter and straight-wing plane service for dusting. Makepeace Company will continue its own dusting by cub in addition to helicopter, and there is to be bi-plane service available also.

NECSCO sent notices to members to find out how many would want the helicopter and straight wing plane service for dusting and by the end of February more than 1,000 acres had been signed up, with Manager Benson expecting double that by opening of the season, thus assuring the air service for members.

N. E. Sales

Negotiations through Director "Ted" Griffith of Plymouth permitted an arrangement with a responsible commercial concern to provide Bell helicopter service, and the conventional plane service (Piper Cub) from another reliable commercial outfit. Response of the membership was heavy, Mr. Benson said, there being but a single reply of "not interested," and that from a grower of very small acreage. New England Sales will not buy a helicopter, as has been done through a separate corporation un-

der the NCA program, but will hire the services of both 'copter and plane.

Sales Company 'copter service is set at a charge of \$6.00 an acre, as is NCA, and company members can obtain their materials through the company or individually if they so choose.

Arrangements for the servicing of growers through area or other methods, with a minimum charge of \$25 (which may be split by growers who are neighbors) are being worked out and it is announced the service will be ready before May first.

NCA

National Cranberry Association has announced formation of a separate company to handle helicopter service in Massachusetts this season, and notices have been sent out to members requesting return cards, giving information of service desired. This new corporation is "National Cranberry Service Corporation," with officers, Fred W. Soule of Bell Helicopter, president; M. L. Urann, vice president; Ellis D. Atwood, treasurer; John C. Makepeace, secretary, and directors, Kenneth Garside, Robert S. Handy and Bernard E. Shaw.

NCA reported many inquiries were received from growers seeking information and requesting helicopter service and also from those interested outside the industry. These were Boy Scout Councils, tree wardens of town and owners of summer camp facilities. The formation of a new corporation enables this service to non NCA members, although it is said the cranberry work will take precedent over the "outside" services.

The corporation is organized with a capitalization of \$500,000 and there was a paid-in capital of \$28,300 subscribed by major growers.

Present plans are to divide the Massachusetts cranberry area into ten districts, and growers subscribing to helicopter service within each will be handled while machines are in that particular area. Properties will be located on contour maps, so that pilots can find their way quickly from property to property. For growers who have held water late, and so would be behind the first schedule, NCA plans to provide second and third schedules in an area where several bog owners have the same situation.

NCA announces the prices for both spraying and dusting is to be \$3 per acre, this of course not including the cost of materials used. NCA members may obtain these supplies through NCA or directly themselves. NCA is advising members to consider the suggestion that a forty or fifty foot strip of upland surrounding bogs be treated to give more complete production, and has figured six acres to the mile in 50 foot strips.

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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

February was a month on the favorable side, although it was colder than January and a more "seasonal" winter month. There was the heaviest snow of the winter, that being a fall of seven inches as recorded at the State bog on Feb. 21. Precipitation for the month was light, 1.04 inches, East Wareham, Dr. Bergman said the oxygen situation was good with the relatively thin ice which was plenty of sunlight getting through on the bogs.

Some ice sanding was accomplished during the latter part of the month and some growers got in a fair amount of work at ice sanding with light trucks. Winter ice sanding, however, as a whole was not much compared to many years.

NEW JERSEY

In spite of hopes to the contrary, real winter weather finally arrived in New Jersey early in February and continued throughout the month. After the unseasonably mild weather of December and January there were high hopes of an open winter with a minimum of snow and ice to worry about.

The average daily mean temperature for February was 27.9 degrees, which is 5.7 degrees below normal. The minimum shelter temperature at Pemberton was 4 degrees on the fifth and 6 degrees on the sixth, and the high for the month was 53 degrees on the fourth. Ice formed rapidly and was followed by 4½ inches of snow on the 7th and 8th, and on the 20th and 21st 9½ inches of snow fell, making for a danger-

ous month from the oxygen deficiency standpoint.

Precipitation, mostly in the form of snow, amounted to 2.69 inches of water through the 25th, which is about 1/3 of an inch below the normal for February. Total snowfall through the 25th was 17½ inches. Some of the growers drew the water from their bogs after the snow covered the ice following the snows of the 8th and 21st.

Blueberries

The Blueberry Cooperative Association Research Fellowship has been filled by Philip Marucci. Mr. Marucci is a graduate of Rutgers University and a native of New Jersey. Since serving in a Malaria Control Unit in the Caribbean area during the war he has been working on the Phony Peach Virus Disease investigations at Fort Valley, Georgia. He is expected to start work at Pemberton about March 15th.

Blueberries have apparently come through the winter very nicely so far. Some terminal buds have been forced prematurely by the warm weather prevailing during the fall and early winter, but observations recently indicate that the buds in general have been unharmed.

On February 7th, Mr. Paul Mott, of the New Jersey Bureau of Plant Industry, held a meeting at the Cranberry and Blueberry Laboratory to which blueberry propagators were invited to discuss the latest developments and revision in the stunt inspection regulations.

Standards for qualification for certification were changed from 2 percent to 1 percent stunt at any

one inspection, and from a total of 3 percent to not more than 1½ percent for the season. Different varieties within one field must not show more than 1 percent stunt at any one inspection, instead of the 2 percent previously tolerated.

Final judgement of passing or rejecting of any field for certification rests on the judgement of the inspector.

Pest Charts

The 1947 New Jersey Cranberry Insect and Disease Control Chart was mailed out to the growers on February 25th. Any New Jersey growers who do not receive a copy should contact the Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory, Pemberton, N. J., so that they can be included on the mailing list to receive this and future publications from the laboratory.

WASHINGTON

Cranguyma Farms is to add 20 acres of cranberries to the plantings there this year. Others who are putting in new acreage are Messrs Morgan and Rowe of Nahcotta.

Weather in late February was mild with daffodils ready to bloom and work on bogs was becoming quite general.

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RUSSELL A. TRUFANT

Massachusetts Grower Descendant of John

Alden—Is Inventive, with Original Ideas

By CLARENCE J. HALL

A mechanically-minded, inventive cranberry grower with original ideas, as was his father, is Russell A. (Alden) Trufant of North Carver, Massachusetts.

Trufant is a director of New England Cranberry Sales Company, and in this likewise follows his father, the late Walter E. Trufant. He is a sincere cooperator, still again like his father. At the same time he is decidedly an individualist. He believes in cooperation with his fellow growers, but only in the "one-man, one-vote" type of cooperative. As a matter of fact, it was only after he had made a brief, but sharp contribution on this subject at a meeting that he was made a director of the Sales Company. He thinks very deeply in this matter of cooperation, and his views will be given a little later.

The aim of this article chiefly concerns Mr. Trufant as cranberry grower and engineer. Of himself he says, "I am a cranberry grower at heart, with a veneer of engineering."

That does seem to hit the nail on the head. Certainly Trufant grows cranberries with success, and in doing so he utilizes his mechanical gifts intensively. He is one of the few growers who pick the bulk of the crop by mechanical means. He has done so for years. He picks the crop after he has estimated it, by what might be called "engineering methods"; that is, he has used the "Trufant Estimating Hoop", which will also be explained later. He conducts all phases of his cranberry work with as many machinery aids as possible.

Admittedly one of the strong men of the Massachusetts unit of American Cranberry Exchange, Trufant has a New England frugality in the use of words. He sees no point in using many. When he has felt it necessary to make a few remarks at company meetings, and only then, in his own quiet fashion and with Yankee wit and dryness, he has done so. This recognized reluctance to speak out a great deal has added weight to the opinions he has expressed.

Familiar with the democratic practices of the New England town meeting, Mr. Trufant keeps in mind he has the right to his opinions and to express them—whether others "hold" to his ideas or not. It is, of course, obvious that all cranberry growers are not of like

mind with him as to what form a cooperative should take.

To him a stock cooperative is not "truly democratic in spirit". He says, "In a stock company, with a few owning more stock and so having more voting power than all the others, the individual is totally and completely snowed under." He believes that in such an organization, where a few have the say-so, there is not a cooperative, but merely the shadow of the big stockholders.

"I want none of that myself," he adds.

Being a New Englander of long standing, Trufant's middle name of Alden might be of significance. It turns out it is. He is of the eighth generation descent from John Allen of the Pilgrim romance of Priscilla and John.

Engineered for a Time in Texas

Mr. Trufant was born in Whitman, Massachusetts, April 10th, 1893. "almost April Fools' Day," as he says, "but there was a slight miscalculation." He was graduated from Whitman High and spent three years at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Then for three years he was in an engineering office (Hartly L. White) at Braintree. He did general civil engineering work, sewage, high-

way construction and a good deal upon street railway lay-outs, the latter including "the loop" in Brockton.

Leaving Massachusetts, he went to South Texas and was engaged with various irrigation firms, having to do mostly with Government or semi-Government projects. He remained about four years, which was long enough to meet Mrs. Trufant, who was Miss Elizabeth Brown, Memphis-born, but then a school teacher in Texas. The day of this interview was bitterly cold and to the remark that Carver climate must be quite different from Mrs. Trufant's place of birth, he replied, "She quite frequently reminds me of that fact."

From Texas he went to southern Illinois, where for six years he was with the highway department of that state, his division headquarters being at Carbondale. His area included "Bloody Williamstown County", scene of fierce labor battles. He added he was within a few miles of the "Herrin Massacre", so called, although he knows nothing of it at the time. "Darned good thing, too," he says, "since as a highway engineer I was vested with all the powers of a sheriff, and supposed to enforce the law."

In the spring of 1927 he came back to Massachusetts, first making his home in Middleboro. Then his father, needing help on the bog and "believing there was enough for two", he moved to Carver and into cranberry growing. The bog then contained twelve acres, and with his father an expansion was begun, bringing the acreage up to the present 26. For this project he developed, "with a bit of outside help", a mechanical excavator for digging and loading the peat onto a narrow gauge railroad. This cut down some parts of the bog and built up others. The device he describes as a tractor-mounted double drum hoist, which, alternating, pulled two scoops up an inclined plane, where they dumped into the cars.

"We used no sand in the grading, but made all our fills with peat," Mr. Trufant explains. "We wanted no more settling than was necessary. You know, as sanding

and resanding is done, there is a building up at the edges, while the weight of the sand over deep mud in the center causes the bog floor to settle. The result is the bowl-shaped bogs you see. We figured the peat would be less heavy than a sand fill and would settle less. This has been true, although even so, we've got some settling."

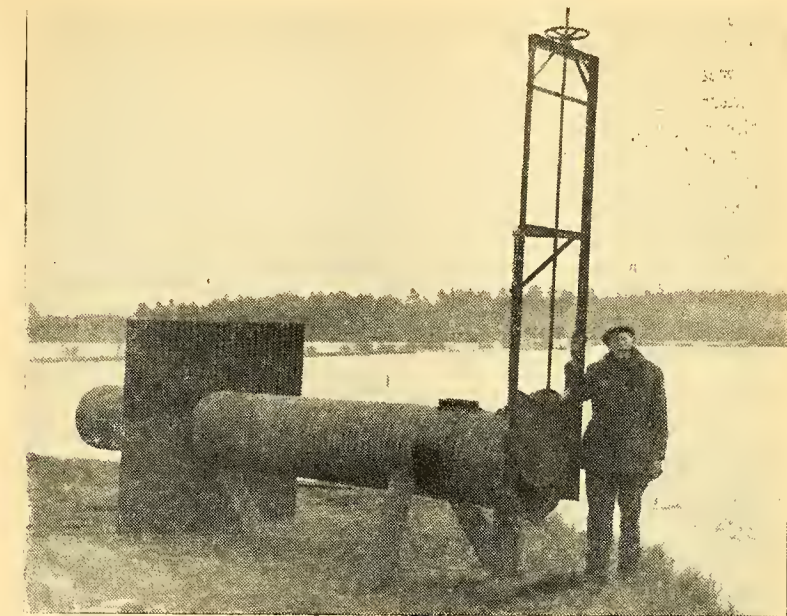
This newer bog is built along a shore ditch, rather than with the customary main center ditch. There are cross ditches only for quick frost flowage and for surface drainage. Sections over a thousand feet long run an acre and a half each. This lay-out Mr. Trufant feels is more convenient for all types of equipment, dusters, etc., and may be used to better advantage. A wide margin ditch keeps away gypsies. "A center ditch invariably needs cleaning out badly during August, just when you can't get at it easily because of the berries. We can clean our main shore ditch any time we want to, with power equipment."

Picking Machine

For picking their bog the mechanical Trufants some years ago began to pick by mechanical means. They utilized the so-called Mathewson Tervo pickers which were developed in 1928 under the sponsorship of New England Sales, and some ten of which are still in use. The Sales Company donated \$20,000 and the three-wheeled, self-propelled machine was developed. Besides the continued use by Trufant, Paul E. Thompson (Atwood Bog Company), John Howes, Herbert Whiting, Ellis D. Atwood and possibly others continue to harvest with these machines.

"At first, in 1935, father used three of these machines owned by Mr. Thompson," Trufant says, "and the following year we bought one from the Sales Company.

"We didn't like some things about it, so we made changes. Some of the changes we made, we changed back again. But we kept on experimenting, and by 1939 we achieved what we called a picking machine satisfactory in operation. The principal change we made was in altering the suspension of the picking drum, so that it actually rode on the picking area, and didn't just dangle, skipping all the low



Trufant poses beside sliding head gate flume.

(Cranberries Photo)

spots, leaving berries, and clawing into the high spots, digging up sand and vines. It now follows the surface of the bog.

"I continue to use this picker everywhere on the bog I can, and probably in some places I shouldn't. About three-quarters of our picking is machine done, leaving only ditch rows and pieces of young and short vines to harvest otherwise.

"Working with a well-trained and adequate crew, I can pick about three acres a day. I've often picked a bushel a minute, when the berries were there to be picked. The operating crew is one man to ride and handle the machine, a man to walk alongside and handle empty and filled boxes. There should be two or even three more to bring out empties on the bog and carry full ones ashore and load and drive the truck."

It might be added that the operator of the machine is always Mr. Trufant, himself.

At about the same time the picker was bought, Mr. Trufant became dissatisfied with the hit-or-miss method of estimating crops. So he invented the "Trufant Estimating Hoop".

"The Estimating Hoop"

This hoop is really simplicity itself, merely a hoop made of brass, adjustable in diameter, according

to the normal cup count of the crop on each area. The area within the hoop is the same fraction of an acre that one berry of that size is of a cranberry barrel. This hoop he casts over the bog at random, making about three casts to the acre. He then counts the berries within the area of the hoop, wherever it falls, and that is the barrels per acre on the vines. He says he conscientiously throws the hoop at random and not where the berries look the thickest.

He has made and sold a number of these, but even though their use is anything but general, he still estimates his own crop with the hoop.

"I think I can make a darn sight more intelligent guess by actually counting berries on a few spots of the bog than by just going around squinting at the crop. I should say I achieve a probability or error of not more than 10 per cent. I have guessed as near as five barrels and I have been as far off as 200.

"There is plenty of guessing left in using the hoop. You've still got to guess how big the berries will develop, how much insect damage there is going to be and how clean you will get the berries picked. But with the hoop you have an intelligent estimate to begin with."

As to the production obtained on the 26 acres, Mr. Trufant says neither he nor his father ever broke any records. "The average is about 1,000 bbls. The highest was in 1942 when there were 1250, and the lowest was in 1944, when we got exactly 28. That was the year of the winter-kill and of the May 18 black frost and of fruitworm. This last fall we got 950 bbls., but we lost 500 more in the flash flood in August."

The Trufant bog is in the Darby road section of North Carver, at what is known as the "Old Sherman Farm". When Mr. Trufant's father bought this in 1904, his first five years were filled with trials and disappointments. Of these first efforts, Mr. Trufant says today, "When he planted vines they were heaved out by the frost in the winter, and in summer weeds came in and choked them out. He had no water supply at first, and he was constantly advised to give up the idea of trying to grow cranberries there, but he didn't."

"We now have three reservoirs and our water supply is sufficient. It is all natural shed, almost entirely from our own place. Flooding is all by gravity and we pump some of the water back."

Walter E. Trufant

The late Walter E. Trufant, well remembered by many growers, was a native of Abington, Mass., born 1862. Immediately after graduating from high school, he entered upon an early career as an expert mechanic and inventor. He was a graduate of M. I. T. and School of Mechanical Arts, and before turning cranberry grower he received patents for a number of inventions. These included a model shoe last, a shank tacking machine and a shock absorber. In about 1890 he had become interested in a patent for coating nails to increase their holding power, and with the adoption of the half, and later the quarter obl. cranberry box, nails made by this process have been used by cranberry growers.

He had been the first owner of a bicycle in his home town, running it in 1880, and he rode to prizes at Brockton and Weymouth fairs. He later owned the first "safety" bicycle and the first tandem. After he

had moved to Whitman he became the owner of the first automobile in that town in about 1900. He built and operated a "steamer" and built and operated a friction-drive automobile himself.

He had always known cranberries as a boy in Abington and had gathered them from local "peat holes". He had joined the New England Sales in 1917 and was a member at his death, Dec. 3, 1939.

Among the distinctions which had been accorded the late Mr. Trufant was the first use of a bog railroad, at least in his immediate section. This was in 1906 when building the bog, and he had about a quarter mile of narrow gauge rails and some dump cars. The motive power was men pushing, or some times a horse was hitched to the cars.

His son, today, is very interested in bog railway and in 1933 Mr. Trufant assumed the agency for Brookville gas locomotives, West Virginia track and Easton cars. It was natural for him to design a new type of track, where the ties are welded to the rails "upside down" with the sharp channel edges on the top, rather than on the bottom so they do not cut into the bog vines. He has also worked out a sanding car which operates like a poultry feeder. This is loaded at the top and the sand shoveled out at the bottom. A number of these cars, with Mr. Trufant's permission, are being made by the A. D. Makepeace Company. He has also designed a car of dual scope for either sanding or dump car work.

Irrigation

As a result of his irrigation experience, Mr. Trufant is often called upon to design canals or complete flowage systems for other growers. He says that as an engineer he is horrified to see how little use the growers make of modern hydraulic designs and practices.

"The growers talk of water in gallons, and right off the start that means tedious figuring. An engineer speaks of acre-feet of water (an acre a foot deep) and second-feet (one cubic foot per second). It so happens that one

second-foot will raise an acre of water an inch an hour. Those are terms we deal with daily: acres of bog to be flowed so many inches in so few hours. When you measure flow in second-feet, your calculations are almost completed for you. Try it yourself—one second-foot equals about 450 G. P. M.

"Apparently no grower ever heard of an automatic siphon spillway, a device without moving parts which changes from full flow to no flow and back again to maintain a pond level with about two inches variation. Or a siphon gate, without flashboards or sliding gates of any kind, and with no possibility of leakage through the structure. Just a couple of air valves such as are on the radiator you are hovering over."

Mr. Trufant is now working on flumes and irrigation problems. He is installing corrugated iron flumes in which the water is controlled by upright sliding head gates. These are adaptations of standard irrigating materials to meet the particular needs of cranberry growers.

From his main reservoir, he has come though the dike with a 12-inch pipe, "taking in" at about the bottom of the reservoir, which is about three feet higher than the bottom of the bog ditch. This would be about usual practice, but where he departs from the usual in flume arrangement is that he has placed a 24-inch standpipe, dropped down three feet to an elbow at the bottom, and this runs out into the bog ditch. He can direct this at any direction desired, thus controlling the direction of the water.

This arrangement eliminates the often troublesome wash of water, and it also introduces air, or aerates the water in the standpipe before it goes onto the bog. (An aerating device of bouncing boards is in use on some bogs in Wisconsin). While Trufant does not think his bogs have been seriously effected by lack of oxygen, tests by Dr. Bergman each year have shown there was deficiency to some extent. He is taking this precaution.

(Continued on Page 26)

Plymouth County Meetings Are "Down to Earth" Discussions

Continued Large Attendances Hear Panel Discussions, Talk by Dr. Chandler, and Report on Root Grub Campaign by Beattie.

Business-like programs, devoid of any frills, were the meetings of the Plymouth County Cranberry clubs, 25 and So. Shore at Plymouth, Feb. 27th and Shoure at Plymouth, Feb. 27. Yet, as arraigned by club officers and County Agent J. Richard Beattie, large attendances at each felt they had put in an afternoon of solid satisfaction.

Beattie announced these as "double-feature" meetings, the features being planned discussions by growers and movies of the Bell Helicopter, but he "apologized" at the meetings, saying a third feature on the bill was an instructive talk by Dr. F. B. Chandler on "Fundamentals of Soils and Fertilizers in Relation to Plant Growth." This was really a continuation of his first talk before Massachusetts growers a year ago which took up the cranberry as a plant, and it held the interest of the growers.

At both meetings, Beattie opened with a resume of the "Cranberry Root Grub Campaign," which began a year ago. He told of the progress made and plans for this coming season. He said this pest which was probably No. 1 insect problem in Plymouth County, and of considerable importance on some bogs on Upper Cape Cod, called for plenty of continued activity by the growers. "We still have plenty to do," he said. "By holding field meetings and other activities, even if some of our more experienced growers do understand this problem and the techniques of control, this will help the GIs and other new growers."

"If we don't do anything more than to get growers to studying their own bogs something will have been accomplished when growers are sure then can tell root grub damage from girdler."

A highlight of the program was certainly the panel discussion. At Rochester, Frank Butler of the Makepeace interests spoke on "Use of Heavy Equipment;" E. V. Shaw of Cape Cod Company of "Sanding Methods," Gilbert Beaton of "Fertilizer Practices", and Joseph Kelley on "Timely Tips for the Spring Season". These were all real "down to business" practical discussions by practical men.

Butler

Butler compared the equipment of the Makepeace company when he first went to work, with the present. He said then the company possessed two horses, two mules, one auto (for the boss) 50 wheelbarrows, two spray machines, plus a few other minor items. Today equipment included 27 autos, two miles of railroad, six locomotives, 21 cars, two gaas shovels, four tractors, seven power dusters, many stationary power units, "and this isn't half of it." He added, however, "We still have failed to eliminate the wheelbarrow." He said, "I think you had better make your 'heavy equipment' really 'light heavy equipment.' You will get much more actual bog work done if you keep equipment light."

He said he preferred light tractors and a machine "comparable to a D-2 Cat is the ideal cranberry tractor." He said of course it was better still if a grower could own both light and heavy, and he personally preferred tractors of the crawler type. A light tractor can plough, grade, a winch on the rear is desirable, a tractor is universally used in clearing the tops of sand hills, and in digging canals, building roads and dikes." He said he thought a bulldozer is even more essential than a shovel.

He said he would not recommend a railroad on less than ten acres of old bog because of the costs, but for new bog with a large volume of material to move he said, the railroad was very useful for sanding, etc., even on very short hauls. "A railroad can't be beat when making a new bog." He

said for harvesting he did not think much money could be saved by a bog railroad and for ice sanding a truck is better.

In summing up he said that it is important to get a bog job done when it should be done, and labor and costs being what they are there is no choice for the grower except to use as much mechanical equipment as possible. He said this use of machinery would require foremen who were more alert and more able, as things moved so much faster.

Shaw

On sanding, Mr. Shaw said, "We get our cheapest results on the ice and we use a model A Ford gravity dump truck. We get best results with small trucks." He said six small trucks up to 40 rods can keep a shovel at the pit very busy. He said sanding program was not limited to ice sanding, however, but began in the spring and lasted until "almost crop time" and then was resumed after harvest. "We use both railroad and wheelbarrows." He said he was pleased to have Mr. Butler recommend "light-heavy equipment."

Beaton

Beaton said he felt fertilizer should be only used on certain types of bogs and these included hard-bottom bogs, bogs which had poor vine growth and bogs which had suffered tip worm injury, fertilizer then to be applied in August to get bud for the crop of the following year. He said a bad feature of fertilizing was the weeds fertilizers seem to bring in. He noted after fertilizing "weeds and grasses we never had before." He said he felt possibly seed of certain weeds which had been lying dormant on the bog were stimulated into life by the fertilizer. He said in general "I'd say that any bog producing 50 barrels to the acre consistently should not be fertilized." He said he didn't think he would say "as yet" that he would put fertilizer on bogs which had heavy vines but was not producing well. While admitting fertilizers had a place on cranberry bogs, he concluded with "Putting fertilizers on cranberry bogs is a very debatable subject."

Plymouth Panel

At Plymouth Lewis Billings spoke briefly on sanding touching on several phases.

Carl B. Urann, in regard to use of heavy equipment had ideas which differed in some respects from those of Mr. Butler. He spoke highly of the efficiency of the shovel, as well as the tractor bulldozer, and told of using his Lorain shovel, with home-designed drag for grading (CRANBERRIES, Oct. 1946). He spoke of his use of shovel with sanding screens to keep railroad cars and trucks busy. He said he believed in buying equipment to fit the needs of a job and favored as heavy equipment as could be used with efficiency, rather than to try for "lightness."

Ellis D. Atwood, speaking in part with a humorous twist told his experience with fertilizers and stressed the use of nitrate of soda for new bogs when quick and heavy vine growth was desired and of putting nitrate of soda in hills when putting in cuttings.

Dr. Chandler

Dr. Chandler began with a discussion of soils, saying that basically there are two kinds, one is mineral caused by the breaking down of rock, as by wind, rain and freezing; the second organic, derived from plant life which is the type upon which cranberries grow. The organic is divided into peat and muck, he said. The former is that, in which there is still discernable parts of the organic matter from which it was formed, while in muck, the particles have become so fine to distinguish any remnant of plant life. He said the peat soil gives better drainage than muck because the muck is finer.

He said the two functions of soil are for anchorage of the plants and to furnish nutrition. He then discussed the essential elements.

As concerns fertilizers he said there are three major elements. These are 1-nitrogen which was not part of the soil originally and nitrogen stimulated vegetative growth, the response was quick and closely related to "tone" and vigor; phosphorus, which functions in every cell, and aids disease resistance; and potassium, which also functioned in every cell gave a

"balance" and also "tone" and vigor.

He said the time of application of fertilizer which are under consideration are in the spring, before the blossom set, in the summer before fruit bud formation and in the fall after harvesting.

Fertilizer studies were started on plots at the State bog and other nearby bogs in 1946 and a number more are planned for the coming season.

George A. Pass of Carver spoke briefly upon a bee box he has developed.

Frank A. Crandon presided at the Rochester meeting in the absence of the president and vice president. A nominating committee of George Cowen, Frank Butler and Paul Dryer was appointed to present names for the annual election. A committee of Melville C. Beaton, Frank Crandon and Raymond Morse was announced as chosen by Vice President Nahum Morse to represent the Southeastern Club in plans to obtain better cooperation between the cranberry clubs and the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association.

Orrin Colley presided at Plymouth. There were 130 odd at each gathering. Following the helicopter movies, Keith Work of NCA and "Ted" Griffith answered questions about the helicopter programs this season.

Mr. Kelley's instructive talk appears in full on page 16.

Mass. Survey Field Work Is Completed

Any Grower Overlooked Is
Asked to Write to W. A.
Piper, State House, Boston.

Field work for the new survey of the Massachusetts cranberry industry has been completed, it is announced from the office of C. D. Stevens, New England Crop Reporting Service, and Walter E. Piper, division of markets, Mass.

Department of Agriculture, in direct charge, states that an attempt was made to get the essential information covering each bog in the State and that this was nearly 100 percent. However, Mr. Stevens says some growers have not yet been included, particularly those who have been absent in recent months and Mr. Piper makes the following request:

"We want every bog owner to be represented in the final report and would, therefore, greatly appreciate being advised of anyone who has been overlooked. We would like to have these let us know by writing to this office, 24 State House, Boston, Mass."

This survey, it is recalled is being done for the cranberry industry at the request of the growers themselves and very specifically at the request of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. The information which will be developed is expected to be of much value in regard to trends in plantings, marketing and other related matters in this post-war period.

Tabulation of field reports is the next step, Mr. Stevens says and that several months will elapse before much information can be released. About 1700 bog holdings were contacted.

Ocean County Club Meeting

Twenty-five growers attended the Ocean County, N. J., Cranberry Club dinner meeting at the Riverview Hotel, Toms River, February 13. Oscar Downs was elected president; F. Allison Scammell, vice president; and Ocean County Agricultural Agent Richard Hartman, secretary for the coming year in the short business meeting following the dinner.

Following the business meeting, County Agricultural Agent Hartman told the group about that part of his program for the coming year which applied to the cranberry industry. It includes three outdoor meetings, one about the first of June on the use of the insect net and the identification and interpretation of the catch; second,

It is not too early in the year to lay your plans and consult with us

on

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a sanding meeting at an appropriate time; and third, a tour of bogs in late September to acquaint new or prospective growers with the harvesting and grading of the crop. A dinner meeting after the end of the harvest season in November would wind up the club's activities for the year.

C. A. Doehlert of the Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory, Pemberton, spoke to the growers on False Blossom, its history, cause, control and practices that help a bog outgrow a false blossom infection. The importance of regular and intelligent use of the insect net was stressed, followed up by carefully applied control measures against the bluntnosed cranberry leafhopper.

W. E. Tomlinson, Jr., of the Cranberry and Blueberry Research Laboratory, cautioned the growers against the unrestricted use of DDT on cranberries until more is known about its effect on the soil. He outlined the station's suggestions on DDT for those who want to try it against leafhoppers. Tomlinson also stressed importance of early discovery of blossom worm infestations, and not to rely on sweep net collections made before sundown.

Yellowheaded fireworm moths were reported as being very numerous during the fall and warm days in the winter. This was not unexpected because of shallower

and shorter flooding becoming more generally practiced in New Jersey.

R. B. Wilcox of the U. S. D. A., stationed at Pemberton, spoke briefly on his work with Fermate. Indications are that this very effective fungicide does not have the lasting power of bordeaux mixture during periods of rain and high humidity. To overcome this shortcoming, increasing the dosage may offer the best solution and applying at least the entire five recommended applications, where rot is severe.

E. V. Lipman of the National Cranberry Asso., Bordentown, mentioned the Cranberry Trading Post as a source of growers' supplies available to all growers regardless of their marketing outlets.

J. D. Holman spoke briefly on the 1946 cranberry season and his predictions and hopes for the future of the industry.

F. S. Chambers

News of the death of Franklin S. Chambers at Ascona, Switzerland, 5 a. m., March first, is sadly received by the cranberry industry. This prominent grower, who had been a director of Growers' Cranberry Company for 25 years until his resignation in April, 1945, and a director of Cranberry Canners, Inc., now National Cranber-

ry Association, was 70 years old. With him at his death at a convalescent home were his wife, Anne W., and daughter, Elizabeth H. They had made the trip to Europe last September, where Mr. Chambers could undergo treatment by heart specialists.

A resident of Lisbon, New Jersey, Mr. Chambers had spent nearly his entire life in the Jersey cranberry district. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902, and for a time followed his profession of a power production engineer until his father-in-law, Joseph J. White, persuaded him to become his associate in cranberry growing. Following Mr. White's death in 1924, Mr. Chambers became head of the J. J. White, Inc., one of the largest units in the cranberry industry. He succeeded J. J. White as president of the Growers' Cranberry Company, White having been the first president of the Jersey unit of American Cranberry Exchange.

Mr. Chambers was senior warden of Grace Episcopal church, Pemberton; was a member of Pemberton Rotary club; Masonic lodge; the Engineers' club of Philadelphia; a director of Farmer's Trust Co., Mt. Holly, and for ten years had been president of the board of management of the Burlington County Hospital, Mt. Holly.

The funeral service was held at Ascona March 3, followed by cremation.

THE PACE IN CRANBERRY GROWING IS QUICKENING

THERE may have been times in the past when there was more interest in cranberry growing—within limited areas and among limited groups. But we don't believe there was ever such wide-spread interest in the industry at any one time as there is today. Every area is pretty much "on the ball", or making real effort for improvement.

In times past one area and then another had spurts of progress, and the drive ahead was erratic. Today, interest is high everywhere. Association, club, and cooperative meetings and cranberry schools draw top attendance.

Today is postwar and there is an influx of new and younger growers and new and younger ideas. There are many new thoughts in the industry today and a willingness to try new things: new insecticides, new equipment, and new theories. The cranberry industry as a whole does not feel that all is known about cranberry growing that can be learned. On the contrary, there is strong belief that cranberry growing can be much more efficient than it is.

The feeling of uncertainty as to what the future would bring which necessarily existed during the war, has carried forward into this postwar era. The politics of the world are obviously unsettled; this nation cannot make up its mind whether there is to be a serious depression or not. Many say it is bound to come anyway; that depressions always follow wars. Others feel that a period of heavy distress can be avoided—that we have all the capacity to keep things humming if only we can hit an even adjustment.

There is certainty, however, in that some agricultural prices, at least, are lowering, many have already sagged, and some have dropped. The producer, in the final analysis, can seldom influence price levels for any extended period. What he can do to offset dropping prices is to increase efficiency and so level his costs. He can do this only by improving his methods, and to improve his methods in the name of efficiency is what cranberry growers seem determined to do. Two conspicuous examples of this is the interest in really

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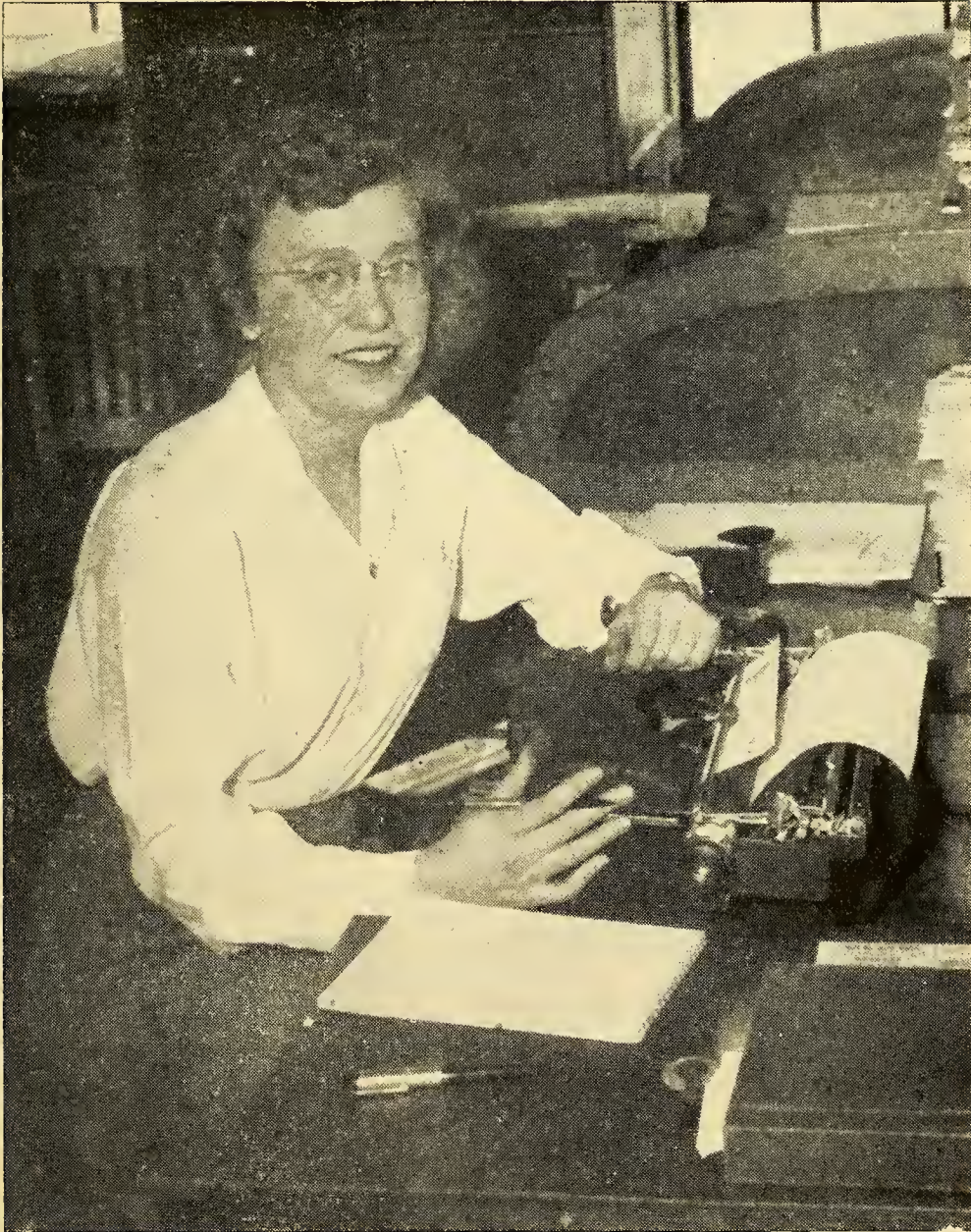
New Jersey

CHARLES A. DOEHLERT,
New Jersey Cranberry and Blueberry Station,
Pemberton, New Jersey

satisfactory picking machines and in the greatly increased use of airplanes for insect control. Another would be the interest in sprinkler irrigation and frost control.

So the current interest in cranberry growing, with the quest into theories for more production, more efficient operation, improved marketing methods is all to the good. The pace in cranberry growing is quickening.

Pictorial Section



Experiment Station, East Wareham, Has Full-time Office Worker (story page 15) (Cranberries Photo)



Above—"Joe" Stankavich and "Rudy" Hillstrom, Oregonians who showed movies and explained the "Western Picker", in the East in January, shown as they were about to board plane at Wareham Airport for flight over the Cape. They were accompanied by A. D. Benson, N. E. Cranberry Sales. During the trip, which covered the Cape to the tip end, Hillstrom took color movies which he intended to show on West Coast. (Cranberries Photo)

"Basket Scoop" Used in Oregon For Wet Raking

Water raking was largely resorted to this past season by many growers of the Southern Oregon area and some of these used a simply-constructed "basket scoop", originally conceived by Sumner Fish and then produced in cooperation with Jim Olson, who had welding experience. Many bogs in the Bandon area are of Improved McFarlins that mostly do not dry-scoop satisfactorily because of short, tangled vines, with berries growing close to the ground. Vacuum pickers have proven successful in this variety of vine, but have been considered slow.

In describing this scoop Olson says it worked very well on vines too short for the Wisconsin water-rake. The basket-scoop", which is really not a scoop at all as the term is generally used by growers,

but actually a basket, or "dipper". It is made entirely of welding rods, placed about one-quarter inch apart to allow water and leaves to drain out. The user simply dips the "basket-scoop" into the water, taking off the berries as they float on the vines. To the basket are attached handles of aluminum tubing.

The handles are of varying length, but long enough so that a picker does not have to bend too much. He spreads the handle to suit his grip, and then dips, or swings into the vines. The swing require a definite rhythm, and a certain amount of power, as there are no teeth to loosen the berries.

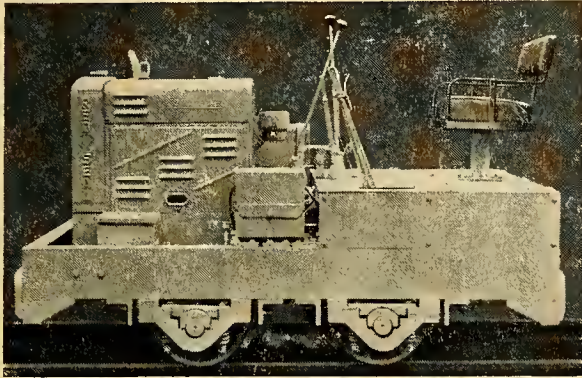
In harvesting, the operator makes a few swings until the basket is full, then dumps the berries in a crate with flat sides. When the crate is full it is loaded onto a scow and pushed to the shore, where the berries are loaded on a truck.

Olson reports that he has seen

one picker gather 125 quarter barrel boxes in a day, this being a the Fish bog, where berries were thick and the water just the desired depth.



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Full-Time Massachusetts Cranberry Secretary

Massachusetts Experiment Station at East Wareham, has a girl engaged, in full-time secretarial work, Miss R. Thelma Laukka having been appointed to the post of junior clerk and stenographer by Director F. J. Sievers of the State College Experiment Station. Miss Laukka began her duties February first.

With a full time employe for secretarial and stenographic work, most of the major improvements (except central heating) to the building completed, the East Wareham station is on an improved postwar basis. Partitions have been erected giving separate office spaces and improvements are being made to the laboratory in the basement.

Miss Laukka (Photo page 13) was valedictorian of Wareham High School, class of '1945, following which she attended Burdett College, Boston, taking a two-year course, training for executive secretary. She finished this course in November of last year and will be graduated with the class of 1947 in June. She is a member of Theta Alpha Chi, national sorority.

Miss Laukka brings practical experience to her position as well as school training, she having been engaged as part-time assistant cashier at a chain department store in Wareham and also in the accounting department of Shell Oil Co., Boston. While a student at Burdett's she also did part-time secretarial work for two members of the teaching staff.

She was born in West Wareham and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Laukka.

Chabot Kin Return to Washington Cranberries

Two sons of Robert Chabot, nephew of Anthony Chabot (CRANBERRIES, March, 1945) the first to build a cranberry bog in Washington, with a son-in-law, David Newkirk, have purchased 50 acres of land within a mile of the original Chabot planting, near Long Beach. The old Chabot bog dated from about 1883 and for some years was successful and was conducted by the nephew, Robert, who later built a bog for himself farther north at Copallis.

E. C. Chabot, one of the sons of Robert with Mrs. Chabot and family have already purchased a home at Long Beach and other members of the group were expected to arrive shortly.

SPECIAL OXYGEN TESTS

Dr. H. F. Bergman was in the Cape cranberry area, making some interesting, special oxygen tests about March 1. On March 2nd, at the State Bog, a small area was sanded on the ice and tests conducted to show how fast the oxygen content under the sanded area was lowered, as compared to water under areas which were not sanded. In a determination he found the content had gone to 4 cc, per liter in 20 hours,

Wisconsin

Marshes Wintered Well

As against a rather poor budding, conditions throughout the winter were generally very favorable. An exception was a period during December when vines in many cases were not well frozen down, which could have meant oxy-

gen injury. This injury could have been worse than normal, as the vines had thrown such a heavy crop last fall.

"GI School"

A "GI Cranberry School" was opened Feb. 13 with a much larger attendance than was anticipated. The course is to be one of nine weeks, with classes every Friday from 9 a. m. to noon and from 1.30 to 4.30 p. m. Besides GIs, the training courses are open to growers and others who might be interested to sit in on the meetings. Courses will cover practically all branches of cranberry growing. Instructors will be C. D. Hammond, Jr., and Vernon Goldsworthy, with guest speakers from the University of Wisconsin, Wisconsin Department of Agricultural Markets, as well as other specialists.

Kelley's Talk

For the last year many of the younger men interested in the cranberry industry have wanted to know more about the proper location for starting a good bog. The most important thing is good drainage. If you cannot get at least 1½ feet of drainage you had better forget the location. I have seen a few bogs that do well with poor drainage, but it means putting in an electric automatic pump that has to run most of the time in a wet growing season, and this means too much care and overhead for the average bog. I find that it pays you to have a survey taken for levels for most locations before you start making a new bog, as your eyes can be very deceiving.

Water Supply

The next most important thing is a good water supply. The best thing is a supply from a pond. If there is no pond, see if there is a brook running through the swamp, and if there is, find out if it runs the year round or only in the spring, or after a heavy rain.

Attention Cranberry Growers!!

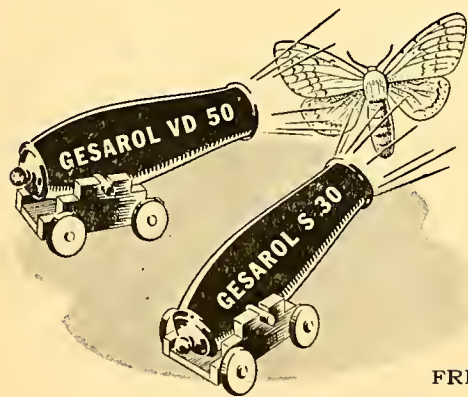
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If there is a fair amount of water running, it will give you a chance for making a reservoir. In making a reservoir, decide what you want for bog and what you want for reservoir. The depth of water you can get makes a difference to the acreage that you can put into a reservoir, but as a rule you want much more reservoir than you want bog.

If you use a natural pond of more than 10 acres it may be necessary for you to get permission from the State in order to use the water for your bog. If you have a reservoir, be careful not to flood other property than your own.

In making a bog, be sure to have it level when finished, for a bog well built with a good water supply and good drainage, is good for a hundred years or more, and you will be well paid in the long run if you put more time and more money to be sure of having a level bog. A few of the advantages are that you are less likely to have trouble with lack of oxygen, and it only takes about half of the amount of water for frost protection.

In getting vines for a new bog, be sure to get vines free from false blossom, and without a mixture of vines with other varieties. There is a lot of work being done on new varieties. There are about 50 varieties of cranberries in New England, but at the present time growers are planting mostly Early Blacks and Howes. My guess is that for the last five or six years more than three-fourths of the new acreage runs to Early Blacks and the other one-fourth to Howes in Massachusetts.

Sand, and Sanding

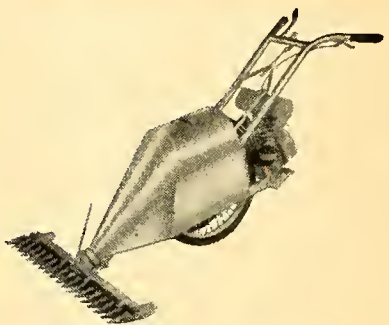
The sand that is best for sanding bogs and making new bogs is about the grade of sand that you would use for mixing cement. Gravel is also very good for making bog, and also for resanding, but if used for resanding it probably would have to be screened. If you use sand that is too fine or that has clay in it you will get too many weeds and the vines will not start well in it. I think it pays you well to use a coarse sand even if you have to cart it, if it is not too long a haul. In most cases you will find some good sand somewhere around your bog.

After roughly grading your bog, you should use from three to four inches of sand for final grading. Be sure not to put any sand on your bog until you get ready to plant. It is a great temptation to grade with sand in the winter or early spring when there is more help available and you have more time, but for the best results I would prefer to have the vine setters and the sanders working at the same time, that is, as soon as one section is sanded have the vines set at once. The main reason for this is that the sand packs down hard and the vines do not start well in it. In dollars and cents you will be well paid not to put sand on the bog until you can plant the vines. As a rule it takes from 8 to 10 barrels of vines to plant an acre of bog. The average spacing of vines is anywhere from 6 inches to a foot, but I believe many people who are making over bog at present are now spacing them a foot apart and putting one hill in the center. The old method used to be to put 8 to 10

uprights in a hill, but at the present time we are using about 3 uprights in a hill, with better results than with the 8 or 10.

Provide Flumes Large Enough

In putting in flumes for your bog always have them about 1 foot deeper and about twice as large as you think you will need



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them, as I have seen a good number of flumes that had to be rebuilt because someone wanted to save a few dollars when making them.

Right now is the time to broadcast coarse crystals of copper sulphate on the bogs for slime. I expect more slime than usual on bogs this spring because of the unusually warm weather which we have had this winter and we are troubled more by slime in weather of this kind. When it is possible, broadcast by hand about 3 or 4 pounds of copper sulphate crystals to the acre on the ice of your

bogs, around the latter part of February. I have found that the value of the copper sulphate is only good for about two weeks, so in most cases it is advisable to give it a second application about the second week in March.

You should be careful in applying the copper sulphate. I always divide my copper sulphate, putting it in two pails, one for the first half and the other for the second. Otherwise, you are liable to use too great an amount in the beginning and not have enough to finish the job.

Fertilizer for Vines

It takes four years for a new

bog to come into bearing, but it is generally five or six years before an old bog which has been made over bears a crop. For this reason I find that about three or four hundred pounds of fertilizer, broadcast on the bog before sanding, has a tendency to give the vines a good start. Three or four people have tried this and thought it very satisfactory.

PERSONALS

Dr. F. B. Chandler of the Experiment Station, East Wareham, spoke before the Falmouth (Mass.) Kiwanis club February 10; his subject, "Cranberries".

Dr. Chester E. Cross of the Station, who has specialized in weed study, attended a weed conference at Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y., February 18 and 19.

Vernon Goldsworthy and George Yunk of Wisconsin left for a West Coast cranberry trip the latter part of February. They were to visit both Washington and Oregon.

The cranberry industry was well represented at the gigantic New York annual meeting of United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association. Headquarters was at the New Yorker hotel. Included among those present were C. M. Chaney, ACE; Clyde McGrew, Lester Haines, ACE; John C. Maurice and Russell Makepeace, NCA; A. D. Benson, Stanley Benson, Philip

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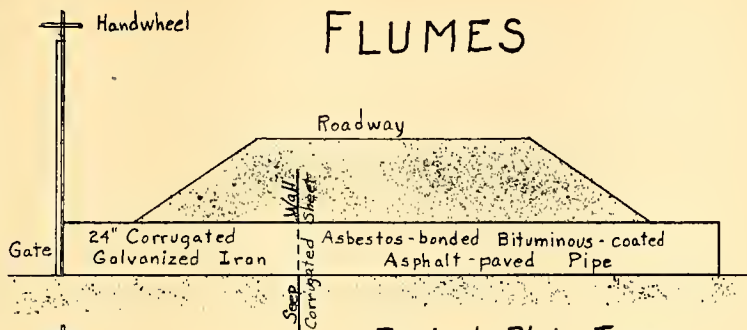
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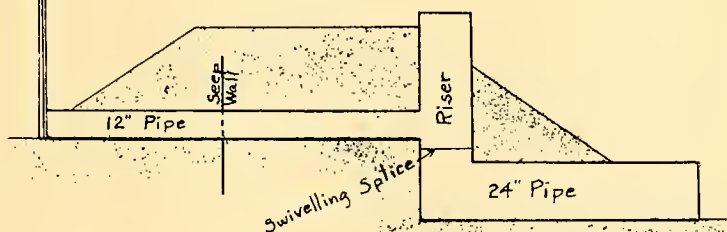
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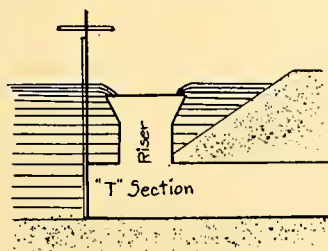
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Cuts Digging Adds Oxygen- Reduces Wash



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Adds about \$50.⁰⁰
in 24" Size

These pipes and gates come in sizes from 8 in. to 60 in. in diameter. Automatic drainage gates (flap valves) are also available. Innumerable combinations of gates and pipes are possible with variations such as prefabricated pump settings. The usual installation time for the flumes pictured is two hours for four men, not including excavation and backfill. Sample installations may be seen at the Trufant bog in North Carver. Save this advertisement, as it may not be repeated.

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Gibbs, New England Cranberry Sales; M. C. Beaton and party, Beaton's Distributing Agency; Orrin G. Colley, Colley Cranberry Co. At one of the many meetings of the program, Mr. Chaney was elected chairman of the Counselors' club advisory board.

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Developers May Show Operation Movies in East in January — Invention of Stankavich Brothers

Annual Report of D. J. Crowley

CRANBERRY FIREWORM

The cranberry fireworm has been the chief insect pest of the cranberry in Washington. Prevailing weather conditions which cause the cranberry crop to develop slowly also prolong the hatch of the fireworm. During an average season the fireworm eggs start to hatch during the last of April. The hatch then continues until about the first of June. Since a satisfactory cover spray was not available, about four contact sprays were applied each year for the first brood. These sprays had to be timed carefully, since the worms web the top leaves of the growing tips together soon after they start feeding. Sprays have to be applied therefore before they start to web up.

During the season of 1944 and 1945 experiments were carried on at the Cranberry-Blueberry Laboratory at Long Beach, Washington to study the value of DDT as an insecticide for fireworm control. These tests showed that approximately 2 pounds of a 50% DDT spray powder in a hundred gallons of water gave excellent control of the fireworm larvae and that there was no noticeable gain in control by using stronger concentrations. As a result of these experiments, DDT at the above concentration was recommended to the growers for control of the first brood of the fireworm in 1946. Since the sprays were to be applied prior to the blossoming of cranberries, DDT residue was not a factor.

The weather throughout May 1946 was unusually rainy and it was not possible to spray as soon as desired or to follow a regular spray schedule. Many fireworms had webbed themselves in the tips in several bogs before spraying commenced. Subsequent examination after spraying showed that

most of these worms webbed in the tips were killed by the DDT spray. Examination of adjacent plots sprayed at the same time with pyrethrum or rotenone showed that most of the worms in the webbed tips escaped injury.

Apparently DDT has a solvent action on the web protecting the fireworm, since we have found no evidence of volatility at the low temperature prevailing at spraying time. If this is correct, the accurate timing of the spray may not be important when DDT is used.

Two sprays of DDT gave excellent control of the first brood fireworms, and where thorough applications were made there was only a fraction of a second brood. From the results obtained in 1946 it now appears possible to eradicate the fireworm completely from the Washington cranberry bogs.

Observations on several bogs sprayed with DDT showed that the population of other insect pests was materially reduced as a result of the DDT sprays. Large numbers of newly emerged root weevils (*Brachyrhinus sulcatus* Fabr.) were found dead in plots sprayed with DDT. The decline in the population of *Crambus* species was also noticeable. No fruitworm millers were noted for several weeks after DDT was applied, though they are generally active in considerable numbers during blossoming time. While the DDT took a heavy toll of the bumblebee population, the set of berries was apparently unaffected, the crop on the State Bog averaging 125 barrels per acre.

CRANBERRY FRUITWORM

Where a DDT spray was used as late as the pink or hook stage of the bloom, no spray was required for the ensuing three weeks. Experiments with DDT at the same concentration used for the fireworm showed conclusively that the cranberry fruitworm can be readily controlled with DDT.

Dianisyl Trichloroethane

A commercial preparation of Dianisyl trichloroethane was tried out this season for control of the fruitworm. Since there is some evidence that this material is less

toxic than rotenone to warm-blooded animals, it was thought it may prove to be suitable as an after-blossom spray on cranberries.

A commercial spray powder containing 25% Dianisyl Trichloroethane and used at the rate of 4 pounds in a hundred gallons of water proved to be highly toxic to fruitworm larvae and to possess a knockdown effect on millers similar to pyrethrum. Its residual effect is not as enduring as DDT, though it is much more lasting than rotenone or pyrethrum. Since it controls fireworm millers and larvae as well as the fruitworm, it promises to be a valuable insecticide for control of certain cranberry insects.

SCALE CONTROL

A dormant spray containing between 4 and 5% DDT in solution in a 70 viscosity oil was applied at the rate of 2½ gallons to make 100 gallons of spray, for control of San Jose and Putnam's scale. Most of the Putnam's scale was killed, but control of the San Jose scale was not satisfactory.

Tests carried out during the season show that DDT with or without oil gave satisfactory control of migratory oyster shell scale and migratory San Jose scale. Further tests with delayed dormant sprays will be carried on in 1947.

BLUEBERRY BREEDING PROJECT

Most of the blueberry seedlings set out in 1945 have made a satisfactory growth and a high percentage of them have formed fruit buds for 1947. The breaking of a dike north of the planting resulted in flooding for nearly three weeks in April, 1946 and a few of the weaker plants failed to survive. A new canal has been constructed so that there is no danger of further flood damage.

CRANBERRY BREEDING PROJECT

The cranberry plants from the 1941 and 1942 crosses produced few berries in 1946. There is a fair set of buds for 1947 in these plots. The plots have been kept free of weeds and insect injury and have made a satisfactory vine growth. It will be at least two more years before the 1943 seedlings produce berries, as their tendency seems to be to runner out and fill up the available space between the plants.

FERTILIZERS

As reported in 1945, plots treated with nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia produce larger berries than the unfertilized check plots. Studies made in fertilized plots in 1946 showed that growth started earlier in the plots fertilized with ammonium sulfate than in the adjacent plots fertilized with nitrate of soda. Each plot

received the same amount of nitrogen—30 pounds per acre.

Summer applications of nitrogenous fertilizers in liquid form showed similar results. Within a week from the time the ammonium sulfate was applied, a definite change in color could be noted. At least four weeks elapsed before there was any color change in the sodium nitrate plots. Our experiments to date indicate that during late or cold seasons the development of fruit buds may be promoted by a light application of ammonium sulfate early in August.

CRANBERRY FUNGI

Cold, rainy weather during April and May generally bring an outbreak of the Rosebloom disease (*Exobasidium oxycocci*). When this fungous disease is severe it may attack the blossoms and cause a hypertrophy of the berries.

Tests with Fermate this season indicated that it is of little value for controlling Rosebloom. Zerate proved superior to Fermate, but was not as effective as Copper A Compound or a 5.5.50 Bordeaux mixture.

Tests for control of Red Leaf Spot (*Exobasidium vaccinii*) later in the season indicated that Zerate was superior to the copper fungicide for controlling this disease, while Fermate again proved to be of little value.

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YOU have the idea of what you want to sell to the cranberry grower.

The cranberry grower has the buying power.

WE furnish the medium for you to get your idea to the cranberry grower—we are the bridge between the seller and the buyer.

CRANBERRIES Magazine

Massachusetts's Crop Prospects

There has been much speculation in Massachusetts concerning next fall's crop because of an admittedly-bad bud situation which became apparent last fall. Offsetting this, however, are some interesting facts which have been brought out in studies by Dr. Chester E. Cross of Experiment Station, East Wareham.

Dr. Cross points out that the sunshine factor was extremely favorable all of last year, hours of sunshine totalling 2758 or 62 per cent of a possible maximum. The average, his figures show, is 2562.

There could also have been no general serious oxygen deficiency during the winter, and in fact the only serious instances are on bogs which have "coffee-clored" water for flowage, and on some of these bogs there has been damage.

Cross says, comparing the opposing factors in their relative importance leads him to feel the crop next fall will be "at least average", although he thinks there can be no bumper; that bees will be exceedingly active, and the per cent of set of what bud formation there is will be very high.

Long Beach Club Holds Meeting

Long Beach Cranberry Club met in mid-February at Cranberry Canner building, Leonard Morris, recently-elected president presiding, a chief feature of the meeting being a report by D. C. Crowley, superintendent Cranberry - Blueberry laboratory of the Experimental Station Conference which he had attended at the State College, Pullman, Washington and Spray Conference at Portland, Oregon during January. The spray confer-

ence is attended by research men from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states and this year from Canada.

Dr. J. H. Clarke of Cranguyma Farms gave a report of his recent trip to the Eastern cranberry areas, and "Jim" Olsen of Bandon area, Southern Oregon gave a talk on conditions in his section. He was accompanied on the trip by Mrs. Olsen and Sumner Fish. They also visited at the experiment station and brought with them for demonstration a mechanical pruner they have developed.

Don Reeder of the Agricultural division of the Shell Oil company of Portland explained the uses of some weed killers being developed by his company. Clinton Hollinger, representing the AAA on the Pacific Coast spoke briefly on the conservation program for cranberry growers. Nolan Servoss, assistant county agent from Montesanto was present at the meeting. Refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. Brateng and Mr. and Mrs. Crowley.

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WISCONSIN HYBRIDS
COMING ALONG

The hope is expressed in Wisconsin that a few of the hybrids at the Biron Cranberry Company marsh which seem of exceptional merit will be propagated upon a larger scale in 1947. This is the project in which Wisconsin Cranberry Sales, United States Department of Agriculture, the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture and the Biron Company are cooperating.

The nursery at Biron is reported as coming along very well. The work is under the supervision of Henry F. Bain. The project was started and given its earlier development largely through the efforts of the late Guy Nash.

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Announcement

An announcement received from C. M. Chaney, general manager, American Cranberry Exchange,

just as this issue goes to press is that Coos Cranberry Co-op, Bandon, Oregon, has joined the American Cranberry Exchange. Approximate number of members, 150.

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Beginning Second Year Root Grub Campaign

A meeting of Cranberry Root Grub Committee at the Experiment Station, East Wareham, February 17th discussed progress since the last meeting, April 4, 1946 and proposed plans for this coming season. The first proposal of which "to discuss the first year of the campaign at Plymouth County meetings," was carried out at these club meetings, as reported elsewhere in this issue. This campaign

is largely a Plymouth County proposition, as root grub is mainly confined to that county.

County Agent J. Richard Beattie conducted, the other members of the committee being Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County Agent, George E. Short, Russell Makepeace, Orrin Colley, Nahum Morse, Raymond Morse, Keith Work, Seth Collins, Robert Handy, William Foster, Dr. H. J. Franklin, Dr. F. B. Chandler and Joseph Kelley.

Progress reported since last year was given as: two field meetings, one at Smith-Hammond bog, May first, attended by 85 growers and the second at L. B. Handy bog, May 2, 50 growers present; "excellent publicity prepared and published by National Cranberry Magazine;" enrollment card and circular letter sent to all growers with the following information received from 64 growers, "total acreage reported 5,103, acreage treated 66½ with cyanide, 67 PDB., 273 flooded, acreage still requiring treatment by any accepted method,

883, and bog visits requested and made 21.

These figures are for Plymouth County only, and the average reported represents approximately 50 percent of total acreage, and the acreage treated last year equals 7.9 percent. Dr. Franklin declared at the meeting that he considered Root Grub "Number 1" insect pest at present, in this largest cranberry producing county.

Eight specific objectives for 1947 were set forth as the result of the committee meeting. These are: 1-discussion of the results at the clubs which was given at the February meetings; 2-to hold two more field meetings, demonstrating methods of control; 3-to continue to collect illustrative material for use at meetings, such as colored slides and movies, demonstrating techniques of control; 4-check results obtained by those enrolled in the campaign, preparing more campaign publicity releases and issuing more circular letters to keep growers informed; 6-County Agent to allow time for personal bogs

(Continued on Page 26)



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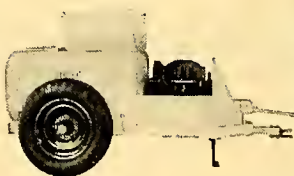
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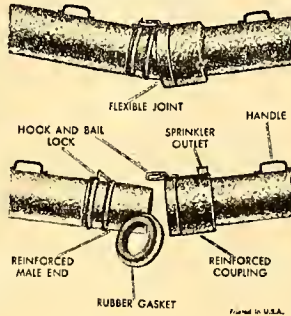
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All lengths galvanized, complete with gaskets, hooks and bales, handles. 10 ft. lengths available in all sizes. Prices FOB. Chicago.

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3 inch pipe.....200 G.P.M.	5.5 lbs. per 100 ft.
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7/8 inch head	1 inch head	1 1/8 inch head
70 80 90 100	70 80 90 100	70 80 90 100
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300 310 320 330	320 330 340 350	345 355 365 375

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LITERATURE — PRICES — LAYOUTS — ESTIMATES FREE ON REQUEST

(Continued from Page 24)

visits; 7-preparations of a bulletin on root grub, white grub and grape anomata by the two county agents and the Experiment Station at East Wareham; 8-actual demonstrations (to small groups) of control technique, with follow through to observe and check results obtained; 9-to introduce the topic of Root Grub at the cranberry school, with particular emphasis upon identification for the "new" Cranberry men.

Mass. Pest Charts

The 1947 pest control charts for insects and weeds have been completed and were ready for printing to be available to growers in March. The insect chart was completed Feb. 17 without major changes, except there will be recommendations for more DDT uses. Every item was studied word by word for any possible improvement. The weed chart was completed February 24, and in this the control of white violets has been added

through the use of iron sulphate 45-55 lbs. to the square rod, and three weeds added to the uses of PDB, these being wild bean, three-square grass and small brambles. PDB has been found to be extremely effective on the wild bean.

The entire pest control chart committee held the preliminary meeting February 10, going over both charts and making recommendations, Dr. Franklin then completing the insect chart and Dr. Cross that for weeds. Those present were Dr. Franklin, County Agents Beattie and Tomlinson, J. Frank Butler, William Butler, Bertram Ryder, Richard Rich, Carl Urann, George E. Short, Keith Work, Melville C. Beaton, Nahum Morse, Raymond Morse and Drs. Chandler and Cross.

CRANBERRIES

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TRUFANT

(Continued from Page 8)
"Hosing In"

Another new method of bog operation by Mr. Trufant is the "hosing in" of the sand in re-sanding. After spreading in the usual manner he plays a stream of water upon it—getting the water from any convenient ditch with a self-priming pump, one and one-half inch. He experimented for a long time with different type nozzles for the hose. He finally developed one which would give a "nice stream of water, strong enough to move the sand around a little, but not powerful enough to bring up the trash from the bog floor." He finds this spreads the sand more evenly and frees the uprights. This practice has been observed by Dr. Franklin and others and given favorable comment.

No power line—as yet—reaches the Trufant screenhouse, but that doesn't keep Trufant from having power for his separators or electricity for the lights of his sorting room. He powers his separators, a Hayden and a Bailey (characteristically altered) by the gasoline motor of his duster, using it interchangeably. To get six volts for the lights in the sorting room he uses an automobile generator, belted to the shafting. His sorting tables can accommodate up to nine girls. The girls are kept

(Continued on Page 28)

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Yes, when it comes to controlling cranberry insect pests, there's nothing like the old standby—Stimtox "A". In this quality Powco Brand product, all of the advantages of a pyrethrum insecticide are combined with the plus values of greater toxicity and lower cost.

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warm by an auto heater blower at the base of an asbestos-jacketed wood stove in his "office" adjoining. This office is formed from a corner of the screenhouse, separated by partitions which can be removed to throw it into the main room when he needs more working

space. If trouble in the sorting room develops, the girls summon Mr. Trufant by sounding a loud buzzer.

For convenience in handling his berries he has two blowers, one on the basement floor and one on the main, both arranged so berries can be fed into a single elevator from either level, to a hopper on the top floor.

As an accessory to this hopper there is an arrangement such as this reporter, at least, never saw in any other screenhouse. Mr. Trufant has placed an electric light at the hopper which turns from green to the red of the berries when the hopper is full. This light signal is flashed down to the worker at the blower through peep holes in the floors, where it falls upon a horizontal mirror which the worker can observe from his position behind the blower, so as to avoid over-filling the hopper.

Mr. Trufant wisely believes there is much advantage in employing as much year-round help as possible. He has two full-time

(Continued on Page 30)

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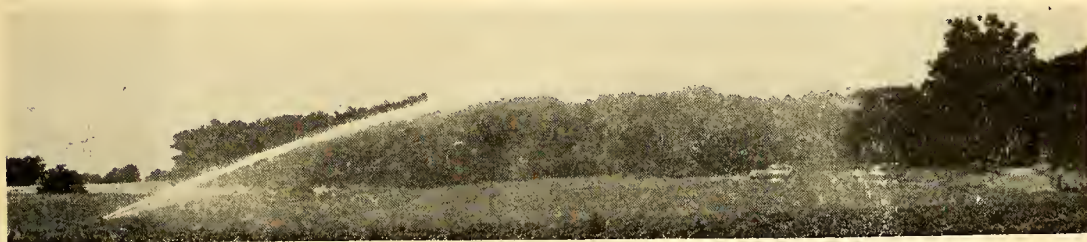
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men and two on a part-time basis. His foreman is Frank Silva, who, besides being a good cranberry grower, is, like his boss, much interested in mechanics.

Mr. Trufant is also one of the growers who have faith in and keep bees to assist in pollination. He now has four colonies, all he finds time for, but has had as many as a dozen.

While this is not mechanical, he is the developer of the Cranberry Almanac. Lest the grower forget his duties as the different days of the year roll around, this calendar has printed suggestions beside the dates. Mr. Trufant did not write this information and instructions of what to do, himself, but merely compiled the data from the charts, the works of Dr. Franklin and others and then hitched it to the right dates. New England Cranberry Sales is now putting out a calendar of this sort each month, and the compilation is done by Mr. Trufant. The calendar is thus a constant reminder to the grower, as he glances at it,

that a certain bog operation should be begun; certain insects watched.

Other Interests

Aside from his cranberry activ-

ities, Mr. Trufant is "moderately interested in public and community affairs. This year he is a member of the town finance committee and is a member of the school

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New England Cranberry Sales Co.

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9 Station Street

Middleboro, Mass.

building-committee for the proposed Carver Center school and of the building committee for the proposed Carver Public Library. While in Middleboro he was chairman of the Planning board for 12 years and was "left hand" man for former Town Manager Harry Goodale. During a part of the depression he planned and managed the Middleboro WPA construction projects.

He is a member of South Shore Cranberry Club and of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. He is one of the most faithful in attendance at cranberry meetings. He is a member of A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge; an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and its Boston Section, and member of the Engineering Societies of New England.

Mr. and Mrs. Trufant have two daughters: Ella, with the State Department at the Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, while Carolyn studies at Massachusetts State College. There are no sons.

With his originality, his willingness to "pioneer" new ways, plus

his unshaken opinions, Mr. Trufant, in his own quiet way, is one of the most interesting and well-

regarded men in the Massachusetts industry. He is a man with a mind of his own.

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Now a new shipping container, tried out extensively during the 1946 season—results indicate that it will be a popular shipping container in the future.

This Agency realized that in order to serve growers efficiently a two-way outlet for cranberries must be provided, those to be processed, as well as those to be sold as fresh fruit.

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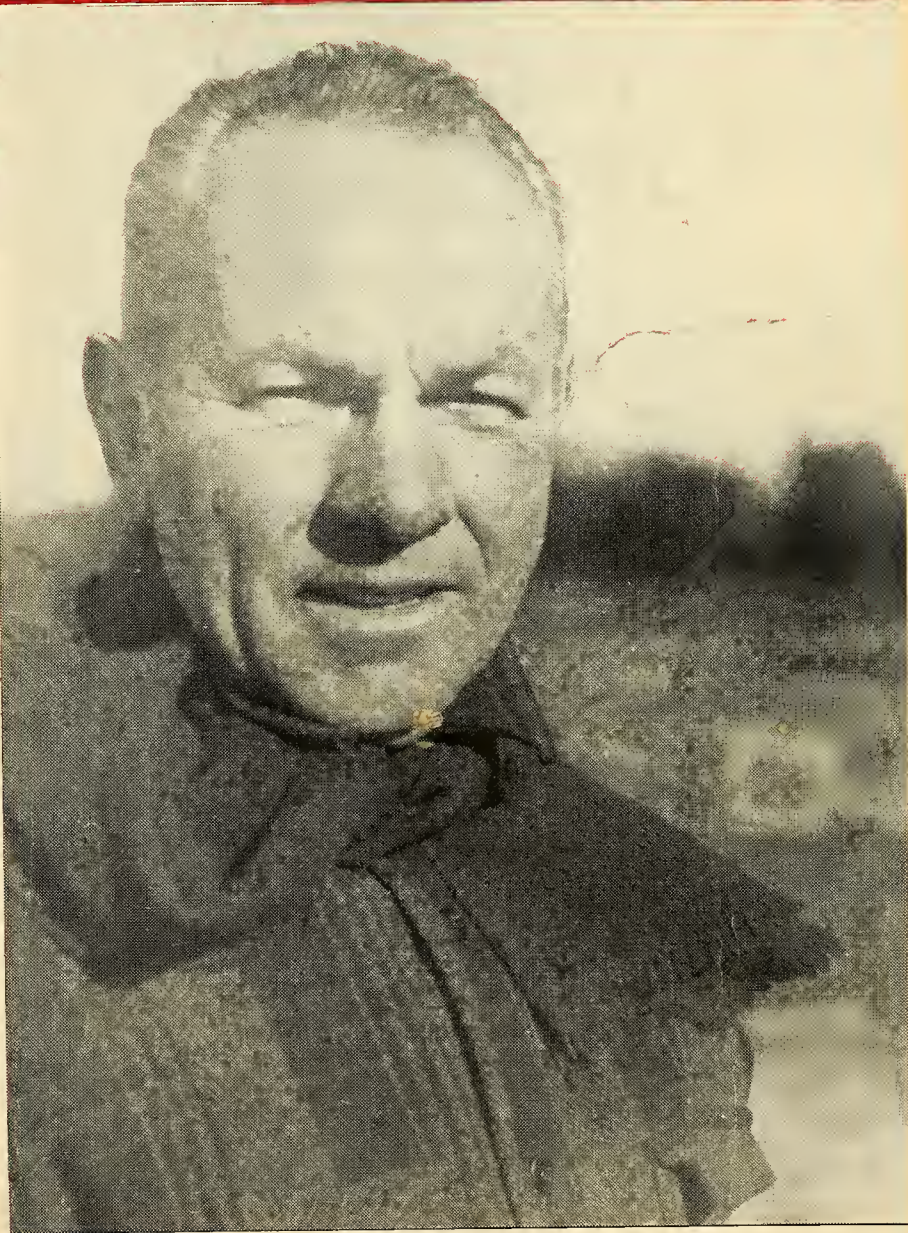
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Oregon Now Served By Two National Cranberry Organizations

Still the "Baby" of the Industry, the Affiliation of Coos Cranberry Co-op with American Cranberry Exchange Promised Continued Development—NCA Holds Big Meeting.

BANDON, OREGON—Development of the cranberry industry in Coos County is one of the highlights in Oregon's specialty-crop production, and promises during the next few years to become one of the major intensive-cultivated crops of the state.

Recent meetings by two marketing cooperatives held in Bandon and Coquille reveal nation-wide hook-ups that will give Oregon growers the benefit of the widest markets available. By affiliations with national associations, Oregon producers are assured of stabilization in the matter of distribution and price.

The Coos Cranberry Cooperative, pioneer organization of the cranberry industry in Oregon, became affiliated with the American Cranberry Exchange at a special meeting held March 6 in Bandon.

Elmer E. Gant, secretary of the Coos Cranberry Co-op, in commenting on the affiliation, said:

"Vernon Goldsworthy, a director and representative of the American Exchange, met with the members of the Coos Cranberry Cooperative and explained how the Exchange operated. Upon learning that the ACE did not issue stock nor ask members to sign contracts, nor pool their sales on a national basis (allowing each state local to handle its own pool), and that the Exchange was composed of growers elected from each state to act as directors, and that their method of operation was practically identical to Coos Cranberry Cooperative, the members voted to become a part of this large organization. The Exchange will sell all number one berries on the fresh market and all others will go for canning or freezing."

The Coos Cranberry Cooperative maintains its identity, with Ray Bates as president and Elmer E. Gant as secretary.

NCA Meeting

Marcus L. Urann, president of the National Cranberry Association, was here from the East during the month, and at meetings with local grower-members of the association gave a detailed account of the past year's operations and of prospects for the present year.

In relation to the national picture, Oregon is still the "baby" of the industry, but, speaking of possibilities, Urann stated: "I have more confidence than ever before in this area. At first I was doubtful of weather conditions, but now I am convinced that you have everything necessary to a great industry."

Two local committees of the National Cranberry Association met with Urann at Coquille to discuss operating plans for the 1946 season. It was revealed that Bandon's cranberry production in 1945 grossed about \$400,000, half of which was marketed through the NCA. As local production increases the NCA cannery at Coquille is to be enlarged to meet the demand.

During the 1946 season the Coquille plant handled 700,000 pounds of berries, a few of which were shipped from North Bend, Hausen, Sand Lake and Warrenton, but most of which were produced by Bandon cranberry growers. Extensions are being made to handle a larger volume of berries in 1947.

While a large percentage of the Bandon crop has sold on the fresh market in the past, local growers predict that in the future an increasing volume will be processed due to more commercial harvesting methods which can be employed when the berries are to be sent to a cannery.

President Urann told committee members that it is the objective of the NCA to provide whatever service is needed by local members.

(Continued on Page 18)

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Cranberries

THE NATIONAL CRANBERRY MAGAZINE

Issue of April, 1947—Vol. 11, No. 12

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FRESH FROM THE FIELDS

By C. J. H.

MASSACHUSETTS

Warm March

March ended the winter of '46-'47 by being a month warmer than normal by about four degrees a day, thus continuing the warmer-than-normal trend which has been in evidence for a good many months. Warmest degree of the month recorded at State Bog was 56 on the 25th, coldest 20 on the 27th and 28th. Precipitation was 10.

As a warm April usually may be expected to follow a warm March, Dr. Franklin is anticipating such an occurrence. Ice went out early this year.

Bogs were being brought out from under the winter flood, and there appeared to be more acreage than usual out of flood as March was ending, but probably this was justified by the temperatures. Oxygen deficiency damage in the warm winter with the light amount of snow fall, was believed to be comparatively slight, taken as a whole.

Some Winter Kill

There was, however, some winter kill showing up on some bogs, more than had been anticipated. Most of this killing probably occurred from February 9th to the 13th, when there were high and cold winds. The night of the 8th brought a thunder storm and a cold front which came in early on the morning of the 9th. The damage this brought in is now showing on some bogs which were dry at that time, although flooded by rains since, and as this water is taken off the damage is being found. How extensive it is is problematical, but there is enough

so that winterkill will be recorded for the '46-'47 winter. It had previously been expected here would be very little.

What Prospects?

The \$64 question to growers is what crop prospects can be anticipated because of the very poor bud formation which Dr. Franklin and others have called the poorest they have ever seen. This became apparent last fall and the condition

is very general. Offsetting this adverse factor is the light oxygen deficiency damage, a mild winter, and the extremely high sunshine hours, this being (as reported by Dr. Cross in the last issue), 2758 or 62 per cent of the possible maximum for 1946. There would still seem to be possibility of a normal production, even though a big crop might scarcely be hoped for.

(Continued on Page 18)

Cape Growers Association To Have Meeting, Exhibition On April 30th

While plans are not yet complete in detail, Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association plans a spring meeting, Wednesday, April 30, which should hold much interest for all growers. This will be at Memorial Town Hall, Wareham.

Arrangements are being made for an exhibition of cranberry equipment, including helicopters, which will be opened at 10 a. m. in the town hall basement and on the grounds. At noon there will be a buffet lunch served by a caterer, and then a business meeting and speaking program in the auditorium, beginning at 1.30. Program will not extend into the evening.

The committee planning the afternoon program is Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County agent, chairman, President George E. Short and Dr. F. B. Chandler. Following the business session there will be talks by Dr. C. R. Fellers of Amherst, who will speak on "Cranberries for Food and Health"; Fred J. Sievers, director

of Experimental Station, Mass. State College; Willard Munson, director of Mass. Extension Service; and State Commissioner of Agriculture Frederick S. Cole.

Arrangements for the exhibition in charge of a committee consisting of Ferris Waite, chairman, Raymond Morse and Clarence J. Hall were still in the early stage as this went to press, but NCA expects to have its No. 1 helicopter on hand, New England Cranberry Sales Company hopes it may be possible to have a 'copter also, which it is leasing from Wiggins Airways; there will be sprinklers, new type flumes and gates, tractors, pumps, engines, possibly pickers, a float boat, sprayers, dusters—in fact, as varied and comprehensive a show of items which would be of interest to cranberry growers, as can be assembled.

The buffet lunch is in charge of Russell Makepeace and will be catered by New Bedford Public Market.

Brazilian-Born Grower Is Among "Picker" Developers

"Ted" Lenari, Kingston, Massachusetts, Hopes to Have
Several Vacuum Machines This Fall—Initial Develop-
ment Backed by NCA—Is Strong Believer in That Co-op.

By

CLARENCE J. HALL

If cranberry picking machines—in all probability several different kinds—are not in extensive experimental use on bogs by next fall, it will not be because of lack of high hope, much planning, and continued experimentation since last fall. It is no secret that development and improvement of models is in progress by a number of inventors.

Each of these inventors is sure he is at least "on the right track." From coast to coast the quest for the picker is on.

An inventor, who is as confident of ultimate success as any, is Antone (Ted) Lenari of Kingston, Massachusetts. His picker is a machine in which National Cranberry Association is interested and gave assistance to in the initial development.

However, even if "Ted" should not be the one to hit the jack-pot in pickers and so achieve cranberry fame, he—and his brother Robert—have a distinction within the industry. This is a distinction which just came about through chance.

Ted and Robert are Brazilian-born, and are the only such growers within the industry, as far as the writer knows. The Lenaris are not Brazilian by blood; Ted and Robert happened to be born in that South American country, and lived there as small boys. Their father, the late John Lenari, was an Italian marine engineer who eventually left his native Genoa to settle for a time in Brazil, later transferring to Plymouth, Massachusetts. Ted was born at Jose de For, near Rio, and was brought to this country when he was about eight.

While in Brazil, Ted's father became interested in coffee growing, and in fact the family still maintain indirect coffee interests there. Ted remembers how the coffee beans were grown, and especially how they were washed in a series of pools, each pool stepped to a lower level.

Built His Bogs in "Steps"

When Lenari came to build his cranberry bog—upon which he first tried out his picker two falls ago—for his location, he chose a fast-falling brook to build along and where his bog units are in steps.

He says he had recollections of the coffee plantation when he laid out his property.

For his occupation, as had his father, Ted chose to be an engineer. He made the decision earlier in years and rather against his father's wishes. He left Plymouth schools to join his father in the power plant of the famed Plymouth Cordage Company works. He later became assistant engineer there under Chief John Skakle. Today Lenari is engineer (chief) at the American Woolen Mills plant in Plymouth, and has been for the last dozen years or so. But this was after he had taken engineering training for four years 1930-34, at the Hawley School of Engineering, Mechanics Building, Boston. He holds a first class state license as steam or power engineer.

Lenari remains an engineer by principal profession, but his interest in cranberries is high, and still growing. He now has six acres of bog in bearing, plans four acres more this year, and in the near future will have eleven more along this brook in a valley in Kingston, chosen because he could step his bogs down.

Lenari Family Owns 40 Acres

Besides the bogs Ted owns, his brother, Robert, has 22 at South Pond, Plymouth; another brother, Charles, five at Wolf Pond, King-

ston, and the family of a third brother, the late Ferdinand, has 1 acres at Middleboro. In all, the Lenari family has about 40 acres. His wife, Mary, is as interested in cranberries as is Ted himself. She works on the bog and faithfully attends cranberry meetings.

Lenari says he began to be interested in cranberry growing as a young fellow when, at times, he worked at pumps and frost flowing for Richard M. Smalley of Federal Cranberry Company, South Carver, and also Nicholas Phillips of Plymouth. He has been a grower for the past ten years. He built his bog only after "scouting the country" to find the situation he had in mind. He found this in the Kingston valley, a much more rugged location than that of most Massachusetts bogs. His property lies between abrupt hills, along Smelt Pond Brook, which flows from Smelt Pond, a state pond of 57 acres. Its course is through Foundry pond, so called because there was once a water-powered foundry there, and into Jones river and Kingston Bay.

Smelt Pond Brook, Lenari figures, has 2,000 gallons natural flow a minute, which, of course, he can boost by holding back and pulling planks, and the drop between his two present bogs, each of about three acres, is seven feet. He needs no pump to get the water on, or any to pull it back, once used. The brook is the only outlet of the pond and his are the only bogs in the valley.

This valley, with the rapid and ample water supply which Lenari chose for the site of his bogs, had maple and pine bottoms with plenty of sand banks. The original three-acre piece he built mostly himself with a steam winch set on one of the hills, with which he cleared out the trees. He began work in the winter and had the land ready for planting in May ten years ago. This he planted to Early Blacks, as is the second bog, seven feet higher, and the third piece above he is putting in this year will be Blacks. Blacks will continue to be his choice in the section he is to build lower down the stream, this building being delayed because of con-

struction of a new state road through his district, and he is waiting until he sees just how this will affect him. He is uninterested in any other variety unless he can get some of the "new kinds", the hybrids of the cranberry breeding project. He would like to try some of these.

Believes in Smaller Bogs, Better Bearing

The Lenari holdings are admittedly relatively small, but he declares he is determined to make every foot of them bear berries. "If any part doesn't bear, I rebuild it or do something. I don't believe in a lot of acreage, giving only maybe 25 barrels to the acre, and, besides that, I want to pick every berry that I grow."

It was this determination to get all the fruit on his bog that was chiefly responsible for his attempting to build a picking machine. Last year he produced well over 100 barrels to the acre on his original three-acre section and says it has borne even better than last year. In addition to his two finished pieces, Lenari really has a third and very small bog. This he calls "the Silver Dollar", giving it this name because, he says, "I don't dare to quite call it gold, but it's at least silver, and about the size of a silver dollar". Lenari really is an enthusiastic cranberry grower.

The suction picker which Lenari developed to get every berry he grows is mounted on a two-wheeled chassis with rubber-tired wheels. It is easily pulled to any part of the bog which he is ready to pick. His further description is that berries are drawn from the vines by suction into a vertical drum; the power is produced by a fan driven by a 7½ h. p. Briggs & Stratton motor, and the hose is corrugated and flexible, with a special nozzle 4½ inches wide. When the berries are in the area at the top of the container drum, which has a special rubber lining to prevent bruising, they drop to a canvas holder and then through a six-inch opening to the bottom of the container. From the bottom the berries are removed through a door, which is held shut by suction when the machine is in operation, and into a field box.

Picker "Vacuum Cleans" the Bog

Besides the initial financial support and the interest of National Cranberry Association, through this cooperative, Mr. Lenari had assistance from the United States Rubber Company in developing special hose and linings. The January issue of "US", a booklet published by the publicity department of the rubber company, contained a lead article upon the picker, cranberries, and the part of the company in its development. The article was illustrated.

The picker, as Lenari says, "looks like a vacuum cleaner and, in fact, operates considerably like one." According to Lenari, the machine not only picks cranberries and picks them clean, but "cleans the bog, right down to the sand. It cleans up the leafdrop. I think it even picks up the insects and will clean the bog of these. When you get through picking with this machine, you've really got a vacuum cleaned bog."

"Another thing", he continues, in explanation of what the Lenari suction picker will do, "you can pick when vines are wet, and even in the rain. The suction dries the berries. I've picked when I've worn a rain coat and rubber boots. I've begun at sunrise when the vines were sopping and picked right through the day. You can get in 10 or 12 hours a day—not five or maybe six, as in scooping or hand picking. You know what that means when it comes to cranberry picking. I don't see why you couldn't pick right into the night by artificial light if you wanted to."

Last fall, Lenari himself with the one machine with the single nozzle, used the suction picker for three weeks and picked 300 bushels. Picking last fall was an experiment. Replying to the question of how fast the picker harvested, he says it has picked three bushels, or approximately a barrel an hour, with himself operating.

Had Assistance of NCA

With the background of last year's experience, Lenari plans to build bigger and more machines for this coming harvest. There will be a bigger container, a bigger fan and a bigger engine. He

expects this larger machine will be able to use at least three suction hoses, increasing the speed of harvesting.

He plans eight or more of these bigger machines and expects they will be made available for use through NCA to members. Lenari, as previously stated, is thoroughly sold on cooperatives for cranberry growers and on the National Cranberry Association in particular. "Why shouldn't I be?" he asks. "I am helped out in every way and the cooperative puts good money into my pocket every year. I believe the cranberry industry would not be where it is today if it were not for Mr. Urann, our president, and the cooperative."

Lenari first became interested in the Co-op when he had some floaters on his hands. He asked the then Cranberry Cannery to handle them for him, expecting to get maybe four dollars a barrel and feel himself lucky. Instead, when he received a check for \$9.00 a barrel he thought there had been a mistake and was ready to return the amount in error, but found there had been no error.

It was at the Lenari bog that the Giant Buckner sprinkler head was recently demonstrated by Ferris Waite of NCA. Although Lenari has plenty of water, he still likes to use as little as possible, being another of those growers inclined to feel water is often used more freely than is desirable.

Has No Fears for Industry Future

Lenari is an out-door man and likes to roam around the countryside whenever he finds the time. His sport is fox hunting. He enjoys "just being at the bog" in his rugged valley. He has built a small storage shed with a roughly-finished room where he watches on frost nights, oversees his various bog operations, and occasionally merely "loafs".

In Lenari's mind, there is no question about the future of the cranberry industry, now that cranberries are so extensively processed and are available to the consuming public the whole year around. He points to the possibility of an export market to South America if necessary. "Latin Americans are crazy for 'tarty'

(Continued on Page 22)

Definite Proposal Toward Closer Cooperation of Clubs And Cape Growers' Association

Plymouth County Organizations Vote, After Discussion to Become Units of Older Groups, Dependent upon Actions of Cape Clubs and Ass'n Itself—Weed, Insect Charts Discussed.

Steps which may lead to the ultimate achievement of an objective long desired by many—that of closer cooperation between the Massachusetts cranberry clubs and the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association were taken at the final winter meeting of the Southeastern group, Rochester, March 25th, and South Shore, Plymouth, March 27. This was done through positive action upon the formal suggestion of a joint committee composed of representatives of the Plymouth County clubs, Barnstable County, and of the Growers' association, which had met at the J. J. Beaton Company office on March 17th and drawn up the recommendation.

This recommendation was that the four Massachusetts clubs become "units" of Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, provided that club presidents be directors of the association. The Southeastern club, first to consider the matter, voted to affiliate itself with the association, provided the other clubs did likewise and the association itself voted favorably, but it did leave the question of dues between the two groups open for future settlement. The South Shore voted not only to join, but to pay the dues.

The report of the joint committee upon which the two clubs acted follows:

On March 17, a joint committee made up of representation of the Southeastern and South Shore Cranberry Clubs, representatives from Barnstable County and representatives of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, met at the office of the J. J. Beaton Cranberry Company to consider ways and means of integrating the programs of the various groups for the benefit of the industry.

Following a lengthy discussion of the responsibilities, achievements, and leadership of each

group, the following action was taken.

A. Requests to the Cranberry Clubs:

1. The joint committee voted unanimously to request the Cranberry Clubs to consider becoming a unit of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, providing that the Club presidents be made directors of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association.

2. The joint committee recommends that the annual dues be established at the rate of \$3.00 per year, to be divided between the various clubs and the association in the amount of \$1.00 and \$2.00 respectively.

3. The joint committee recommends that if these suggestions are not acceptable, that Clubs propose an alternative plan of action.

B. Requests to the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Ass'n:

1. The joint committee unanimously voted to request the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association to accept the Cranberry Clubs as a unit of the Association.

2. The joint committee recommends that the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association make provision for the Club presidents to serve on its Board of Directors.

Action Requested:

The joint committee requests the club presidents to be responsible for submitting this plan to the Cranberry Clubs at their next regular meeting, and to report the results to the president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association before the Spring meeting on April 30th.

The joint committee requests the president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association to submit the matter to the assembled cranberry growers at the Spring meeting on April 30 for a vote of acceptance or rejection, and that any changes in by-laws of the Association found necessary to comply with this request, be prepared for action at the annual meeting in August.

The Committee:

George Short, Plymouth
Homer Gibbs, Wareham
Nahum Gibbs, East Freetown
Gilbert Beaton, Wareham
Orrin Colley, Kingston
Keith Work, Hanson
Arthur Chandler, Marshfield
Bernard Shaw, South Carver
Raymond Morse, W. Wareham
Frank Crandon, Acushnet
Melville Beaton, Wareham
Gilbert Beaton, Wareham
Dr. Fred Chandler, E. Wareham
Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable
J. Richard Beattie, Brockton
J. T. Brown, Brockton

Rochester Meeting

Raymond Morse read the committee report at Rochester and this started a spirited discussion of more than an hour in which a number took part. Arguments were not concerned chiefly with the desirability of a closer union between the over-all association and the four clubs, but as to how it might be done, with strong opinion that the clubs were too valuable to lose their identity and upon whether dues should be assessed in a single bill for both clubs and growers' association, or should club members have the right to decide individually about joining both. Alternate suggestions of some form of associate or affiliate membership rather than full membership were suggested. One point brought out was whether or not club members who are employees, but not growers, should be assessed the full three dollars.

Frank Crandon argued for a federation, rather than for the clubs to become units of the association. He said he believed there should be a definite form of affiliation, and the question of dues need not enter too strongly into the consideration. Melville Beaton summed up the matter in saying the purpose was not to destroy the clubs, but to provide some "over-all" group which could speak for the whole industry in Massachusetts in legislative and other matters, and that the intent had been to set up such a body in the association through a greatly increased membership of which the association was sadly in need. He said clubs and the association should not be competing in any respect, but should be working together cooperatively.

Plymouth Meeting

Substantially the same points were discussed, but at less length at Plymouth. Here George E. Short, president of the Growers' Association, gave a picture of the situation and called upon Russell Makepeace, vice president, to give further details. At both clubs it was brought out that the association might not gain too much in membership through having the clubs as units. In this connection hand votes of those present who were members of the club and also of the association, showed that those who raised their hands were in nearly every case members of both already.

With this affirmative vote of both clubs to become units, even though the Rochester meeting did not settle upon the matter of how dues should be paid, the proposal will go to the final meetings of the two Cape clubs this month and before the association spring meeting, April 30th.

Dr. Franklin and the Insect Chart

Speaking of the 1947 insect chart, Dr. Franklin said it is better than that of last year, which had been the best to that time. He explained it is not changed much in form nor in materials to be used.

The principal changes were in that treatment of spring slime on bogs had been changed to the weed chart, "where it belongs, as scum is a weed, not an insect"; and in greater emphasis upon DDT.

"DDT was used for the first time last year", he said, "and used quite extensively with very satisfactory results. However, we felt it undesirable to go very far in recommendations for DDT last year. We feared it might have harmful, as well as good, results for humans, bees, and residue left on berries." We did not know how bogs themselves would react. We wanted a line upon its effect upon vegetables, fruits, people and fish. In the past year research with DDT has gone ahead steadily, not only on cranberries, but everywhere, and today we have a "fair", but by no means complete idea of what it will do.

He continued that last year its use was recommended for the

treatment of gypsy moths only, and even this year its use on bogs beyond the beginning of the blossoming stage was not being recommended. He explained that a "blanket" treatment was being recommended for DDT, both as a dust and a spray for tip worm, just at the beginning of the blossoming period. He said this treatment might also be effective against bluntnosed leafhoppers; fruit worm millers were out then, and beetles of root grub were also emerging. He said he felt certain this was the control for the tip worm and there was strong hope the single treatment might be effective upon the other three pests.

Weed Chart

Regarding the weed chart, Dr. Franklin said the 1947 chart was "outstanding", due chiefly to the work of Dr. Cross since his return from the Army.

At Rochester, Dr. F. B. Chandler spoke for Dr. Cross, who was at Amherst, and took the occasion to tell growers that chemical control of weeds is one of the most difficult of jobs. He said growers wanted one control which would kill all weeds and not injure the vines, but that this was more difficult than to perfect a bullet by which hunters could kill a deer, but yet not kill anything else, including a man, which was in its path. "It is very nearly an impossibility to get a "one-shot" material which will kill all the various weeds to be found on a bog and not injure the vines." He told growers of the desirability of having their own collection of weed specimens, as did Dr. Cross at the Cape meetings (see stories of Cape meetings). At Plymouth Dr. Cross himself repeated the talk.

Concerning the weed specimen collection, Dr. Franklin said such a herbarium or two could be prepared by the station and placed on display at various places for the benefit of the growers.

Purpose of the Experiment Station

A part of Dr. Franklin's topic was, "The Purpose of the Cranberry Experiment Stations", and he said its function was exactly what the title implied. "to carry on experiments". He said the State

College program is divided into three distinct parts: 1) to teach, which was done at the college at Amherst; 2) to do research or "experiment" work at the stations, including the cranberry station; 3) to extend the knowledge of results of this research to those engaged in agriculture through Extension Service, that is, the county agents. He said often there was overlapping and that in years gone by the East Wareham station had done "extension service work" to such an extent this had infringed upon time which should have been devoted to research. He said that now with increased extension service, more of this extension work is being taken over by Extension Service, as it should be, and researchers at the Station can devote more time to their true function of research and not so much to "advising" individual growers and visiting bogs.

Bill for Extension "Cranberry Specialist"

He stated that a bill is to go before Massachusetts Legislature to provide funds for a real "cranberry specialist" in Extension Service.

Officers Elected

In the election of officers at the Southeastern, Nahum Morse was chosen president; Russell Makepeace, vice president; Gilbert Beaton (re-elected) secretary-treasurer. At Plymouth, Orrin G. Colley was re-elected president; Russell Loring, vice president; and Stanley Benson re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Air Movies

At both meetings the concluding feature was the showing of the extremely interesting movies of airplane dusting by the A. D. Makepeace company last season, and a very able and comprehensive talk upon insect control from the air by Russell Makepeace.

REQUEST FROM ITALY

A request for copies of CRANBERRIES to be sent to Libreria Internazionale, Milano, Italy, has been received. The Cranberry Magazine has subscribers in several Canadian provinces, and Eire, Finland, and Holland.



F. S. CHAMBERS

In the death of Franklin S. Chambers at Ascona, Switzerland, March 1, (reported briefly in last month's issue), the cranberry industry lost one of its greatest proponents, and a man who will be sorely missed. For 25 years president of Growers' Cranberry Company of Pemberton, New Jersey, until his resignation in 1945, he was also second vice president and a director of the National Cranberry Association. He was always a strong believer in organized effort.

Born in Lumberton, New Jersey, near Mt. Holly, November 16, 1877 he was in his 70th year and had been in Switzerland since last October receiving treatment for a heart condition.

He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his training as a power production engineer, following that occupation

until his father-in-law, the late Joseph J. White, persuaded him to become his assistant in 1912, of Joseph J. White, Inc., Whitesbog, New Jersey, one of the largest cranberry and blueberry growing corporations in the country. Following Mr. White's death in 1924, Mr. Chambers became president of that firm, which held the largest cranberry and blueberry acreage in New Jersey.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Growers' Cranberry Company at Walt Whitman Hotel, Camden, April 18, two years ago, Mr. Chambers announced his decision not to stand for re-election, stating that he felt 25 years was a long enough time for anyone in that capacity. This was a gala affair and a fitting climax to his untiring efforts as president for the previous 25 years. Under his guidance the company had made steady progress, and he had the distinction of being president for so long of the oldest cooperative in the cranberry industry and one of the oldest in any branch of agriculture.

"Frank", as he was affectionately known by his hosts of closest friends in the industry, had for 35 years in all been one of the foremost men in cranberry growing. He was well known to practically every grower in New Jersey and also many of the growers in other producing areas. His advice was constantly being sought and freely given. He was always ready to assist in adversity within the industry and, in fact, gave generously of his time and talents toward the progress of cranberry growing.

He was a director of American Cranberry Exchange, as well president of Growers' Company and a member of the Exchange editorial board. He was a member of the American Cranberry Growers' Association of New Jersey. He was a former president of the board of managers of the Burlington County Hospital, Mt. Holly; director of the Farmer Trust Company, Mt. Holly; member of Pemberton Rotary club; Pemberton Masonic Lodge and the Junior Mechanics of Lumberton. He will be missed in fraternal and civic affairs as well among cranberry growers.

ACE Announces Contest Winners

A Wareham (Massachusetts) high school student, William Cudworth, was chosen as winner of the American Cranberry Exchange essay contest; winner of the grammar school division was a Wisconsin boy, Raymond C. Treat, Jr., student at Watermill school, Teamah.

Second prize in the high school essay contest was awarded to John Prusynski of Wisconsin Rapids; and third prizes were awarded to both Gerald Rezin, also of Wisconsin Rapids, and to Paul Reddington of Raynham Center, Mass.

In each contest first prize was \$75, second \$50, and third, \$25. Judges in the contest were Theodore H. Budd, president of the Exchange; Arthur D. Benson, man-

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WAREHAM, MASS.

ager New England Cranberry Sales, and Bernard C. Brazeau of Wisconsin and director of the ACE.

The winning essay follows:
**Why a Cranberry Grower Should
Belong to the American Cranberry**

Exchange

I believe a cranberry grower, no matter how large or how small, should belong to the American Cranberry Exchange because, like the Constitution of the United States, it is of the people, for the people, and by the people. By this I mean it is an organization made up of growers, who in turn work for the best interest of the growers, and each of these growers has an equal voice in its control.

There are no dictators, or Hitlers, in the American Cranberry Exchange, for with equal representation there is no chance for one to become a dictator.

As in the United States of America little Rhode Island has as much representation in the government of the United States as has buxom Texas, so in the American Cranberry Exchange the little grower has as loud a voice through representation as has the large grower.

The benefits derived from such a growers' cooperative are great. The cost of its nationwide advertisement, which to one grower would be overwhelming, is to the combined growers merely a drop in the bucket. But, remember, it takes each and every drop to make a bucketfull.

Then, again, a large organization such as this, with its reputation for reliability and channels for marketing berries, can handle the sales of the growers' cranber-

ries to a greater advantage than can the grower alone.

As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, why not each and every grower, no matter how small, join the American Cranberry Exchange, even though you believe yourself one of the weakest links, and prove to yourself that you can hold that link together.

**Jean Nash Only
Woman Director**

Miss Jean Nash, Wisconsin Rapids, honored in December by her election as the only woman director of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co., has always been enthusiastic at out-door sports. Photo shows her at Sun Valley, Idaho, where she went this winter, following her custom of spending some weeks each year at skiing, at Sun Valley, Nevada, New Hampshire, or elsewhere.

Miss Nash, who is managing operations of the Biron Cranberry Company's 74 acre bog, following the death of her noted father, the late Guy Nash, last year, is the second woman to serve as director of the Wisconsin organization, the first being the late Lucetta Case, who was a member of the board a number of years ago.

She majored in physical education at LaCrosse Teachers' College, LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and went on from there to teach physical edu-

cation in the South Milwaukee public schools for five years. She concluded this work and went to Europe for a vacation and upon return enrolled in Miss Brown's School of Business in Milwaukee.

Long intensively interested in the operation of Biron Marsh with her father, she kept a daily record of events and assisted in its operation in many ways. This interest, which included growing conditions, management problems and technical developments, has gradually come to occupy her full time. She has had to become less active in various organizations at Wisconsin Rapids, including a study club, book club, and an "activities" club which did war work, raised funds, and engaged in other worthwhile programs.

Miss Nash is up by 7.30 in the morning and her work on Biron Marsh matters often carries through into the evenings.

Her well-earned vacation at skiing at Sun Valley this year was terminated abruptly, however, when within two hours after she was pictured (page 13), she had the misfortune to fracture her leg. She is now making rapid progress toward recovery from this injury.

An interview has been given and photographs taken and very shortly a feature article upon Miss Nash and her cranberry work will appear in a leading national farm publication.

THE CAPE COD CRANBERRY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

NO matter how strong are marketing co-operatives, nor how keen and interesting are localized cranberry clubs, the industry needs strong state organizations, and, by the same token, when the time is ripe a national non-marketing association which could speak for the entire industry. This is written particularly with reference to the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association which, despite its distinguished record of 59 years, is now in need of the strength of much larger membership.

Not all cranberry growers are inclined to join any one co-op, even though it be national in scope; many do not choose to join any co-op, in fact. Cranberry clubs, splendid though they are, were designed primarily for growers of a localized area. Neither co-ops nor clubs have the all-embrasive qualification necessary to speak for the whole mass of the growers of a cranberry state.

Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, for instance, was very important in the establishing of the Experiment Station at East Wareham in 1910; it has assisted in bringing about three surveys of the Massachusetts cranberry industry; it has assisted in increasing the research staff at the station since; it has assisted in bringing about three surveys of the Massachusetts cranberry industry; it has developed the frost warning service to growers; it has fostered cranberry legislation. These are not all of its achievements and it has definite plans for further future improvement.

All these facts are set forth in notices sent out to some 1500 people in Massachusetts interested in cranberry growing. The association at its spring meeting the 30th of this month, is planning a program of able and informative speakers and an exhibition of cranberry equipment which will undoubtedly interest every grower who attends. Activities such as this call for a membership of every Massachusetts grower in this "non-political", non-profit organization.

SPRING having officially arrived, the winter floods are going off the bogs and the curtain is rising upon another active cranberry season. This year has every promise of being an unusually active one.

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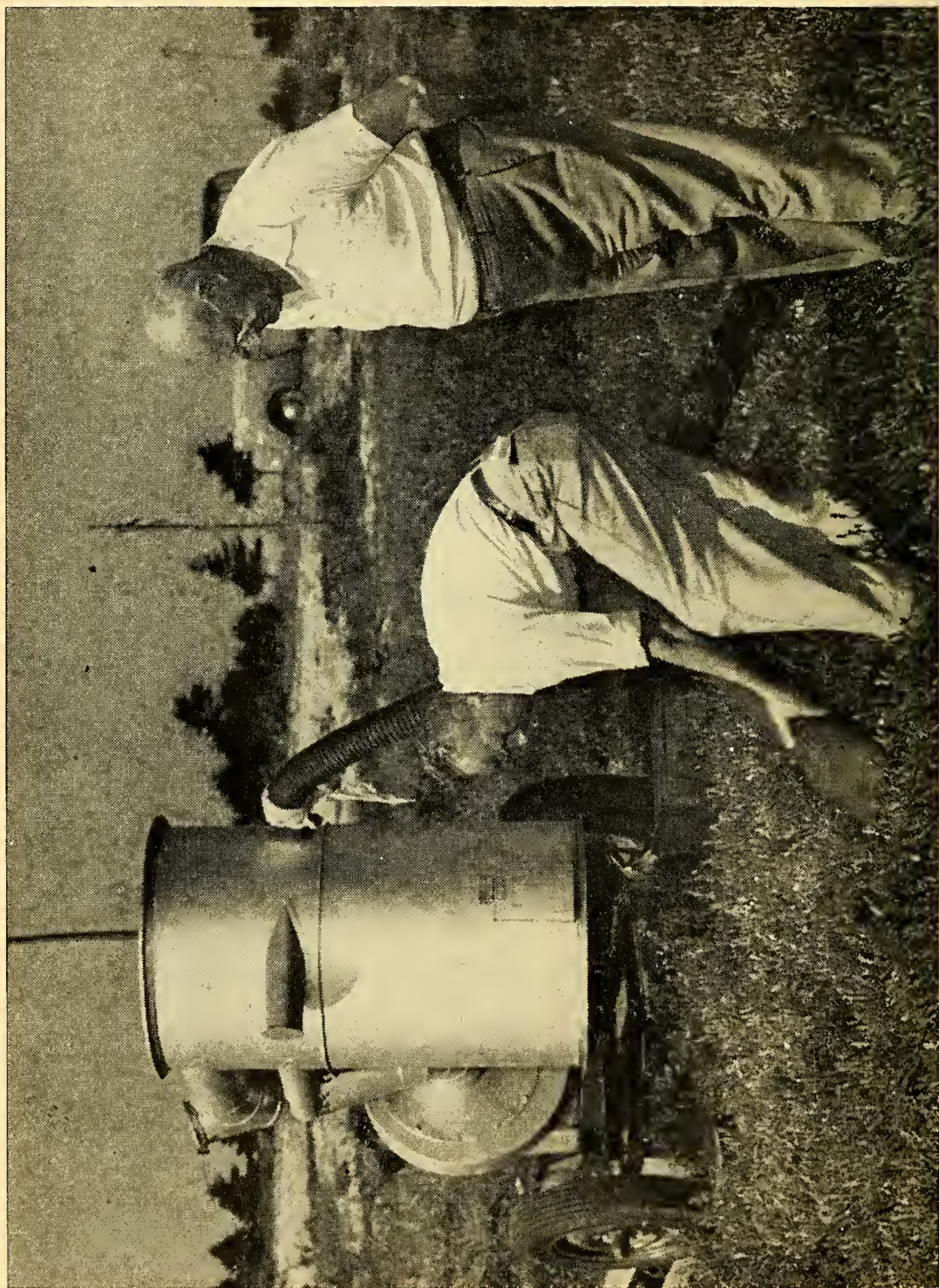
Growers everywhere have their minds set upon the development and utilization of really successful picking machines; straight wing planes zooming over bogs, in dusting and spraying programs, will be joined (in Massachusetts, at least) by the rotary winged helicopters. Interest in modern mechanical equipment of all sorts was never higher.

Last year's extremely large and lucrative crop will spur bog improvements and efforts to get all possible berries from cranberry properties. At this time prospects are not of the brightest for bumper crops in the East and Wisconsin because of wide reports of a poorer than normal bud, but a moderate crop might mean favorable price continuance, even though generally lower prices for agricultural products are predicted. The battle to produce the 1947 crop is beginning.

Pictorial Section



JEAN NASH AT SUN VALLEY



Lenari demonstrates his picker, while M. L. Uramm looks on interestedly.

MRS. LOIS DAY JOINS HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF NCA



New assistant to Miss Ellen Stillman
in Advertising and Publicity

A new member of NCA headquarters staff, Hanson, Massachusetts, is Mrs. Lois Day, who is assistant to Miss Ellen Stillman, director of advertising and publicity. Mrs. Day has assumed direct responsibility for the NCA publication, "Cranberry Cooperative News".

Mrs. Day came to the position with a valuable background. A graduate of Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts, where she majored in journalism, her career began with Farm Credit Administration headquarters at Springfield, Massachusetts. After six years in the information and publicity division of that organization she left to become assistant to the farm program director of WNBC at New York, key station of the National Broadcasting Company. During the latter part of last year she had full responsibility for that station's farm program broadcasting.

A SCIENTIFIC PAPER ON "CRANBERRY DISEASE"

You work and swear and sweat, and why?
Just to make those vines produce.
You worry and fret, and sometimes cry,
Then give up and say, "What's the use,"
But the next day you're back at the stand,
Planning to build an acre or two.
You're trying to figure just when you can sand
And how you can do all you should do.
When your vines emerge from the winter flow
You know your troubles have started;
And before the end of the year you'll know
Raising cranberries is for the stout-hearted.
It's either frost, or bugs, or rain,
It's too dry, too wet, too cold or hot.
Sometimes you know you're going insane,
But, give up? I guess not.
This year you'll have the best crop ever—
A hundred barrels to the acre or more;
That is, if you get a break in the weather
And if you work harder than ever before.
To watch for frost, you'll sit up all night
And get frozen right through to the bone.
And that can go on night after night
'Til your wife thinks you've forgotten your home.
Before frost season is over, the weeds have begun,
And in the meantime you're trying to get sanded.
And just when you get the weeds on the run
You find that the bugs have landed.
Now the poisons you'll dust or spray,
And hope you kill them all.
You'll have to watch them every day
From now right through the fall,

It's weeds and bugs and dust and spray,
It's rootgrub, fireworms, hoppers and span.
You're working steady both night and day
And wonder how much more you can stand.
But somehow you stand it, and now it's Fall,
And the harvesting job begins.
You get boxes and pickers and scoops for them all,
And now the fun begins.
You watch the skies for frost or rain,
Your goal is just in sight.
To lose out now would be a shame—
You're still right in the fight.
You fight all right, to get them all,
To get them screened and on the way,
To get them out before prices fall.
You've been fighting all year for this day.
Finally they're in. They're screened and packed.
They're shipped, and your screen-house is clean.
You've worked for it, and it's a fact
That sometimes it's been a bad dream.
But finally you're finished and you've done your job.
You've struggled through and you've won,
So right away you start planning more bog,
Why, dammit, you've just begun.
Nature can kick you until you're sore.
You may be cleaned out by a freeze,
But next year you'll come back for more.
Yes, raising cranberries is an awful disease.

—Charlie Colbourn,
North Attleboro, Mass.

'Copters Soon to be in the Mass. Cranberry Areas

The first of the two NCA helicopters which will bear upon its side the designation "Ocean Sprayer, No 1," and which will also have Civilian Aeronautics Board agricultural helicopter license No. 1, first in the United States, is now expected to be in the Massachusetts cranberry area April 15th. The second 'copter which will be "Ocean Sprayer No. 2 (CAB license, No. 3) will arrive shortly after.

First headquarters will be at the NCA cannery, Onset, where a field has been prepared.

Arrangements for the air service of New England Cranberry Sales Company through Wiggins Airways, Norwood, for one or two helicopters, and for straight-wing service are also progressing. Directed "Ted" Griffith of the company is chairman of this service and is at work on the project.

Spraying and dusting program for NCA members is not conducted directly through the co-op, but will be by the newly-formed corporation, National Cranberry Service Corporation of which Fred W.

Soule of Duxbury is president. Mr. Soule assumes charge of this with a background of 16 years in rotary-wing aircraft. He holds the record of having piloted machines of this type longer than anyone else



PROTECT

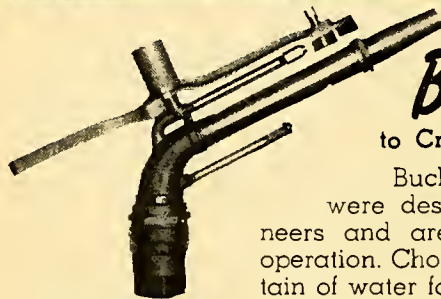
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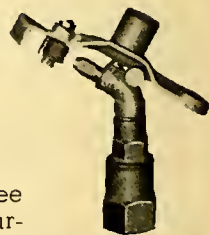


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in the country. In 1931 he had formed a company of his own for aerial advertising by auto-giro.

Mass. Root Grub Field Meeting

A cranberry root grub control field meeting is scheduled for Massachusetts State Bog, East Wareham, Friday, April 11, a demonstration of cyaniding to be in progress when growers are asked to assemble at 2 p. m. The entire bog is done by John Johnson of Carver. The alternate treatment of "P. D. B." flakes, followed by immediate application of sand will be demonstrated.

A discussion meeting with colored slides shown in the Experiment Station is also scheduled for the afternoon. This meeting, although earlier in the season, is similar to the two held last season at the Smith-Hammond bogs, Carver, and Handy bogs, South Wareham, which growers found very instructive.

PERSONALS

Dr. Chester E. Cross of Experiment Station staff, East Wareham, and Mrs. Cross were initiated into Sigma XI at ceremonies at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, March 25, their election being as of the group admitted through Massachusetts State College Chapter. This society honors those engaged in scientific research. Dr. Cross contributed papers during his Army service and has given others at meetings of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. Mrs. Cross, to receive her doctorate, prepared her thesis on Rhynchospora, Section Eurhynchospora in Canada, the United States and the West Indies, this being a study of the genus of sedges. All members of the East Wareham Station staff are now members of Sigma XI.

New Bulletin

The new and extremely important bulletin, "Weather and Water as Factors in Cranberry Production", by Henry J. Franklin and Neil D. Stevens, Agricultural Experiment Station publication No. 433, has been printed and is ready

for distribution. This is the long awaited supplement to bulletin 402, "Weather in Cranberry Culture", by Drs. Franklin, Stevens and H. F. Bergman.

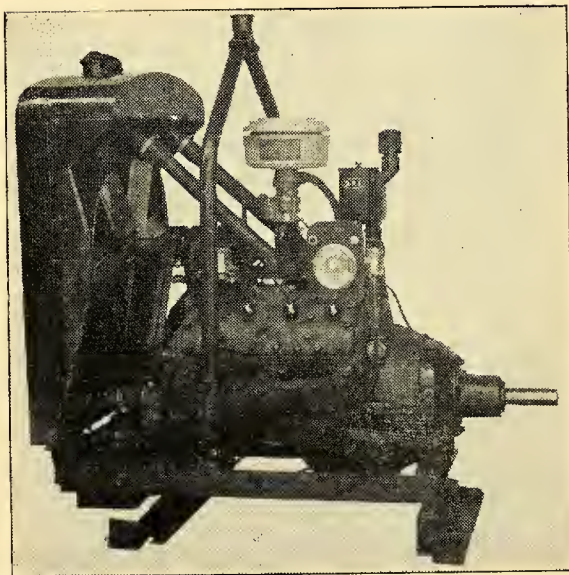
SOME WESTERN PICKERS TO ALL STATES BY AUG. 15TH

A letter to CRANBERRIES from R. J. Hillstrom of Western Pickers, Inc., Coos Bay, Oregon, says that it is hoped this season Western Pickers can be placed on all State-owned bogs and that at

least two machines will be in each cranberry state so that all growers may have the opportunity to see these machines in action. An arrangement has been made with National Cranberry Association where that co-operative will get the first 25 machines and "demonstrate them to the cranberry world at large."

The pickers are now being built in Portland, Oregon, but an acute shortage of engines is limiting production. However, Mr. Hillstrom expects to have at least two in every state by August 15th, with the bulk in Massachusetts.

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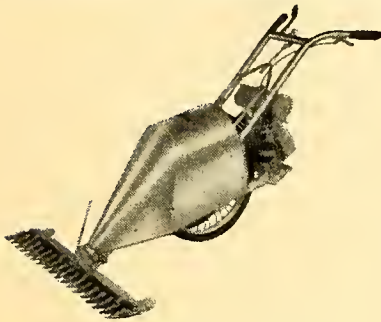
Wareham, Mass.

Your **FORD** Dealer

Oregon Now Served

(Continued from Page 4)

He said operations at the Coquille plant in 1947 will be guided by the operating committee composed of William T. Dufort and L. M. Krannick of Bandon, and Lewis McGeorge of Coos Bay. The commit-



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tee will work with Manager Ed Hughes of the cannery. The local advisory committee of the association is composed of James Olson, Sumner Fish and Arthur Randall.

Conditions for the present year look decidedly favorable, according to Urann. Despite all uncertainties surrounding the food market, the cranberry situation, insofar as the NCA is concerned, is well in hand. There has been no let-up in demand for the co-op's products and regardless of what prices may be next fall, cranberry growers who avail themselves of a balanced marketing program may well expect maximum returns.

The prediction that bogs of the Pacific in 1947 would produce a larger proportion of the total crop than ever before was made by M. L. Urann on his trip last month to Washington and Oregon.

At Grayland, Mr. Urann said that increased plantings at Grayland, Long Beach, Washington, and in the Coos Bay area will result in a market increase for the Coast as a whole, whereas for Eastern cranberry areas a decrease from last year's highs may be expected.

Accompanying Mr. Urann on this trip were his nephew, Marcus, and Miss Ellen Stillman, who as advertising and publicity director of the National Cranberry Association, spoke at various meetings.

At the Grayland meeting March 2nd an advisory board was named to act as liaison between the main offices in Massachusetts and West Coast growers, this being Einar Warra, who is a director of the National, R. J. Bailey and Henry Huovila, all of Grayland.

Long Beach Meeting

A meeting of the Western Division of the National Cranberry Association was held March 3rd in the hall above the freezer plant in Long Beach. A delicious chicken dinner was served in the hall to over forty people by the staff of the Harborage Cafe.

After the dinner Mr. Urann gave a report on the season's business operations. He appointed a local committee to care for Association affairs in this section. On the committee are Dr. J. H. Clarke, Al Sundberg and Rolla Parrish. Mr.

Urann declared himself enthusiastic about the cranberry industry on the West Coast. He reported that the canning plant at Markham would increase capacity for 1947 by about 200 barrels per day output. The growers were well pleased with Mr. Urann's report.

Miss Stillman gave a very fine report on some forms of advertising being carried out by the Association.

Out of town guests at the dinner besides the Urann party included Mrs. Guy Meyers of Seattle; Jack Dellinger, Mrs. Gertrude Dellinger, Mrs. Hague, Mrs. Rouwens, all of Warrenton, Oregon; Mr. Atkinson of Sand Lake, Ore. Long Beach people who attended were Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bernhart and son, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Brateng, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Ostgard, Mr. and Mrs. Hedlund, Mr. and Mrs. Guido Funke, Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Kautto, Mr. and Mrs. Lilligaard, Mr. and Mrs. Kozowski, Mr. and Mrs. Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. Warner Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Parrish, Mrs. Lovegren, Al Sundberg, and Clarence Hedley.

Fresh From

(Continued from Page 5)

OREGON

William T. Dufort, who with his late father, H. H. Dufort, built a number of the older bogs in the Bandon area, recently completed construction of a new eight-acre bog, a portion of which produced berries 18 months after the vines were planted. After completion he sold one-third interest to Dr. J. D. Rankin of Coquille, and one-third to Hale B. Eubanks of Coquille. Dufort is now preparing to build several more bogs.

WISCONSIN

The water situation at the beginning of spring did not look too favorable in some of the cranberry districts. If rain did not fall shortly it was feared a dangerous situation could develop with the frost season,

A rather intensive weed control program is to be put on this year upon the recommendations of Dr. Roberts of the University of Wisconsin. Killer to be used is a petroleum product known as Stoddard Solvent No. 5.

NEW JERSEY

End of March Cold

The groundhog certainly was wise to hole-up again for six weeks in New Jersey this year. In fact, it appeared that six weeks was over-optimism on the groundhog's part. The average mean temperature at Pemberton through March 24 was 36.6 degrees, which was 5.5

degrees below normal.

Precipitation for the month through the 25th was 2.30 inches, which is about an inch below normal. Most of this was rain, but there were four inches of snow on the 2nd and 3rd. Spring must be on its way, however, as thunderstorms occurred on the 14th and 25th.

Snow - Ice Lingered

Ice did not thaw from flooded bogs around Pemberton until about March 12-15. On bogs where the water was not drawn from under the ice, this means that snow-ice was present continuously from

early in February until close to mid-March.

Meetings

On the evening of March 11th C. A. Doehlert and W. E. Tomlinson, Jr., spoke to a group of small fruit growers assembled at Hammondton about blueberry stunt and blueberry insect and disease problems. Over half of the persons present were growing blueberries, and considerable interest in the stunt situation was evident. The stunt disease has not yet appeared so generally in Atlantic County as in Burlington and Ocean Counties, and much interest was shown in the possibility of keeping it that way.

"Cranberry Planters"

Several of the growers have been working on mechanical cranberry planters this winter. They are all of the disc-harrow type. One of the most ingenious ones has been mounted in place of the bulldozer blade of a small track-laying tractor, making use of the lift for adjusting the depth of planting.

WASHINGTON

Weather was quite mild, with daffodils in full bloom by early March. There was slightly less rain and more sunshine than normal. An early season seemed very possible. Because of the good weather and possibly because of extra optimism generated by last year's good prices, growers were getting busy at spring work with hearty zest.

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Wisconsin Class "Brought" to an Injured Vet

"If you can't get to cranberry school, the school will be brought to you", was the motto of the Veterans' cranberry training program at Wisconsin. At least this was so in the worthy case of a trainee, "Bill" Jones, who was confined to his home at 141 North street, North, Wisconsin Rapids.

Jones, whose father, "Ed" Jones, is developing a marsh 13 miles southeast of Neillsville, was recuperating from an injury received

while hunting last fall. He wanted to hear the weekly courses and an arrangement was made by Vernon Goldsworthy, C. D. Hammond and the Wood County Telephone Company so that a two-way phone connection was set up between the Wood County Normal School, where the classes are held, and the bedroom of Jones. The line was kept free during the class hours from 9 a. m. to noon and 1.30 to 4 each week. The class room instructor wore a headset with earphones and adjustable mouthpiece, and while instructing his visible class talked to the disabled member. At the "home" end, Jones, in bed with an

upright telephone, could listen and ask questions whenever he felt like it.

The Wisconsin course began Feb. 14 and will continue into April. Instructors have been Vernon Goldsworthy, C. D. Hammond, Jr., Prof. H. R. Roberts, agricultural school, U. of W., R. S. Brazeau, H. H. Harris, entomologist, John Bordner, State division of land and

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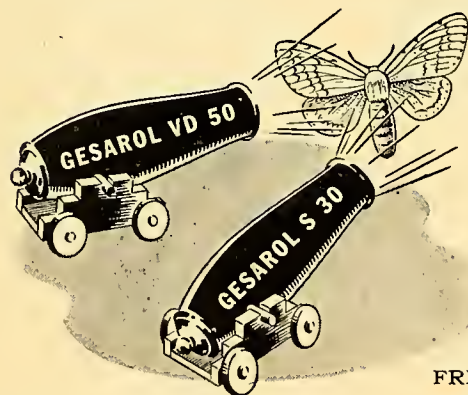
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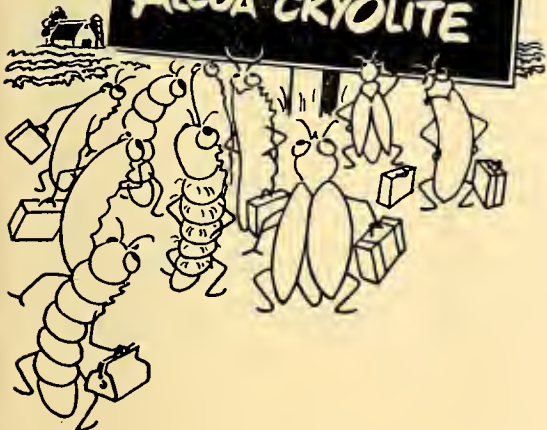
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soils, H. F. Bain, G. A. Getzin, Ralph A. Sampson, Hubert Halliday, entomologist.

Topics have included bog management, varieties of cranberries, planting, weed control, growth relation of cranberry vines, fertilizers (Prof. Roberts), legal advice. (Brazeau), insects, packing and harvesting, discussion of the Massachusetts industry (Hammond), New Jersey industry (Bain), the West Coast industry (Goldsworthy); bees, new cranberry varieties, plant disease and fungus troubles, cranberry surveying (Getzin); accounting, (Sampson).

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April 4th meeting was to be a discussion of marketing and transportation, by Goldsworthy and Hammond, and the final session, April 11, a general review by Goldsworthy and a written quiz by Hammond. Average attendance had been 39.

Lenari

(Continued from Page 7)

fruits", he says, "and from what I know of things to the South, cranberries would go over big."

"But why should we think about export when the domestic market hasn't even been scratched yet?" He believes cranberry consumption in the United States has only really begun. He offers his own family as an example. "We used to have cranberries maybe a couple of times a year at holidays. Now we have them on our table every meal, every day—and I really mean that."

Lenari may be a bit biased in his opinions concerning the cranberry future, but certain it is that the Lenari family as a group, entirely without the long "cranberry background" of many growers,

has become a cranberry-minded unit. There are "Ted" and his two brothers, and Ted's son-in-law, Wilfred Galleti, although not engaged in cranberry work at present, is enrolled in the GI cranberry school at South Carver. At the time of this interview with Lenari, the latter, at his Kingston home, just over the Plymouth town line, was greeting callers with "Come in and meet a future cranberry grower." He was referring to his first grandchild, a boy, just arrived.

Dr. Clarke Talks to Long Beach Cranberry Club

The Long Beach Cranberry Club met Friday evening, March 14th, in the Freezer Building, with Leonard Morris, president, in the chair. After a short business meeting, Dr. J. H. Clarke of Cranguyma Farms gave an interesting talk on small fruits for the home garden. He discussed different varieties of strawberries, raspberries, currants and blackberries. His talk was

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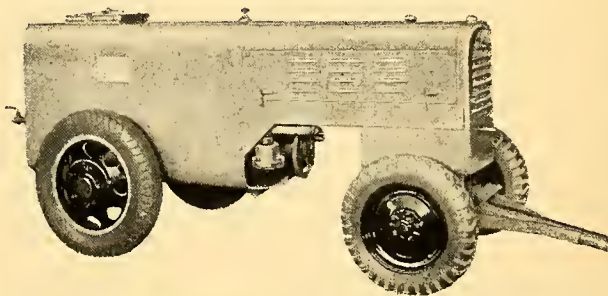
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Four-wheel, engine-powered Bean Cranberry Sprayers have pump capacities of 20 to 60 gallons a minute, with 400 to 500 gallon supply tanks. Other models include two-wheel, four-wheel and truck-mounted sprayers; tractor or engine-powered.

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illustrated with slides showing the growing fruits in their natural colors. These pictures were taken in New Jersey, Virginia and Washington. Dr. Clarke also discussed some of the diseases which attack these fruits. The instructive talk was followed by a question and answer session.

Attending the meeting were the following members and guests: Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rowe and son, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Morris and daughter Patricia; Mr. and Mrs. W. Morton; Wilbur Meriwether; Mr. and Mrs. John Elo; Mr. and Mrs. Duclos; E. O. Chabot; Mrs. Guy Meyers; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Glenn; Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Clarke; Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hudson; Carl Brateng; Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Crowley, Mr.

and Mrs. Carl Bernhart; Don Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Parish; Mr. and Mrs. Al Sundberg; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ostgard; Mr. and Mrs. Rex Hedlund; Mr. and Mrs.

Guido Funke; Mr. and Mrs. Warner Smith and son; Mr. and Mrs. Jake Alsaker; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Turner; Clarence Hadley and Art Kramer.

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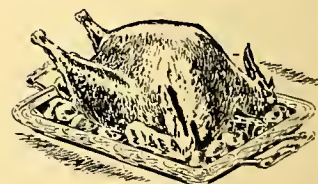
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Mechanical Equipment Topic

Discussed By Cape Growers

Interest in mechanical equipment for bog construction, renovation, and other cranberry work is high in Barnstable County, where cranberry growing was first begun solely by manual labor more than a century ago. This interest, especially in "light" and heavy construction machinery, extends to all

parts of the industry, and large attendances at March meetings of the Cape cranberry clubs, Upper Cape at Cotuit, the 10th, and Dennis the 12th, proved the Cape growers are not behind the general trend.

Panel discussion of "Use of Heavy Equipment to Save Hand

Labor in Bog Building and Maintenance" was the feature of instructive programs arranged by County Agent Bertram Tomlinson. Panel members were Frank Crandon, Acushnet; Alvin Crocke Forestdale; Allan Jones, Barnstable; Fred V. Lawrence, Falmouth (the latter at Cotuit only). Scientific speakers on the program were Drs. F. B. Chandler, "Fundamentals in Fertilizing Bogs"; Chester E. Cross, "Weed Control."

Tomlinson emphasized the high current upsweep in cranberry growing, especially among young men. He referred to the cranberry schools and to the one at Barnstable which has an enrollment of 50, half of whom are GIs. He said he has tried to bring home to the newcomers they must not expect \$30.00 a barrel to be the usual selling price of cranberries, but that he believes the industry is sound and a moderate success can be made in cranberry culture. "[I]f this work time saving by mechanical equipment is of major importance", he said.

Machinery Much Cheaper

Questions to the panel tried to bring out how much cheaper mechanical bog construction was compared to hand labor, and Mr. Tomlinson said, estimating modestly, at least a third, while Mr. Crandon said it was five times cheaper, and then amended this estimate, saying savings were probably actually much greater than that.

Crandon said he had put in a six acre bog on 12-18 inches of mud at a cost of \$335 an acre up to the point of sanding, another bog at \$500-\$550 per acre; Jones said he had prepared an especially "tough" two and a half acre bog for \$1900. It was brought out that costs varied widely with the location, heavy growth, etc., and that equipment owners do not like to give contract prices because of this great variation in the cost of each individual bog preparation. Crandon said he did not care to own the heavy equipment himself, but preferred to hire this work done, but he did own all the light.

Bulldozers will do work on some bogs they can get on, will build roads, dikes, clear upland, and do many jobs. He said he preferred

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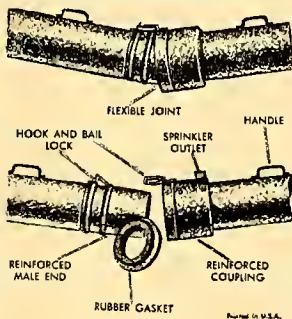
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LITERATURE — PRICES — LAYOUTS — ESTIMATES FREE ON REQUEST

wide margin ditches, particularly, and a clam shell shovel is fine for digging all ditches. He said he had used a shovel to dig a hole and bury stumps, but was careful to

get the stumps far enough down. He did this on very heavy muck swamps. He made many uses of a power shovel. He said he preferred blasting the cores of dikes

to digging and that he was inclined to favor small sections with plenty of dikes across, especially if this would make a bog more level, as a level bog is so desirable. He said for building new bog he liked the shovel, but for old bog if the mud is not too deep he liked the bulldozer for stripping.

Crandon mentioned a new light tractor and the development of a light sanding tractor upon which he was working.

"My Tractors, My Hobby"

Alvin Crocker, introduced as "a man with more equipment than any man on Cape Cod", said "My tractors are my hobby", and added if his obituary put him down as a "tractor man" he would ask no more.

He said he would recommend using the largest-sized machines possible on a job, as the larger machines can get work done more cheaply. For rebuilding old bog he advised a light crawler with wide-gauge treads. He said six to eight inches of sand was needed beneath a tractor for stripping. He urged the water table be kept

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16-18 inches below the surface if possible; work can be done with the table 8-10 inches below, or perhaps less, but a low water table gives much more safety against breaking through or getting stuck. He especially said that in rebuilding operations where ploughing is used rather than stripping a harrow should be used to bring up roots of weeds and bushes and the builder should not be in a hurry to get on sand and set the vines. It was very important all roots be brought to the surface, taken ashore, or the bog should be left fallow for a year to destroy weeds and prevent them from re-appearing.

Concluding, he said, "If a job is a bulldozer job, a bulldozer will do this job better and cheaper than any other method."

Jones said he liked really heavy equipment which he had. He referred to dragging a heavy timber or angle iron over the bog for grading, using a shovel, and that a shovel was good for ditches. He said he had been putting cranes on mats for bog work. He told

how stumps could be winched off bogs by a tractor with a winch, that stumps can be winched off by a crane.

Summing up the discussion, Tomlinson said that the men work-

ing with various kinds of equipment were really developing new techniques in bog construction and renovation.

Dr. Chandler in general repeated the talk he had given before.

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(The Fresh Cranberry Cooperative)

9 Station Street

Middleboro, Mass.

the Plymouth clubs and which was reported in last month's issue.

Dr. Cross told the cranberry growers they must make an effort to learn the names of weeds themselves, if his talks and the weed charts were to be of top value to them. He said it was no use for him to make a recommendation for a weed unless the growers actually knew what weed he was referring to. He urged growers to collect specimens of the most common weeds on their bogs at least, to get these when the weeds and grasses were in flower, and then to press the specimens on cardboard or paper. Good collections of specimens of the worst weeds would be valuable to the growers, he said. He said if they were unable to identify a specimen effort to help would be made at the Experiment Station.

He told of the value of iron sulphate which is effective against 13 different weeds, but it should not be used on a freshly sanded or new bog, or the vines might be burned; PDB is very effective

against wild bean and certain other weeds when covered by an inch of sand. Notwithstanding reports of the value of "mineral spirits"

and "paint thinner" used in other areas with success, he said he has found kerosene the most effective for the weed pests it controls.

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Cranberry Root Grubs
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*The Massachusetts Cranberry Station Chart
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Para-Dichlorobenzene for Root Grubs, White Grubs, Chokeberry, White Violets, Loosestrife and Poison Ivy. It should be applied in April or early May. Quantities vary from 7½ lbs. per sq. rod to 1,200 lbs. per acre. Write for details.

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The American System

of democracy and free enterprise has solved the production and economic problems far better than any other system which has been developed. This is being proven in these troubled days.

The future of the Cranberry Industry appears excellent to us, **provided that the Growers themselves** maintain control of the berries they grow.

For more than a quarter century our Agency has been the first to recognize many trends and to give growers a satisfactory service.

Our policy in the future is to be the same as in the past—to serve Growers the way they desire to be served.

We have excellent outlets for an additional volume of cranberries for both canning and fresh fruit.

FOR AN INTERVIEW CALL

BEATON'S DISTRIBUTING AGENCY

Cape Cod Cranberries

WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

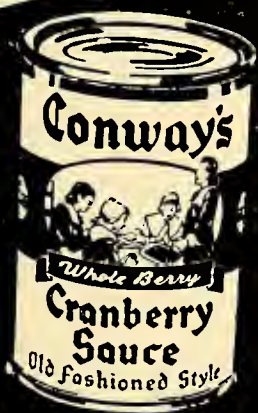
Telephone Wareham 970
130

CRANBERRIES THE YEAR AROUND

What's an Easter Dinner...



without **CRANBERRIES?**



Whole Berry, Old-Fashioned Goodness

Enjoy cranberry sauce made the old-fashioned way with choice, juicy, whole berries! CONWAY'S is cooked slowly—retains the distinctive, natural cranberry flavor. A taste treat for any meal!

Delicious, Strained Cranberry Sauce

Here's tasty, tangy flavor for you! MIN-OT contains only berries, sugar, water—brings you the rich flavor and unique zest of really fine cranberries. You'll find MIN-OT delicious at any season!



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CRANBERRIES
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BRIDGETON

NEW JERSEY

Represented by

BEATON'S DISTRIBUTING AGENCY

WAREHAM, MASS.



HERE ARE FOUR ADVANTAGES WE OFFER TO CRANBERRY GROWERS

1. Super-efficient processing of your canning berries. Our plants operate year-round, permitting a lower cost per can than seasonal plants must pay.

2. Wide-spread distribution. Our huge sales force, with headquarters in all principal markets, provides thorough distribution and spreads demand for your product.

3. An all-year market. The cranberries we process are nationally advertised and sold year-round. Because they are processed immediately there is no loss through shrinkage, no storage costs for you.

4. 49 years of experience in processing and selling fruits and vegetables. The result is an increasing preference for the Stokely's *Finest* label in the 48 states, Canada and Hawaii.

Cranberry growers are fine people to deal with. We appreciate your cooperation, and hope to increase our use of your canning berries in the markets we have built up and in markets still to be developed.

*Let's work together to
sell more cranberries*



STOKELY-VAN CAMP, INC., Indianapolis



1911
JUL
WILSON



